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HIS EMINENCE, THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE year 1892, upon which we have now fairly entered, is plainly destined to be for all the world a year of exceptional turbulence. We may, indeed, well hope that the horrors of war will not be visited upon any considerable portion of either hemisphere. Yet the unpleasant relations of Bulgaria with Servia, and some other aspects of the Eastern question, are not encouraging signs; while in the western world the behavior of Chili has given rise to a cloud on the horizon that might prove portentous of war.

Famine, Pestilence, and War. The three traditional scourges of the race are Famine, Pestilence, and War. Perhaps the best proof of the solid value of our modern civilization is to be found in the gradual emancipation of the race from these destructive enemies. At almost no other time in history has there been such widespread freedom from all three as in the past decade. While the world's population has grown in our century as never before, the means and results of food production have developed at a far higher rate, and new transportation methods have made it comparatively easy to supply the deficits of one district with the surplus food of another. And thus Famine tends to disappear. As for Pestilence, recent hygienic congresses have sufficiently summed up the amazing conquests that modern sanitary science has made in suppressing epidemics and in well-nigh exterminating some of the forms of infection that have been most fatal in the past. Wars have not ceased from the earth, but peace is henceforth the rule, and war becomes the exception that must grow rarer from decade to decade.

Russia's Scourge. But this year 1892 brings us face to face with the most terrible famine of modern times—a situation that gives us a glimpse of what men suffered in other centuries. The distress in Russia, to all right-hearted men and women who have discerning minds, overshadows in grave importance every other topic of the time. England has, through all her organs of opinion and utterance,

professed to be in convulsions of inconsolable grief because of the death of a young duke who was heir to the heir of Queen Victoria. One of the great London dailies in its leading editorial on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale said: "We have to record a tragedy as terrible as any that imagination has ever conceived." And yet this poor young duke during his lifetime was held in so slight respect and esteem that it had been commonly doubted in England whether the kingdom would ever permit him to come to the throne. When one remembers that millions of men, women, and children are literally dying of starvation in Russia, and that English relief contributions as yet amount to nothing worth mentioning, it seems hard and cruel that vast sums of money should by official order have been squandered all over the kingdom in perfunctory mourning displays on account of the death of one young man who had rendered no public service, and who was but one in a very numerous progeny of equally promising descendants of Queen Victoria. So at least it would appear from the point of view of republican America.

The Grippe Everywhere. If other lands can shut their eyes to the terrible facts of the Russian famine, they are at least not privileged to ignore a baffling and fearful malady that is said to hail from the Czar's dominions. The gripe is epidemic almost everywhere, and strong men as well as the aged and sickly are succumbing to it. Never in a long time has any other form of disease slain so many notabilities. Perforce, the gripe is the most pervasive and disturbing influence of the season, marring all plans, interrupting public and private business, and bringing bereavement into every circle. And as Pestilence always follows Famine, we are warned that from the hunger-stricken plains of Russia this disease in more malignant forms, and other plagues, perhaps, will stalk forth within a year to ravage all nations.

There is room for gloomy forebodings; but meanwhile the call is for action. Elsewhere we publish

articles showing what the American millers are doing to help the Russian starvelings, how the Tolstoy family are serving nobly in the death-smitten provinces, and how Madame Novikoff and others in London are endeavoring to make some impression upon British apathy. The House at Washington has not acted fittingly in its refusal to give assent to the Senate bill which provided for a ship at public expense to carry the cargo of flour to Russia. There should be a reopening of the question, with a different result.



SENATOR CULLOM (REPUBLICAN), OF ILLINOIS.
(From photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D.C.)

It will be a year of political excitement throughout the English-speaking world.

The general parliamentary election in Great Britain will probably coincide very closely with the date of the presidential and congressional elections in this country. The question of presidential candidates has begun to assume an acute form. In the domain of personal politics the significant event has been the recognition by the country at large of the extraordinary ascendancy that Mr. Hill has gained. It is now universally admitted that he is in complete control of the New York Democracy. The achievement of securing the State Senate for his party through technicalities which, whether in keeping with the provisions of the ballot law or otherwise, defeated the intention of a majority of the voters, is credited to Mr. Hill's personal influence and bold, unflinching tactics. Mr. Hill's

political strength is not confined to New York; but in the South and Southwest he has powerful support, and he would seem to be the most formidable of candidates for the Democratic nomination to the presidency. He is, in America, the man of the month. He has entered the United States Senate with *éclat* and without any apparent weakening of his hold upon affairs at Albany. The country at large will find the contrasting sketches of Mr. Hill which we present in this number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS a very noteworthy foretaste of much disputation that will inevitably rage about his name in the months to come. Meanwhile, Mr. Cleveland is resting and recreating in Louisiana with Joseph Jefferson; but his political friends are not neglecting his candidacy for the presidency. There promises to be a memorable struggle for the mastery of the Democratic convention between these two leaders whom the peculiar exigencies of New York State politics have brought into the highest prominence.

In the Republican camp there is no new light breaking upon the question of the presidential ticket. It is everywhere conceded that Mr. Blaine can be nominated if he wills it. Further, it is quite commonly believed that Mr. Harrison may be easily renominated if Mr. Blaine's influence should be brought to bear in favor of that solution at Minneapolis next June. There is plenty of possibility that both parties may compromise upon new candidates. Each has a number of men any one of whom would be worthy standard-bearers. It has been suggested that the World's Fair State might supply both parties, in the persons of its two Senators. Both, like Lincoln, were born in Kentucky; and both, like Lincoln, removed in boyhood to



SENATOR PALMER (DEMOCRAT), OF ILLINOIS.

Illinois. They were Lincoln's townsmen at Springfield, his associates at the Bar, and his personal and political friends and supporters. Senator Palmer has been a Democrat since 1872. He and Senator Cullom have each served two terms as Governor of Illinois. They are typical Mississippi Valley Americans—statesmanlike, broad-minded, of high character and of unblemished repute. But both are growing rather old for the excitements of presidential campaigning. Senator Palmer is about seventy-four and Senator Cullom is sixty-two. Apart from any mention of them as presidential possibilities, they are highly creditable representatives of their great commonwealth in the United States Senate. Meanwhile, Illinois has another Democratic "dark horse" in the person of Mr. Springer, who may under certain circumstances appear as Mr. Cleveland's residuary legatee.

*The
Chilian
Trouble.* A few weeks ago the diplomatic fogs seemed to be clearing away. The Behring Sea dispute was to be arbitrated at once, and the Chilian embroilment was thought to be approaching an amicable settlement. But since the opening of the new year, we are sorry to write, it has transpired that Lord Salisbury is delaying arbitration in unexpected ways for unexplained reasons; and the Chilian situation through January was steadily growing more strained. The "truth about Chili" is painfully hard to get at, but it begins to grow clear that the semi-defiant attitude and tone of the Santiago Government has been due to its own weakness at home, and to the very real danger that an apology to the United States would be so unpopular as to result in a revolution. For it must not be supposed that the new régime is too strong to be overthrown in the capricious South American fashion. From evidence that our naval judge-advocate-general has accumulated by examining the officers and men of the *Baltimore*, at San Francisco, the conviction deepens that the attack upon our sailors was an incident of international gravity. Unquestionably if the *Baltimore* had been a British, a German, a French, or an Italian ship the Chilian Government would months ago have been compelled to choose summarily between an abject apology, with promise of compensation, and a lively bombardment of Valparaiso. While this is too obvious to be discussed, it does not follow by any means that the United States should imitate these other nations. We shall be justified in suspending diplomatic relations with Chili if she does not soon mend her conduct; but we shall not, from our own point of view, be justified in making war upon her. War would only render a bad matter worse. It would add nothing to our credit or prestige. If Chili has been ill-advised and has conceived an unreasonable dislike for the United States, the misfortune is chiefly hers. The situation calls for magnanimity and patience on our part. While matters are pending, there might be some advantage in a naval demonstration; for it would educate and benefit Chili to see a fleet of American vessels as an

object-lesson. But the thought of war should be entertained only as the remotest possibility. It does not matter a whit about technicalities and precedents. Chili behaved churlishly in failing immediately, at the time of the mob's attack, to apologize fully for the insult to our flag and the injury to our men. But her indefensible misbehavior does not call for any return of violence and bloodshed. War would be wicked and cowardly. To bear an insult is often the true courage. We want a navy, and a good one; for we must be able to protect our country, our great commerce, and our national dignity and self-respect from the attacks of powers less pacific than we in their inclinations. But we have no prospect of a just cause, now or ever, for waging an offensive war. The Chilian complication may have taken a wholly different turn before this monthly magazine can reach its readers; but in any case let it be known that THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS does not hesitate to declare that through peace and amity and forbearance lies the road to national honor, and that it is a false sense of honor that calls for war. It is right, however, to be prepared; and the country has had no reason to distrust the policy of the President.

*Exit Lord
Hartington.* When the present Parliament was elected, the political calculations were based on the assumption that Mr. Gladstone, who last month celebrated his eighty-second birthday, was doomed by nature to disappear from the political scene before the next general election. Yet the fates have willed that Mr. Gladstone should be the only leader of the House of Commons to remain in the place which he occupied in 1886. Last year was particularly fatal. Death removed Mr. W. H. Smith, Tory leader of the House of Commons, and also the leader of the Parnellite party; and last month completed the work by transferring Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberal Unionists, to the House of Lords. The Duke of Devonshire has led for so many years the life of a comparative recluse that he has become practically an unknown factor in English politics. His removal, however, has made a considerable change in the political situation. Lord Hartington never excited much enthusiasm anywhere, least of all in his own bosom, but he commanded respect everywhere. The one leading idea which the Czar has had as to English politics was that Lord Hartington ought to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Liberal leader. The qualities which made the Czar know and trust Lord Hartington are those which have made him a power in the state. No doubt, had he not been the son of a duke his peculiar qualities would not have obtained such speedy recognition. But supposing that twelve of the ablest statesmen in England were dressed in fustian and disguised by *aliases*, they could not come together in one room without Lord Hartington's strong common sense making itself felt. He has now gone to the House of Lords, where he is not likely to find that stimulus to active exertion which his somewhat sluggish temperament seems to need.



THE NEW DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE (LORD BARTINGTON).

Enter Mr. Chamberlain. The new Duke of Devonshire being no longer available as leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons, the position falls naturally into the hands of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has hitherto been considerably overshadowed by his Tory and Whig allies. Mr. Chamberlain will rise to the occasion. There is no fear but that he will magnify his position; for, although it may be true that the number of his followers after the next general election will not overcrowd a first-class railway carriage, still, he will make up in assurance what he lacks in numbers; and if any man can bluff a thing through, it is Mr. Chamberlain. There is no hatred like love to hatred turned, and the Liberals now regard Mr. Chamberlain with a degree of animosity

which is altogether out of proportion to his deserts, just as the admiration which they bestowed upon him in the old days was in excess of his merits. Mr. Chamberlain is a much honester man than his enemies give him credit for; but until he gives evidence of a magnanimity and public spirit which will enable him to extirpate the acrimonious personal animus which has always vitiated his politics, he can hardly be regarded as even having a claim to be considered as one of the first rank of statesmen. Still, he is energetic, vehement, persuasive, and exceedingly smart, with a constitution of iron, great experience in administration, and a much more sincere desire to improve the condition of his countrymen than his late allies are disposed to recognize.

Ave. Hodge Imperator!

Even the bitterest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain will hardly refuse the new leader of the Liberal Unionists the grim satisfaction which Mr. Chamberlain must have felt on reading the report of the rural conference which was held in London last month in order to rally the country householders to the banner of the Liberal party. The conference was a great success, and great credit is due to Mr. Schnadhorst, who got it together. The delegates from the rural districts represented the Liberal reserve upon whose assistance the Liberal leaders are relying to win the general election. Mr. Gladstone and the staff of the Liberal party have discovered in 1891

what Mr. Chamberlain proclaimed in 1885. The real credit for the discovery belongs to Mr. Jesse Collings, who may justly be regarded as the pioneer of the agrarian movement in English liberalism. It was he who thrust into Mr. Chamberlain's hand the banner of the "unauthorized program" of 1885. It is now being picked up somewhat gingerly by Mr. Gladstone. Hodge stands just where he was in 1885. Like most men, he cares more for his own affairs than for those of his neighbors, and he is more concerned about "three acres and a cow," and about "putting the parson's nose out," than he is about Home Rule and the affairs of Ireland. It is worthy of note that the conference once more brought out the fact that the great strength of the disestablishment movement lies in the rural districts, where

the Church, having had a practical monopoly of the privileges of this world, has abused its position and is hated accordingly. If the country parsons, even at the eleventh hour, would cease to put on "side" and would recognize Nonconformists and the working people as brethren, even so far as this is done



JESSE COLLINGS, M.P.

by the clergy of the towns, they might even now save the establishment. The Mamelukes of the English social hierarchy are, however, faithful to their salt; not even the imminent prospect of their doom can induce them to go over to the winning side. Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone! It is much to be feared that the reconstruction of English rural society will take place on a basis of distinct hostility to what represents, at least, an aspiration after a National Church.

*The Next
British
Election.*

This year 1892 is to witness the British general election. All political interests are dominated by that fact. As the day of decision approaches, there is anything but a spirit of exultation on either side. The Liberals are not going into the contest with anything like the enthusiasm with which they swept all before them in 1868 and 1880. Recent events in Ireland have somewhat damped their zeal. They will go forth to battle with a foregone assurance of victory, but the "fizz" is out of them. They have three dangers: (1) Mr. Gladstone's health, and Mr. Gladstone is now in his eighty-third year; (2) the perpetuation of the Parnellite schism in the home-rule ranks; and (3) the development of a labor party which would be color-blind as to party differences. The Conservatives have three advantages: (1) An administrative record that is much better than any one expected; (2) a united cabinet; and (3) a program of legislation that does not involve a second general election before it can get into operation. Notwith-

standing these considerations, few prognostics seem to be more safe than the prediction that Mr. Gladstone next Christmas will have a majority in the House of Commons at his back—including the Gladstonian home rulers—of at least 100. Such at least is at this moment the expectation that prevails on both sides of the House. In the country the Conservatives still try hard to make believe they have a chance at this year's polls. At headquarters they think only of the next general election but one.

*When the
Polls
Will Open.*

There is much discussion going on as to when the present Parliament will be dissolved, and there are some among the Liberals who imagine the dissolution will take place this spring. There is no reason to expect that



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

the ministers will shorten by a whole session their legal lease of life. Twice in recent years administrations have tried by a snap dissolution early in the year to capture a fresh majority. Mr. Gladstone failed in 1874 and Lord Beaconsfield in 1880. Mr. Balfour is too ardent a septennialist to sanction a premature dissolution. The certainty that prevails at Downing Street that the Liberals will have a majority in the next Parliament naturally predisposes ministers to make the very uttermost of their present opportunities. The general election, then, we may take it, will not come off until after harvest,

unless, of course, some entirely unexpected event should occur. If the Liberals were left leaderless and in confusion, it might be considered worth while appealing to the country before November. But, failing that, the present Parliament has probably nine months still to go.

Nine Months Respite. All parties will need the whole nine months, and more, before they are quite ready to go to the country. The Conservatives have to get their Irish local government measure into operation, the Liberals to adjust their differences with the labor party, and the Irish to end the internecine feud which is being carried on over Mr. Parnell's grave. Nothing that has happened of late years has done so much to justify Mr. Arthur Balfour's supercilious estimate of the Irish as clever but utterly impracticable children, as the insane infatuation of the quarrel about Mr. Parnell after Mr. Parnell's death. "Politicians" and "statesmen" who are capable of prolonging an utterly barren feud, apparently for the sheer delight in oratorical shillelagh play, on the very eve of a general election, when the destinies of their country are to be decided for the rest of the century by the votes of the British householders, may be patriotic and high-spirited, and magnificently gifted with eloquence and genius, but they have no common sense. Reading the reports of the operations of the "Pig Buyers' Association," which carried Waterford election for Mr. Redmond and against Mr. Davitt, Coleridge's familiar lines recur, with a variation:

Down the river there plied, with wind and tide,
A pig with vast celerity;
And the devil looked wise as he saw how the while
It cut its own throat. There! quoth he, with a smile,
Goes the hope of a Home Rule majority.

Waterford and the Parnellites. The election at Waterford, at which the "Pig Buyers' Association" returned Mr. Redmond by 1,775 votes against Mr. Davitt, who polled 1,229, is the first break in the uninterrupted series of home-rule victories at the Irish elections. It was unfortunate, but not unforeseen.

No one but Mr. Davitt had even a chance of carrying Waterford for home rule. Mr. Davitt was opposed to making the attempt; but finding it necessary for the sake of Ireland, he flung himself with characteristic gallantry into the fray. The separatists first broke his head, and then, by a campaign of intimidation, broke down the opposition of the home rulers. Mr. Davitt wrote two days before the poll, intimating plainly that the result was settled long before the ballot-boxes were opened, and the declaration of the voting on the day before Christmas amply justified his forecast. The Unionists, of course, are delighted. Waterford gives them, at the eleventh hour, a glimmering of hope. Had Waterford gone the other way, there was every prospect that the Irish party would have come up from the polls as solid as in 1886. As it went the other

way, there will be two Irish parties—one for home rule, the other for separation. As every vote given to the latter party is an intimation to the British voter that home rule will not settle the Irish question, the Conservatives naturally regard the Redmonds, Harringtons, and their group as an even more useful part of the garrison of the Union than Mr. Chamberlain and his myrmidons.

The Irish Association of France.

The damage thus inflicted upon the cause of Ireland by the suicidal devotion of an Irish faction to the memory of a dead man will not be outdone by the somewhat fantastic mission of Miss Maud Gonnet to Paris for the purpose of founding an association of the "Friends of Irish Freedom" among the descendants of Hoche's expedition. Miss Gonnet is one of the most beautiful women in the world. She is an Irish heroine, born a Protestant, who became a Buddhist, with theories of pre-existence, but who, in all her pilgrimages from shrine to shrine, never ceased to cherish a passionate devotion to the cause of Irish independence. She is for the Irish republic and total separation, peaceably, if possible; but, if necessary, by the sword—by anybody's sword, that of France and Russia not excepted. She was in St. Petersburg in 1887, having travelled from Constantinople alone. Everywhere her beauty and her enthusiasm naturally make a great impression; and although she is hardly likely to be successful where Wolfe Tone failed, her pilgrimage of passion is at least a picturesque incident that relieves the gloom of the political situation.

English Diplomatic Changes.

Before the old year was out it made another vacancy in the ranks of those whose word stands for that of England abroad. Sir William White has speedily followed Lord Lytton; and the British embassy at Constantinople was vacated almost as soon as the embassy at Paris had been filled by the transference of Lord Dufferin from Rome. Sir William White was an exceedingly able but unconventional diplomatist. A huge man, with the voice of a bull and something of the vehemence of Squire Western, he had forced his way up by sheer ability from a very subordinate position in the consular service. No one was less of a typical diplomatist than Sir William White; he had, however, great knowledge of languages and considerable knowledge of men. He was faithful and zealous, full of industry, and entirely free from the buckram with which many ambassadors fence themselves from the outer world. The Russians regarded him with despairing envy, and nicknamed him the English General Ignatieff. His death, however, but anticipated by a few months his retirement; for his part had practically been played out. Sir Robert Morier has been transferred from St. Petersburg to Rome, where he will put in the rest of his time before his retirement. Lord Vivian will succeed him at the embassy on the Neva, but it will be many years before the newly-appointed minister from

Brussels succeeds in acquiring the prestige and position which Sir Robert Morier has so long exercised in St. Petersburg for the benefit of both England and Russia.

*The Death
of a
Prince Royal.*

Through December there was much rejoicing in England over the announcement of the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, to the Princess Mary of Teck, the national feeling being strongly touched by the idea that thus an already popular English princess, rather than some stranger from the Continent, would in time succeed the ever-beloved Princess Alexandra. But as for Albert

for the undue laxity of his own life. Be that as it may, the prince has his reputation still to make, whereas the praises of the princess are in every mouth. The genial influence of a true-hearted girl is often the making of a man, and the nation may at least feel satisfied that on the female side the crown of England will lose none of its lustre during the next two reigns.

Since then the prospective bridegroom has sickened and died. It is a truly sad occurrence, and it calls for respectful sympathy. But considered as a public event it is not, as the London papers have called it, a "tragic" occurrence. The death of Rudolph, the Austrian crown prince, was tragic indeed, and



THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Victor, he had never been popular. A month ago nobody thought of entertaining fears for the health of the heir, and there was still some anxiety for the convalescent George. It was thus that Mr. Stead wrote, on January 2, in frank, good-natured expression of what the English people were really saying and feeling.

The recovery of Prince George from his slight attack of typhoid fever has been accompanied by the announcement of the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor to the Princess Mary of Teck. Every one congratulates the prince; a good many people profess themselves as sorry for the princess. The eldest son of the Prince of Wales may be misjudged, but he is not generally believed to be very bright. He has, perhaps, been too much sat upon by a father who was anxious to make up by severity to his son



THE PRINCESS MARY OF TECK.

an event fraught with most momentous political consequences. And the death of the Emperor Frederick of Germany was painfully tragic. But it is travesty to make tragedy out of the death of Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The succession is now vested in Prince George, who, though less amiable than his brother, is far more popular. If he too should die, the Duchess of Fife would be the heir to the throne. The British nation is not concealing its eagerness to have George married at once; for it has no yearning after the Duke and Duchess of Fife. The duke's untimely fate has had far more interest as a social than as a political event. The real question that interests Britishers is, Whom will Prince George make haste to espouse?

*The Late
Cardinal
Manning.*

The month has seen the demise of several men of rank and authority, including the Khédive of Egypt and the heir to the British throne; but the death of Cardinal Manning in some sense overshadows the other losses. He was probably, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most influential man in England. He enjoyed universal respect and esteem. So humane was he, and so courageously devoted to the welfare of the masses, that his personal influence did very much to lessen the breach between the workingmen and the Christian religion, of which he was so noble an exemplar. Tens of thousands of London workingmen revered and loved him, and his efforts in their behalf have materially bettered the condition of other thousands. His philanthropic sympathies were boundless, and he respected true manhood and honest endeavor, without regard to creed or profession.



THE LATE PROFESSOR EMILE DE LA VELEYE.

*Professor
Emile
de Laveleye.*

Another great man whom the whole world knew has passed away. Cardinal Manning was an uncompromising Catholic in an environment of Protestants who esteemed and loved him. Professor Emile de Laveleye was an uncompromising Protestant in an intensely Catholic country, and he was respected and held in official and popular confidence as was almost no other man in Belgium. His versatility was remarkable. He was a publicist of the widest range. No

man was more conversant than he with European politics. He had made himself an authority upon the Eastern question, and had a scholar's knowledge of the races of southeastern Europe. He was an economist of high rank. As a literary critic he was esteemed in Belgium and France. The King of Belgium valued him as an adviser. He was the most conspicuous professor in the University of Liège. As a moral and religious reformer he was known everywhere in Europe. He had lately been made a baron by King Leopold. To young scholars from America and England he was a most genial and helpful friend.

*Affairs in
Russia.*

Of the Russian famine there is little to report, excepting that it continues; that the Russian people are making great sacrifices and displaying great personal devotion in relieving their suffering fellow-subjects; that the subscriptions from England are almost inconceivably paltry; and that M. Dournovo, the Russian Minister of the Interior, will have to go. He is practically vice-emperor so far as the famine is concerned. He ought to be the eye and ear of the Czar, as well as the hand by which the autocrat executes his will. The experience of this year shows that he is hopelessly incompetent and unfit for his post. When the governors of the provinces warned him of the certainty of terrible distress, he insisted that they should take a more optimistic view of things—that, in short, they should keep the Czar in the dark. That is the way stupidity sometimes comes perilously near high treason. Such a disaster as the famine cannot be countered by such an overgrown Tchinovnik as M. Dournovo. Unfortunately, it is the habit of Russia to begin her serious campaigns with blockheads in command. It is only after repeated defeats that she discovers her Todlebens, her Skobelevs, and her Gourkos.

*Count Caprivi
and his
Treaties.*

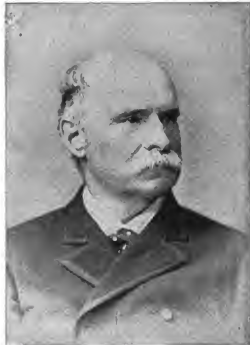
While the Czar is bewailing the consequences of portfolioed incapacity, the Kaiser has been filling the air with paeans of thanksgiving over the capacity of his chancellor, who, for the exploit of revolutionizing the commercial system of Central Europe, has just been created a count. Prince Bismarck has growled, in an interview, against the grave abandonment of protection; but his thunder does not even sour the milk of the chancellor-count, who has succeeded in a single month in propounding and in carrying into execution a new system of commercial treaties, which lays the foundation for a Central European customs union. These treaties, abandoning the older system of strict protection, were framed upon the basis of equivalent tariff reductions, and constituted an approximation to a more extended zollverein. The treaties include, in the first place, the members of the Triple Alliance. To these were added Switzerland and Belgium, and to these, again, are to be added Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania, while hopes are held out that in time Holland and Spain may

also come in. Here we have, not a veritable customs union based on free trade between the countries requiring the treaties, but an approximation thereto. It is another step toward the United States of Europe, which, like the United States of America, may be protectionist to all outside, while securing free trade throughout the economic area of its own frontiers. France is outside, and so long as she insists upon pursuing her present policy is likely to remain outside.

has been spared in the construction and equipment of the institute, and with its great endowment it constitutes one of the largest gifts ever made by any man in his lifetime to education or philanthropy. Mr. George W. Childs, who is almost always associated with Mr. Drexel's good deeds, and who has had Mr. Drexel's co-operation in countless benefices of his own initiation, has bestowed upon the institute his precious collection of manuscripts. Other friends and relatives of Mr. Drexel have added their



MR. G. W. CHILDS.



MR. A. J. DREXEL.

(From photographs by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.)

*Mr. Drexel's
Noble Gift.*

The distinguished Philadelphia banker, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, has established in Philadelphia a great institute devoted to the work of instruction in the arts, sciences, and practical handicrafts. It is complementary to the high schools and colleges, and is especially designed to give young women and young men the kind of training and knowledge that will enable them to earn their bread in skilled and useful callings. Elsewhere in this issue of *THE REVIEW* we describe the great "Polytechnic" in Regent Street, London. Under somewhat different conditions, but in the same spirit of timely helpfulness, this new Drexel Institute is meant to aid the young people of a great city to find their proper places in the industrial environment, and to fill them honorably. No money

treasures; and the new institution, under the presidency and active management of so experienced an educator as Dr. James MacAlister, has opened its doors to students, and takes rank from the first day as one of the most important educational establishments in the world. Philadelphia may well be proud of two such citizens as George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel. The most gratifying perception and intelligence have gone with an unstinted outlay of money in the creation of this educational plant; and it meets precisely the most vital need of day. Every one of our cities should have such a people's university of practical trades, of technical arts, of applied science, of modern languages, and of the finer arts and accomplishments. With its great assembly halls, reading-rooms and libraries, the

Drexel Institute is to be a combined Cooper Union and Pratt Institute, with added popular features that neither the New York nor the Brooklyn establishment possesses, excellent and praiseworthy as both of them are. It is indeed encouraging to find that in our American cities there is growing a sense of the need of practical and technical education. The English cities are thoroughly alive on the subject.

Salvation
Army
Projects.

What a substantial thing the Salvation Army's "Darkest-England social scheme" is proving may be seen by the summary of its first year's work, as published in our department of "The New Books." The Salvation Army has certain practical advantages for effective work among the poorest and most degraded in our cities that everybody except the narrowly bigoted and wilfully blind are now glad to recognize. It is the testimony of all who have made careful comparisons that there is as great need of slum rescue-work in New York and Boston as in London. The Salvation Army is not so powerful a body here as in England, where it originated, but it has vitality and tenacity enough to be counted upon for large things even in our American cities. Under the leadership of Commissioner and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the "slum work" in New York is growing in dimensions, and important plans for the future are forming. The success



MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

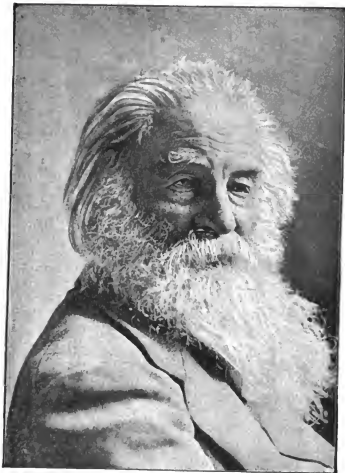


COMMISSIONER BALLINGTON BOOTH.

of the "Booth scheme" in England will have the effect of stimulating the social side of the Army's work in other lands. Gen. Booth is soon to return to England from his trip around the world, and he will then be prepared to announce the site of his first "over-sea colony." His visits in South Africa and Australasia have been a continual ovation.

"The Good
Gray Poet."

Walt Whitman, whose death seemed so imminent a few weeks ago, has rallied somewhat, and it is hoped that he may survive for a considerable time. These weeks, when he was thought to be dying, have evoked more numerous and more kindly tributes than have ever before been paid to the "good gray poet;" and if he should regain strength enough to read them all, he might well feel that his countrymen were not so unappreciative, after all. If he has written things offensive to pure and refined taste, he has also written much that is noble and virile, and that bears the mark of high genius. His American patriotism has always been so intense that it must have grieved him to know that in England, far more than in America, he has been admired and appreciated. On the opposite page, with a good portrait of Mr. Whitman, we reproduce a highly characteristic postal card.



From a photo by]

WALT WHITMAN.

[Gill and Co.

Camden New Jersey U S America
 Jan: 6 '91 - Yr's recd. Thank you for
 kind help to me word & deed. I am totally
 paralyzed, fm the old Secession war time overstrain
 - only my brain volition & right arm power left.
 This great bulk of seventy varied millions
 of people, called America, is now having a good
 season of intestinal agitation. Of course
 sometimes the bad elements (so call'd) get
 momentary rule. But it is all right I
 am sure - and the long run will prove
 it. (namely Democracy) right.

Walt Whitman

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



GUY DE MAUPASSANT,

The brilliant French novelist who has recently been pronounced hopelessly insane.

December 16.—Lieutenant-Governor Angers dismisses the Quebec Cabinet; M. de Boucherville called upon to form a new Cabinet. . . . The anti-lottery and pro-lottery wings of the Democratic party of Louisiana hold separate conventions. . . . Herr Gregr, leader of the Young Czechs in the Austrian Reichsrath, creates excitement in the lower house of that body by criticising the Hapsburg dynasty's treatment of Bohemia.

December 17.—Mr. Stephen B. Elkins appointed Secretary of War by the President to succeed Hon. Redfield Proctor, resigned. . . . The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry dedicated in Philadelphia. . . . A centre for University Extension established at Albany, N. Y. . . . Minister Ribot recalls the French consuls in Bulgaria on account of trouble growing out of the expulsion from Bulgaria of the correspondent of the "Agence Havas". . . . The French Senate passes the tariff bill by a vote of 219 to 11.

December 18.—The pro-lottery and anti-lottery factions of the Democratic party in Louisiana each select a State ticket; Mr. S. D. McEnery nominated for Governor on the pro-lottery ticket, Mr. M. J. Foster on the anti-lottery. . . . The German Reichstag adopts the commercial treaties with Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Belgium; Chancellor von Caprivi made count for his success with the treaties. . . . Mr. Samuel Gompers re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by the convention in session at Birmingham, Ala. . . . A violent earthquake in Sicily. . . . Publication of the correspondence relating to the dismissal of the Quebec minister.

December 19.—Congressman Mills declines to take second place on the Committee of Ways and Means. . . .

The convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Birmingham, Ala., adjourns. . . . Sixty persons killed or wounded in a popular uprising in the province of Pernambuco, Brazil, against the Governor. . . . Brazil's Congress reassembled.

December 20.—Negotiations began for a treaty of commerce between the United States and France. . . . It is announced from Rome that diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy will soon be restored. . . . Germany supports Bulgaria in the latter's quarrel with France. . . . A skirmish between Federal troops and the national guard in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

December 21.—Rumored massacre of a thousand Christians by the Chinese rebels during the recent troubles in North China. . . . The Rumanian Ministry resigns as the result of the defeat of a Government measure in Parliament. . . . Count Tolstol declares that if the Russian Government would promote village industries, sufficient work could be found to avert actual starvation.

December 22.—The appointment of Mr. Stephen B. Elkins as Secretary of War confirmed by the Senate. . . . A new Quebec Cabinet sworn in; M. de Boucherville, Premier. . . . The South Carolina House of Representatives rejects the World's Fair bill.

December 23.—Speaker Crisp announces the House committee, assigning the chairmanship of Ways and Means to Mr. W. M. Springer, of Illinois; of Appropriations to Mr. W. S. Holman, of Indiana; of Coinage, Weights and Measures to Mr. R. F. Bland, of Missouri, and that of Interstate and Foreign Commerce to Mr. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. . . . Mr. John E. Redmond (Farnellite) defeats Michael Davitt (McCarthyite) in the by-elections for Parliament at Waterford city, Ireland, by a majority of 546 votes. . . . The alien land law in Illinois pronounced unconstitutional. . . . Dissolution of the lower house in the Hungarian Parliament.

December 24.—A collision on the Hudson River Railroad, in which eleven lives were lost. . . . Ex-Governor Cornell, of New York, declares Governor Hill's pardon of Supervisor Welch, of Onondaga County, who was imprisoned for contempt of court, to be an unwarranted assumption of executive power.

December 25.—It is announced that President Montt, of Chili, will proclaim an amnesty to the minor officials who served under Balmaceda. . . . Archbishop Straton, of England, appointed Bishop of Exeter and Man. . . . Mexican outlaws make an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Ringgold, Texas. . . . Reorganization of the German Socialist Party.

December 26.—Admiral Jorge Montt inaugurated President of Chili. . . . The French Senate passes the commercial treaties bill, which settles definitely the economic policy to be followed by France during 1899. . . . Dissolution of the Imperial Diet of Japan.

December 27.—Installation of Admiral Jorge Montt as President of Chili. . . . A murder in Florida threatens to precipitate a race conflict. . . . M. Fatenotre, the new Minister of Finance, arrives at Santiago.

December 28.—France declares that Turkey shall be her intermediary in future negotiations with Bulgaria. . . . A plot discovered in Russian Poland against the life of the Czar. . . . The Imperial troops defeat the Chinese rebels, inflicting a loss of two thousand. . . . Secretary Blaine and President Montt confer on the Chilian troubles.

December 29.—The Indian National Congress opened at Nagpur. . . . The French tariff bill approved by the Chamber of Deputies. . . . Celebration of Mr. Gladstone's eighty-second birthday. . . . The Japanese lower house dissolved. . . . The Court of Appeals finally decides the New York contested election cases in favor of the Democrats, taking the control of the Senate from the Republicans. . . . First annual meeting of the National Conference of University Extension at Philadelphia.

December 30.—The Turkish Grand Vizier requests through the French Minister the renewal of relations between France and Bulgaria. . . . Meeting of the American Historical Society in Washington.

December 31.—Dublin Castle shaken up by an explosion, due, it is supposed, to the dynamite of the "Physical Force Party;" and a "crank" fires pistol-shots at the House of

Commons A gale drowns thousands of Chinese in Hong Kong harbor The French Chamber of Deputies passes the new tariff bill.

January 1.—The South Wales Mining Conference settles the labor trouble, and work is resumed Another war imminent in Samoa The Dublin Castle explosion of the day previous turns out an accident Mr. Roswell F. Flower inaugurated as Governor of New York at Albany Mr. Bishop W. Perkins appointed to succeed Senator Plumb, of Kansas.

January 2.—It is reported that France is on the eve of signing a commercial treaty with the United States giving them the benefit of the minimum tariff Garza, the Mexican outlaw, defeated by United States troops The Portuguese Cortes opens in Lisbon.

January 3.—The British bark *Childwell* in collision with the *Noordland*; fifteen lost.

January 4.—France and the Vatican arrive at an understanding The Salvation Army assailed by a fierce mob at Eastbourne, England The French author Guy de Maupassant attempts suicide and is put in an asylum.

January 5.—Governor Buckley declared the lawful executive by the Supreme Court of Connecticut Mrs. Robert L. Stuart leaves \$5,000,000 to public institutions The French Chamber of Deputies decides that the persons responsible for the Panama Canal failure shall be prosecuted The Bulgarian Government refuses the demands of France The Hungarian Diet dissolved by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

January 6.—French, English, and Spanish warships despatched to the scene of the Morocco revolt A new ministry formed in South Australia John Sherman nominated for Senator over Foraker in the Ohio Republican caucus Mr. Morrill spoke vigorously against free coinage in the House The first snow-storm of the season in New York.

January 7.—A high Russian official expresses the belief that the famine will lead to serious political consequences for Russia Secretary Blaine threatens the foreign countries not pledged to reciprocity with the retaliatory clause The New York Chamber of Commerce calls on the Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to defray New York's exhibit at the World's Fair.

January 8.—Arrest of anarchists in Walsall, England The English favor the accession of Abbas Pasha to the throne of Egypt Terrible disaster in an Indian Territory coal mine, killing 100 and injuring 115 men Meeting at Memphis of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Growers' Association.

January 9.—Much opposition in Germany to the Em-



ABBAS, THE NEW KHÉDIVE OF EGYPT.

peror's anti-alcohol measures The crew of the *Baltimore* testify that the Valparaiso attack on them was a concerted action The Behring Sea arbitration stopped by England's failure to name arbitrators.

January 10.—Democratic Congressmen talk of an international silver Congress The Central Labor Union of New York declares strongly against the Chinese Denial of rumors of foul work in the death of the Khédive Wholesale sanitary evictions in Berlin's slums.

January 11.—Mr. McKinley inaugurated Governor of Ohio The United States Senate ratifies the Brussels treaty for suppressing the slave-trade and establishing relations with the Congo The Moorish rebellion becomes more serious Prince Abbas does not accept the Sultan's invitation to visit him at Constantinople.

January 12.—The Duke of Clarence seriously ill British warships occupy the harbor of Alexandria, waiting for the new Khédive Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for fortifications and coast defenses.

January 13.—British warships sail for Morocco The steamer *Namchow* founders in the China Sea, drowning over four hundred persons A report that the Sultan will insist on asserting his suzerainty over Egypt Destructive overflow of the river Guadalquivir in Spain Senator Sherman re-elected by the Ohio Legislature.

January 14.—Opening of the Russian Landtag Terrible cold throughout the northwest of the United States.

January 15.—Congressman Holman's resolution declaring the House of Representatives to be opposed to granting subsidies or making needless appropriations adopted A band of revolutionists at Asuncion, Mexico, surrender to Mexican troops.

OBITUARY.

December 16.—Ex-Governor A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, for several years member of the California Legislature Captain Allan McLane, of Washington, D. C. . . . Mary J. Safford, a prominent physician of Boston, Mass., and the first woman in the United States, it is said, to administer relief on the field of battle James W. Emery, ex-Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives David Lewsley, one of the best-known and most able of Washington correspondents.

December 17.—General Patrick Edward Connor, a veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars and the civil



TEWFIK PASHA, THE LATE KHÉDIVE OF EGYPT.

war, and the leader in building up a Gentile community in Utah. . . . Dr. Harold Browne, D.D., of England, ex-Bishop of Winchester, an author and a writer of renown on religious subjects. . . . Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison, of the United States Navy.

December 18.—Francis T. King, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, Md., who for years had been identified with all the principal charitable and educational institutions in that city. . . . Charles L. Carson, of Baltimore, Md., who was the architect of nearly all the prominent buildings erected in the Southern States during the last ten years, including the Johns Hopkins University. . . . Israel Coe, of Waterbury, Conn., ex-member of the Connecticut Legislature. . . . J. M. Cyclopedia, one of the most prominent men in Mexico. . . . Major Edward R. Petherbridge, of Baltimore, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

December 19.—Edward Russell, of Davenport, Ia., for nineteen years editor of the *Davenport Gazette*. . . . Father Dowd, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Can., one of the most prominent members of the Irish priesthood in that province.

December 20.—Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas. . . . General John R. Kenly, of Baltimore, Md., a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. . . . Prof. Alonzo Tripp, of Boston, Mass., lecturer and author.

December 21.—William Cavendish, eleventh Duke of Devonshire. . . . Rev. E. C. Stafford, one of the most prominent Methodist laymen of Canada. . . . John Madison Morton, the veteran playwright. . . . Donald McIntyre, ex-regent of Michigan University. . . . Alexander Chodzko, French Consul in Persia. . . . Professor Wilbur, of Aurora, Ill., a well-known geologist and mine expert.

December 22.—The Rev. Dr. E. Edward Beardsley, for forty-three years rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn. . . . The Right Rev. Charles Emile Freppel, Bishop of Angers, the well-known clerical member of the French Chamber of Deputies for Brest. . . . John Davies, one of the best-known mining experts of the West. . . . Jerome L. Cass, of Baelin, Wis., the well-known manufacturer and horse breeder. . . . Albert Wolf, English author. . . . M. H. Paquet, who represented St. Cuthbert in the Dominion Senate.

December 23.—John A. J. Creswell, of Elkton, Md., Postmaster-General during President Grant's administration. . . . Colonel George M. White, Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut. . . . Dr. R. A. Kinloch, one of the most eminent surgeons in the State of South Carolina, dean of the faculty of the South Carolina Medical College and ex-vice-president of the American Medical Association. . . . Professor Ronne, jurist. . . . Professor Janssen, German historian.

December 24.—Prof. James V. McKee, vice-president of Pennsylvania State College and professor of ancient languages. . . . Hon. Frank Hereford, United States Senator from West Virginia, 1875-81.

December 25.—Henry de la Pommeraye, the eminent French critic. . . . Henry G. Lewis, ex-Mayor of New Haven, Conn. . . . A. B. Sharpe, a prominent lawyer of southern Pennsylvania.

December 26.—Brigadier-General William Raymond Lee, of Boston, Mass. . . . The Rev. Augustus F. Stryker, a prominent Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, Md. . . . James H. Alger, a well-known newspaper man of Memphis, Tenn. . . . James D. Jackson, a veteran journalist of New York City.

December 27.—The Rev. William Rollinson, one of the ablest and oldest ministers of the Baptist denomination of New Jersey.

December 28.—John Osborne Sargent, a prominent lawyer and politician of New York State. . . . Benjamin R. Fitz, of New York City, figure and landscape painter. . . . Sir William White, British Ambassador to the Porte. . . . Alfred Collier, composer.

December 29.—Bishop Longhlin, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn. . . . Rev. William Fottor, of Chardon, said to be the oldest Congregational minister in the world. . . . J. Pilkington Norris, Dean of Rochester.

December 30.—Thomas H. Armstrong, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota. . . . The Rev. Henry Drummond, of Maryland. . . . Alfred, Prince de Montenuovo, of Austria. . . . The Marquis de Penafiel Portuguese Minister to Germany. . . . W. H. Davenport Adams, author and journalist.

December 31.—Prince Victor Hohenlohe-Langenburg, nephew of Queen Victoria. . . . The Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Adaji Crowther, Bishop of Niger Territory, Africa. . . . Cardinal Dominic Agostini, Patriarch of Venice.

January 1.—Ex-Congressman Thomas B. Ward, of Plainfield, Ind. . . . D. J. Lawler, naval architect and shipbuilder of Boston, Mass. . . . Alfred Lichet, renowned French surgeon. . . . Cecil Stanley McKenna, writer and newspaper man.

January 2.—Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, of the United States Engineer Corps. . . . James M. Allen, Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind.

January 3.—Emile Louis Victor de Lavelaye, the noted Belgian political economist. . . . Captain William F. Meeker of Newark, N. J., a famous Union scout during the civil war. . . . Colonel George Peabody, of Salem, Mass.

January 4.—Sir George Biddell Airy, F.R.S., astronomer royal. . . . Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Skinner, professor of divinity in McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago.

January 5.—Surgeon W. H. Long, of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Cincinnati, Ohio. . . . The Duke of Dural, a grandee of Spain and a member of the Spanish royal family.

January 6.—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General James V. Bonford, distinguished for gallant service in the Mexican War. . . . Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

January 7.—Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt. . . . Thomas George Anson, second Earl of Lichfield. . . . Ernest Wilhelm Brucke, the famous German physiologist. . . . Right Rev. Augustus Legge, D.D., Bishop of Litchfield, Eng.

January 8.—Rear Admiral Christopher Raymond Perry Rodgers, of the United States Navy. . . . William W. Wheelock, of Boston, prominent as a newspaper writer and author.

January 9.—Archbishop Thibaudier, of France. . . . Captain Robert F. Bradford, of the United States Navy.

January 10.—Daniel Barnard, Attorney-General of the State of New Hampshire. . . . Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., ex-Bishop of Worcester, Eng. . . . M. Peyron, ex-Minister of the French Marine.

January 11.—Rev. Dr. Orrin Bishop Judd, of New York City, who translated the gospel of St. Matthew for the American Bible Union. . . . Sir James Molyneux Caulfield, third Earl of Charlemont and Baron of Canfield.

January 12.—Edward Heath, ex-Mayor of New Orleans. . . . Charles A. White, the well-known music publisher and composer of popular songs. . . . Jean Louis Armand de Quatrefores de Bren, the eminent French naturalist and director of the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

January 13.—Cardinal Manning. . . . Cardinal Simoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State and Prefect-General of the Propaganda. . . . Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, heir-presumptive to the British throne. . . . Chief Judge Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals.

January 14.—Rev. Charles Augustus Aiken, Ph.D., D.D., Stuart Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in the Princeton Theological Seminary. . . . Francis B. Stryker, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . General James S. Brishin, a veteran of the civil war.

January 15.—General Robert Ransom, a gallant soldier of the Confederate army. . . . General James S. Robinson, ex-Secretary of State of Ohio.

January 16.—Walter A. Wood, the well-known manufacturer of farm implements. . . . Charles Martiu, formerly medical director of the United States Navy.

January 17.—Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor. . . . Ernest Christophe, the French artist.



THE LATE WOLCOTT BALESTIER, NOVELIST.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



MR. TOM MERRY, CARICATURIST OF THE "ST. STEPHEN'S REVIEW."

WE present this month a portrait of Mr. Tom Merry, the caricaturist of the *St. Stephen's*, whose cartoons in that journal have done much to keep the London lower classes steadfast in the Conservative faith. As a boy and a young man Mr. Merry travelled all over



THE POLITICAL CRANK.

DAVE HILL (to Grover): "Resign your pretensions to the Democratic nomination, or I throw this bomb."—From *Judge*, January 9, 1892.

the world, with a black-board and a piece of chalk for his only impedimenta, as a "lightning cartoonist," and it was then that he caught the wonderful knack of making a likeness in a few strokes, which has served him in such stead in these later years. His subjects seldom need to be labelled. In his cartoon on another page, reproduced from the *St. Stephen's Review*, every M. P. represented is easily recognizable. Mr. Merry is now the proprietor of a large lithographic business in the south of London, and at election times is overwhelmed with orders for cartoons in the Conservative interest.

The most striking cartoon of the month is the one from the *San Francisco Wasp*, representing the barbarous treatment of the Christians in China by the natives of that country. It is presented by *Wasp* as a copy of a genuine Chinese caricature. The cartoons from *Judge* and *Puck* are cleverly executed.



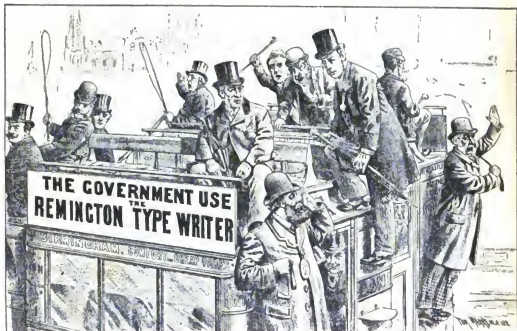
ANOTHER OF "PUCK'S" PROPHECIES.

He will drop his mantle on the shoulders of Harrison.
—From *Puck*, January 6, 1891.



REPUBLICAN PARTY: "Why doesn't he speak?"

BLAINE: "If she wants me she must ask for me: it is leap year!" From *Judge*.



Mr. Chamberlain follows Mr. Goschen from the Liberal to Lord Salisbury's Tory bus, while Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley are hooting him from Mr. Gladstone's rival vehicle. From the *St. Stephen's Review* (London), December, 1891.



"NOW YOU'RE QUITE THE GENTLEMAN!"

(A Ballad of Birmingham.)

"You will not find an alliance in which the weaker side has been so loyal, so straight, so single-hearted, so patriotic as the Liberal Unionists have been during the last five years. . . . Birmingham is the centre, the consecration, of this alliance."—Lord Salisbury at Birmingham

"Now I neither look for nor desire ruin" (with the Gladstonian Liberals).—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham

—From Punch (London), December 5, 1891.



HIS PLAIN THO' PAINFUL DUTY.

LIBERT-GOV. ANGERS: "I beg to report that I have duly dismissed the Mercier Cabinet. Will there be anything else?"

PREMIER ABBOTT: "Nothing; except that it now becomes my painful duty to dismiss you. We must live up to precedent, you know, whatever happens."—From the Toronto Grip.

打鬼燒書圖

狗屁教書如真長防聖賢仙佛九州四海切同胞



神精邪叶自洋傳教天地滅祖宗萬萬十刀難也

CHRISTIANITY AND THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

Presented by the San Francisco Union, January 2, 1922, as an exact copy of a Chinese cartoon taken from a native paper and illustrative of the feeling in the Celestial Empire toward foreign missionaries and the Bible.



SENATOR DAVID BENNETT HILL.

(From a new photograph by Anderson, New York.)

DAVID BENNETT HILL

I. A CHARACTER SKETCH BY CHARLES A. COLLIN, A.M., PROFESSOR OF LAW IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

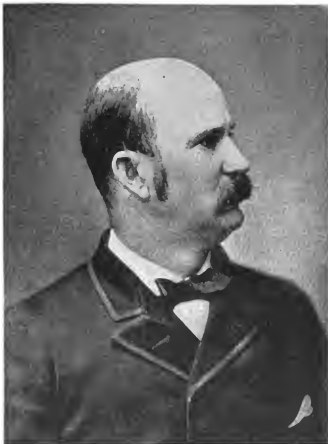
DAVID B. HILL began the battle of life, in reliance upon his own resources, at an age when most students enter college. He was but eighteen, when in 1862 he left his native town of Havana, N. Y., with only such education as the well-improved opportunities of the district school could give, and came to the neighboring city of Elmira, a rugged, plucky, and ambitious country boy. He was proud of his position as a student and clerk in the law office of Thurston, Hart & McGuire, of that city, at the princely salary of one hundred dollars per year and board, and he lived within his income then, as he always has since. He had one advantage over the college and law school graduate beginning a law office clerkship, in that he did not look down upon the petty and servile details of his work as beneath his dignity or abilities. Whatever he was given a chance to do, whether serving a subpoena or briefing an important question of law, was done with the same promptness and thoroughness. He never was content with a satisfactory excuse for not accomplishing what he had undertaken.

MR. HILL AS A LAWYER.

He was admitted to the bar promptly on reaching his majority, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Gabriel L. Smith, a leading lawyer of Elmira. The promissory note which young Hill gave for a half interest in Judge Smith's law library, as a part of the partnership arrangement, is still preserved, with maker's signature erased, by the venerable Judge Thurston, who kindly indorsed it for Hill's accommodation.

From that time Hill had all the work he could do, and did it. For about fifteen years he was in the full swing of a general law practice, which was not materially interrupted by his political diversions until his election as Lieutenant-Governor in 1882.

Unlike most politicians he was a strong lawyer. He tried his cases to win, and his loyalty to his clients was never questioned. He soon became one of the acknowledged leaders in a local bar of no



MR. HILL.

(From a favorite Albany photograph.)

mean ability. Some of his professional rivals, when at their best and in their special lines, were more brilliant. Of his two leading rivals, the rugged solidity of McGuire in the extempore discussion of a knotty legal problem suddenly presented, and the magnificent music of Hart's legal rhetoric, which never forsook its logic when he was inspired to do his best, surpassed Hill in the same lines. But Hill was always at his best. The single exception was one of Judge Follett's memorable Chemung circuits following close upon a heated political campaign. For once, Hill had not prepared his cases, and his

brethren of the Elmira bar remember that circuit as the only occasion when Hill seemed to "get rattled" as a lawyer, and to lose cases which he ought to have won. But he promptly rallied, and by appeals, threats of appeal, and compromises recovered for his clients substantially all the ground he had lost.

HIS PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

Hill was not naturally a brilliant jury lawyer. His oratory was not of the magnetic quality which carries jurymen off their feet by overwhelming appeal to their emotions. He appealed rather to their common sense of fairness and justice, and sent his leading points home with sledge-hammer blows. The personal element in his address to the jury was an intellectual mastery which dominated the judgment of his listeners, and seemed to command concurrence. But his success with juries was due quite as much to industry in the preparation of his cases and skill in handling witnesses as to his forcible oratory. He not only anticipated and mastered the questions of fact and law involved in his case; he also knew the *personnel* of parties, witnesses, and jurymen, their neighborhood relations, their strong and weak points, their principles and prejudices. He worked up the details of his cases with the minuteness of a pre-Raphaelite artist; but he kept mere details in their proper perspective, making them serve as a background from which the strong points of his case should stand out in bolder relief.

As an all-around lawyer, for carefulness and industry in office work, for sound legal and business judgment in counsel to clients, for effectiveness with a jury, for clear and forcible arguments in appellate court, it is no exaggeration to say that Hill was at the head of the bar of his section of the State when he began to retire from active practice upon his election as Lieutenant-Governor, before he was forty years old.

It was but a fitting recognition of his professional standing among the lawyers of the State that he was for two successive terms elected president of the New York State Bar Association.

CLIMBING THE POLITICAL LADDER.

Young Hill began at the bottom round of the ladder in politics as well as in law. Without money or influential friends, and without special gifts of personal popularity or magnetism, he became the local leader of the young Democracy of Chemung almost before he had himself attained voting age. While his early success in politics could not, perhaps, have been achieved without more than ordinary personal popularity, yet his success was chiefly due to his genius for organization and his attention to details. His political theory assumed at the outset what the college graduate entering politics sometimes has to learn by experience, that political victories are won by votes. His political organization was framed and administered with reference to bringing out the votes, and omitted no class of voters. The practical politician learns very early

that there are votes in and about the saloons, and usually makes the mistake of seeking to win the votes of the drinkers by drinking and getting drunk with them. Hill never made that mistake. He kept his head level and directed his forces. His followers learned to trust him and obey orders, and were seldom led to defeat, though he fought against heavy odds, both for local leadership in his own party and for party victories over the Republicans.

He was elected member of Assembly from Chemung County for two successive terms, in 1870 and 1871. He was president of the Democratic State Convention in 1871 and again in 1877. He was elected an Alderman of his ward in the city of Elmira in 1881, Mayor of the city in the spring of 1882, and Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of the same year.

He served as Lieutenant-Governor during 1883 and 1884, and on January 1, 1885, became Governor by virtue of the resignation of President-elect Cleveland. He was elected Governor in the fall of 1885, re-elected in 1888, and served out the full term of the governorship to which he was last elected and which expired December 31, 1891. In the spring of 1891 he was elected a United States Senator from New York, but did not qualify and take his seat as Senator until January 7, 1892. His seven years' continuous service as Governor of New York is the longest period of gubernatorial service by any one man during the last seventy-six years.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Hill's political methods, from the outset, were not inconsistent with his freedom from personal indulgences and vices. The local traditions among his old acquaintances at Elmira present the unvarying testimony that he was always substantially a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor and tobacco in every form, and furnish not a trace of any scandal or accusation of irregular indulgence of appetites or passions. He still has the same reputation in all respects, still adhering to his total abstinence from stimulants and narcotics, including even tea and coffee, but whether from principle or preference his best friends do not seem to have found out. "Clean as a hound's tooth," is the phrase by which those who know him best characterize his personal life.

The local traditions of Hill at Elmira present equally unvarying testimony to his financial honor. He always has been prompt to pay his debts, and has seldom asked financial favors. He is not mercenary nor naturally a maker or accumulator of money. His friends say that he is still and always will be a man of moderate means and out of debt. He does not seem to be tempted in the direction of financial dishonesty, and no accusation thereof, either in business or political relations, has ever been made against him. In all pecuniary matters he has the keen instincts and sharp sense of honor of the trained business man.

The matrons of to-day who knew him as a boy and young man at Havana and Elmira always mention his bashfulness as young Hill's leading

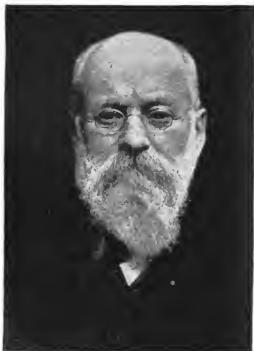
characteristic. That and his country training naturally turned him from the paths which lead to social success, even after they were open to him, and gave him the undeserved reputation in Elmira of being a woman-hater. His Elmira friends have been surprised to find him, in general society at Albany, apparently enjoying his surroundings among bright and brilliant women, as though it were his native element and the field in which his ambition sought success. But he yields so little time to society that his friends still question whether he finds it a field for enjoyment or endurance.

That a man of vigorous physique and forceful nature should, without fanaticism, with no special professions of religious or ethical motive, so subjugate appetite and passion, love of luxury, ease and domestic comforts, from the very outset, to the accomplishment of other ends, is demonstration, clear and positive, of a powerful ambition impelling to the accomplishment of the ends he seeks.

MR. HILL AS A FRIEND.

At Elmira, law and politics furnished the fields for the exercise of Hill's ambition. Into these two lines he concentrated all his energies. Each line gave him the fierce and doubtful contest and the thrill of victory in which his nature takes delight. He seems to enjoy the battle the more if the odds are in favor of his adversary. All he asks is a fighting chance, and he will pluck victory from the very jaws of defeat.

He has always had a few firm friends, and has



HON. CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "SUN."

never let go one of them except as death has enforced its superior claim. He is by nature the reverse of gushing, and gives to strangers and slight acquaintances the impression of coolness and reserve. But his intimate friends smile when he is called cold-hearted and treacherous. The successful politician cannot do for his friends all he would like to, and, much less, all that his friends think he might do if he liked. Some must, temporarily at least, be disappointed; and a man who is not profuse in explanations must be charged with coldness and treachery, and the man who is profuse in explanations must be charged with insincerity and hypocrisy. There are those who know that behind the cool and self-possessed exterior trained not to express emotions, and behind the supreme domination of pure intellect which holds emotions under firm control, there beats a large, warm heart, often as sensitive and tender as the heart of woman.

The severe struggles of his own early life have left their mark in a quick sympathy for all boys earning their living, and for the working classes generally. A characteristic incident was his instructions as he was leaving his residence for his office at the Capitol a few months ago, while political excitement was running high and telegrams were coming in rapidly. "If any telegrams are delivered here this evening, telephone them over to me, the boys will be tired



HON. EVAN P. HOWELL, OF THE ATLANTA "CONSTITUTION," AN INFLUENTIAL SUPPORTER OF MR. HILL.

enough when they get up here without chasing over to the Capitol after me." It is no wonder that his subordinates down to the smallest errand-boy are his devoted followers. This is the quality which makes the great general beloved by his army. No details are too slight for his notice and no mass of details is confused and complicated enough to distract his judgment or attention from the main point and guiding principles. This rare combination of a comprehensive grasp of details and a clear vision of the leading features of the situation is equally essential in the commander of an army and the leader of a political party.

HIS CAPACITY FOR GROWTH.

Hill's election as Lieutenant-Governor marked the beginning of a new era in the development of his character, as well as in his public career. At forty years of age most men have substantially completed their education, have fixed their convictions and theories of life, have fitted themselves out with their full equipment of powers and principles of action, and thereafter merely apply their previously acquired education and equipment. The great man never forecloses his capacity for development, never completes his education, never ceases to grow in wisdom and power, so long as he retains his manly strength. He never reaches the point where he thinks he knows it all.

Hitherto, Hill had shown himself a strong man. He had been remarkably successful as a lawyer and as a politician. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and some of his friends then thought that his success had been out of proportion to his abilities, and called him lucky and fortunate. Others, more appreciative of the actual situation, gave him full credit for having earned his success by brains, pluck, and skill against adverse circumstances. They freely acknowledged that he was a strong man, but surmised that he had already struck his best gait, and thought they saw limitations in his character which would prevent him from ever being a great man.

He had plunged into law and politics very early in life, and had thus far fought for his success with the most effective weapons customarily used, and in accordance with the generally accepted rules of the game. Whenever a problem of statesmanship had fallen across his path, demanding immediate practical solution, he had grappled it with the same thoroughness and full comprehension of all its bearings which he brought to the solution of a difficult and important question of law. But he had not, thus far, seemed to hanker after great problems of statesmanship, as does the fresh college graduate, the youthful journalist, and the learned college professor. His life had been intensely active and executive rather than reflective. The very intensity with which he had concentrated all his energies, from his early youth, into his chosen fields of law and politics had a certain narrowing tendency. He knew men, the men of his time, the citizens of this

republic, their immediate practical needs, and the methods of managing them thoroughly. He had strayed but little into the broadening fields of literature, history, and philosophy. Had he completed his education and foreclosed further growth and development? Could he rise to the new responsibilities of determining broad questions of state policy; of assuming general instead of mere local leadership of his party; of laying out the general lines of party policy instead of leading victoriously along lines mainly projected by others? Such were the questions doubtfully asked by Hill's more critical friends when they saw him ascending to the high office of Governor of the great State of New York.

THE SECRETS OF HIS POWER AND ADVANCEMENT.

These and all other like questions have been sufficiently answered by his seven-years' governorship, with the magnificent *finale* of his last year, booming with the dramatic events of his own election as United States Senator; the overwhelming victory of his party in electing his successor to the governorship; the election of a Speaker of the national House of Representatives, establishing his national leadership in his party; and the vindication by the highest court of his State of his insistence upon an enforcement of the ballot reform law, which gives to the Democratic party, for the first time in nine years, a majority in each branch of the State Legislature, and drives the Republican party from its last intrenchment in the State Government.

Such victories are not won by a mere politician. Assuming his strength, his courage, and his ambition, the two chief secrets of Hill's greatness are, first, his capacity for growth, his apparently unlimited ability to rise to every situation to which he is called, his receptiveness to educating, developing and broadening influences from all directions; and, second, his bold and firm adherence to his convictions of right in the main lines of policy which he adopts and pursues. "When I believe I am right," he lately said in private conversation, "I am a pretty good fighter. Of course I may be mistaken, but so long as I believe my position is right, there I stand and fight till I win or go down. But as soon as I think I am wrong, I tell the boys that, however mortifying it may be to change position under the fire of the enemy, the sooner we skip over to a position we believe in the more likely we are to win."

On another late occasion he was being urged by some of his own party friends to sign a certain bill, which all agreed was wrong, but for which there was a strong popular demand. The arguments presented to him were that the people thought they wanted it, and the only way was to let them have it and flud out their mistake by experience of its evils; that he was right in proposing to veto it, but that it was not good politics to do so. His reply was - "I tell you, gentlemen, the only wise course is the right course. If you shift from the right course

for one reason you will have to for another, and you are lost in a sea of troubles. The difference is, you are not Governor and don't have to take the responsibility. I am placed here for the very purpose of vetoing such bills as this, and I must meet the responsibility. Politics may go to the devil. When this bill is right I will sign it, and not till then. I am right, you concede. I will fight it out on this line and will win." And win he finally did, but it was a long, doubtful and dangerous struggle.

HIS HOLD UPON HIS ASSOCIATES.

It is not possible for a man to be seven years Governor of the State of New York unless he has the respect of his associates. He cannot gain the respect of his associates unless they believe he is fundamentally righteous and patriotic. The leaders of the State Legislature and the heads of State departments are neither knaves nor fools. Neither are they, as is often supposed, weak men. They will not for seven long years submit to the dictation of a man whom they despise, and then exalt him with enthusiastic plaudits to a still more commanding position. What kind of men do the editors of a lying and maliciously partisan "independent" press, and of the religious journals and literary magazines following in their wake, take the leading officers of the State of New York to be? The politicians of both parties, as a class, are the most patriotic class of citizens among us. The responsibilities of our rulers appeal too strongly to the ethical and, it may reverently be added, to the fundamentally religious impulses for human nature to wholly resist the appeal. The highly educated and the clergy, ignorant of inside facts and of the actual situation, by their sweeping and indiscriminating denunciations of the politicians who administer our Government, have contributed, more largely than the politicians, to a demoralized political conscience on the part of the voters. It is not in human nature that any man could for seven years hold the governorship of the State of New York, and leave it for the Senate of the United States with the enthusiastic affection and respect of nearly every officer of the State, unless he were a devoted patriot and wise statesman as well as a skilful politician.

IN NON-PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

In glancing over the State legislation of the past seven years, it is surprising, even to one already familiar with it, to find how small is the proportion with which party politics had anything whatever to do. In the great mass of the State business, both in the Legislature and in the State departments, Republicans and Democrats are working harmoniously together, exercising their best judgment and diligent labor for the good of the commonwealth. Of the two most important laws of the last seven years on the humanitarian side, the Fessett Prison Law of 1889 was drafted by an employee of the executive chamber, under the joint supervision of Governor Hill and Senator Fessett, and was supported

in both houses by a large majority of both parties; the law of 1890 for the State care of the insane was championed by Fessett in the Senate, and, though few knew it, was saved from defeat by Hill at the most critical point of its passage through the Legislature. These are fair samples of many measures of similar nature. By far the largest and most important portion of the work—and there is a vast amount of very hard work—done by legislators and other State officers, is done quietly, diligently and conscientiously.

All concede that Governor Hill administered the non-partisan work of his office more thoroughly than had any of his predecessors for a long period of years. From about 1860 to 1880 is the period of the most slovenly law-making in the history of the State of New York. Hill's love of clean-cut, lawyer-like work would not allow him to contentedly sign a slovenly drafted, misfitting bill. The changes he brought about during his governorship in the methods of legislative drafting; in the suppression of unnecessary special legislation, and the substitution of the system of one uniform general law for an approved object in the place of many local and special laws with confusing variations; in suppressing legislation at Albany for particular localities, and conferring legislative powers for like purposes upon the authorities of the localities concerned, were most valuable contributions to legislative and law reform—in the form of the law, to begin with, and, by inevitable result, in the substance of the law as well.

HIS VETOES UPON EXTRAVAGANCE.

That Governor Hill should have acted as a check upon the extravagance of the Legislature is due partly to the nature of the office as well as to the nature of the man. Each member of the Legislature is inevitably tempted to secure State appropriations for his locality, and, for that purpose, to concede corresponding appropriations for the localities of other members. The Governor necessarily acts as an equalizing officer in adjusting the distribution of such appropriations, and must reject by his veto power all but the most necessary, or else the State would be bankrupt. The Legislature of 1889 got to running wild with local appropriations for a half-dozen or more new normal schools, for canal and lake navigation improvements, and various other appropriation bills of the old familiar type, together with some of novel design. From 451 bills left by that Legislature, upon its adjournment, in the hands of the Governor for his approval during the thirty days thereafter, Governor Hill was able to veto, without damage to public interests, appropriations from the State treasury amounting to nearly two million dollars. As the Republicans were a majority in both branches of that Legislature, the political error they had committed was fully appreciated both by the Republican members themselves and by the people, and the error has not since been repeated by the Legislature on so grand a scale.

THE EXCISE AND BALLOT-LAW ISSUES.

The measures raising partisan issues during Governor Hill's administration were few in number and greatly exaggerated in importance. The excise and ballot reform bills raised the principal partisan issues which attracted public attention, and have been made the chief basis for charging Governor Hill with being hostile to all reforms.

This is not the place, and the time perhaps has gone by, for a discussion of such partisan issues. Without arguing the matter, it is proper to say that the claim of Governor Hill's supporters is that these bills were a part of the avowed Republican

interest from recent events. One of the leading grounds of Governor Hill's opposition to the three bills vetoed was their disfranchising provisions.

In his veto of the Saxton bill of 1890, he said: "The extent of the disfranchisement under this bill cannot well be estimated. Thousands of honest citizens would be unable to vote. *Thousands of others would refrain from going to the polls.* . . . Eliminate its restrictive and disfranchising features and the bill would be no less an efficient remedy for existing evils at the polls."

HILL'S RECORD AS A REFORMER.

The Republican party of the State of New York must now wish they had heeded Governor Hill's warnings. If the Saxton ballot reform bill was fraudulently advocated by the Republican party for the purpose of inviting the Governor's veto and falsely charging him with hostility to electoral reform, certainly retributive justice has been unusually speedy in hoisting that party by its own petard.

In view of the late confession by the New York Times itself, that the Massachusetts ballot reform law, formerly held up as a model by the mugwump reformers, has radically broken down at the very points which Governor Hill declared would prove the fatal weakness of the Saxton bills he vetoed, it would be well for the genuine ballot reformers to reread the constructive suggestions of Governor Hill's messages, in which he advocated the limiting of the electioneering distance from the polls, the railing and booth system, and the voting of folded ballots of uniform external appearance, provisions which embody the essence and all that is substantial of the reform, and are of great practical value, but which many Republican newspapers now wish to see swept away with the abolition of the entire ballot reform system. The advocate of genuine electoral reform who rereads Governor Hill's messages will also find that Governor Hill first proposed the Corrupt Practices Bill, and caused it to be introduced in the Legislature of 1889, a year before it was introduced by Senator Saxton, and that close upon its first trial he advocated its amendment by adding provisions requiring sworn statements from political committees and agents as well as from candidates, though the editor of the *Century Magazine*, a year afterward, discovered that a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature was "the first measure of the kind to appear in an American legislature," and was evidently ignorant both of the existence of the bill in the New York Legislature and of Governor Hill's advocacy of the reform measures which were so dear to the heart of the magazine editor when they hailed from Massachusetts. (*Century Magazine*, Feb., 1890, p. 634; Governor Hill's Public Papers of 1889, pp. 169-173.) It may also be discovered by the highly educated reformer who reads Governor Hill's public papers for the first time that Governor Hill caused the *quo warranto* provisions for preventing a candidate shown to have been elected by fraud from taking his office to be drafted on the pattern



U. S. SENATOR A. F. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

policy of "putting Governor Hill in a hole;" that the excise bills which the Governor vetoed were purposely so drawn that no self-respecting executive could approve them, and with the intention that they should be vetoed, so that well-meaning but not well-informed people might be fooled with the cry of "Whiskey's Governor." If any intelligent critic of the Governor's action upon the excise bills will read each bill vetoed, with the reason given for the veto, in connection with the Crosby commission bill, which the Governor offered to approve if the Legislature would pass it, there would be no need of any further argument to justify his vetoes of excise legislation.

The controversy between Hill and the Republican Legislature over electoral reform has acquired a new

of the English law to that effect, in the same bill, and that he advocated the adoption of such provisions in his veto messages of 1889 and 1890.

It is also of special interest in connection with current events in the State of New York that in 1890 Governor Hill, in one of the most scholarly and statesmanlike messages ever presented to the New York Legislature (Public Papers of 1890, p. 140), advocated amendments to both the Federal and State constitutions, transferring the determination of contested elections from the legislatures to the courts, and that it was not until a year afterward that Senator Saxton's concurrent resolution for such an amendment to the New York State Constitution was introduced.

Enough has perhaps been said to indicate that a very little independent investigation on the part of certain highly-educated and scholarly but very much misinformed critics of Governor Hill will require a revision of their judgment respecting his hostility to electoral reform. But these are only introductory suggestions. The entire story is an overwhelming refutation of the charge. Governor Hill has been a firm and consistent advocate of tariff reform. With the first news of the defeat of the Democratic party in the last presidential election, a weak man would have been tempted to waver and doubt. Governor Hill was more firm and emphatic than ever. In a speech to the citizens of Albany but a few days after the presidential election of 1888 he said:

"The principle of tariff reform has only met temporary defeat. Sooner or later it will ultimately triumph in this country. President Cleveland and the Democratic party were right, and deserved to succeed. The argument was with us, and two weeks' longer discussion would have given us the victory. Permit me to suggest that there must be no back



MAYOR OHANT, OF NEW YORK CITY, A LEADING TAMMANY DEMOCRAT.
(From a photograph by Anderson, 785 Broadway, New York.)

track taken upon this question. The issue so courageously presented by President Cleveland, in the interest of the whole people, must not be abandoned. Our flag has been nailed to the mast, and there it must be allowed to remain."

The charge that in his late Elmira speech Governor Hill relegated tariff reform to a secondary place is a misrepresentation by which no fair and intelligent reader of that speech can be deceived.

AN ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT SCANDALS.

Under Governor Hill's administration there has not been a financial or other scandal in any department of the State Government, with the single ex-

ception of the Assembly ceiling scandal. That was due to the bill passed by a Republican Legislature, which Governor Hill approved, filing at the same time a memorandum in which he said: "The placing of such a work in the hands of a committee of the Legislature is unbusiness-like and furnishes a pernicious and unwise precedent. The committee is to be appointed by the Speaker, and it may be assumed that not a single member thereof will possess any special or peculiar qualification for the place. None of them are likely to know anything about the construction or repair of buildings. . . . It is understood that the committee is to be composed of two Republican and two Democratic members of the Assembly, and the Republican Speaker is to constitute the fifth member and hold the balance of power and control. Such a committee not infrequently constitutes the worst kind of a commission, and oftentimes leads to deals, jobs, abuses, and corruption. . . . An emergency is presented.

If I refuse to approve this bill the Assembly ceiling must remain in its present disgraceful, if not dangerous, condition for another year and during another session. If I approve it I do so as a matter of expediency, and not because it really meets my judgment." (Public Papers of 1888, p. 142.)

Governor Hill is himself honest by instinct, principle, and practice, and will not knowingly nor ignorantly allow dishonesty in any department of the government within his jurisdiction and control. He is master of every situation in which he is placed, and will allow no interest to control him. He has shown himself faithful to every trust reposed in him and capable of ably administering it. With his honesty, fidelity, and capacity, his courage and ambition render him a more efficient, rather than a more dangerous, public servant. The people may rest assured that, so far as public interests are given in charge of David B. Hill, he will take care that the republic suffers no harm.

II. ANOTHER VIEW OF MR. HILL.

BY A POLITICAL OPPONENT.

"Conceding that the mere attainment of the objects of a man's ambition, regardless of the methods by which this attainment has been reached, constitutes success, it may be granted that David Bennett Hill has been and is a successful man. As such, his career is properly an object of interest and a subject for consideration. People are always curious to know all there is to know about a man who becomes conspicuous in any line of life or conduct, whether that line is intrinsically noble or ignoble, virtuous or criminal. While, therefore, from the standpoint of a lover of law, Mr. Hill is, in the forces which he represents, in the methods which he adopts, and in the successes which he has scored, the most dangerous man in public life, the people are naturally anxious to know more in detail what manner of man he is and upon what kind of meat he feeds.

Personally, Mr. Hill is a man forty-nine years of age, of medium height and compact, square-shouldered figure. His complexion is waxen pale. His head is round like a bullet and shiny bald like a tanned monk, and is well set on a rather thick neck, which is scarred on one side by a gash given years ago by an infuriated caller. His eyes are faded, bluish-gray, deep set, and close to his nose. They are restless, glittering, cunning eyes that cannot endure a steady gaze. Under the direct look, even of a casual caller, they uneasily wander from point to point, as if consciously unwilling that their depths should be explored. These crafty eyes and the sinister expression about the base of his nose and corners of his mouth convey an impression at the first meeting to a keen observer distinctly disagreeable. Mr. Hill dresses with great care, after

the most approved fashions, but with subdued taste. Mr. Hill has a pleasant voice and an entertaining manner toward those with whom he is familiar and with those upon whom he is desirous of making a pleasant impression. On topics of interest to him he is an easy and entertaining conversationalist, ready at repartee, quick to see a point, precise and clear in statement, and copious in diction. He has a dry humor, amounting at times almost to wit. His range of information is by no means wide. He makes no pretence to scholarship, even in law and politics. He wastes no force on mere culture.

Mr. Hill is a man of regular habits and frugal tastes. He does not smoke or chew tobacco. He does not use wine or strong drink; yet he is a generous host, and his table abounds in good things, both to eat and to drink. He is a bachelor, and more than a bachelor; he is a woman-hater. These virtues should be carefully catalogued, for they constitute the entire list of virtues in his character about which there is no room for an honest difference of opinion, and there may be some who think that the last on the list should be excluded as being not altogether a highly creditable disposition. He is not a church member, but, under provocation, he is profane. He is fond of the theatre and of base-ball.

He does not affect the society of superior men and women. The men with whom he has surrounded himself for years, and with whom he seems to prefer to associate, are men inferior to himself; generally very young men, and not always very good young men. A list of the youngsters with whom he has surrounded himself for the last eighteen years, together with a history of each one and his fate, would make a highly interesting chapter. He makes

few intimate friends, and would seem never to contract any friendship to which he would be faithful when fidelity ceased to subserve his own interests. He is methodical and industrious in his habits to a marked degree.

HIS INORDINATE AMBITION.

He has only one grand passion, and to that he is devoted with all the powers of his being. In that he lives and moves. For that he works with a singleness of purpose and an intensity of application rarely exhibited. That passion is the political preferment of David B. Hill. Not being married, he has no wife or family to distract him. His parents are dead. His brethren are scattered far. His profession has not been touched for seven years. Eating or sleeping, walking or driving, at home or abroad, wherever he is, all the energies of his nature are absorbed in his political career. Few men in public life make politics their religion, their wife, their father and mother, their family and little ones, their recreation and their regular pursuit, their toil in winter and their hobby in summer. This is, however, just what is done by David B. Hill. Faust was not more soid, body and spirit, to Mephistopheles than David B. Hill is possessed, soul and body, mind and heart, by the devil of his own ambition. Self is his centre and self is his circumference. Altruism in politics is above his comprehension.

The higher purposes of party, of the state, of the nation, mean nothing to him apart from their possible bearings upon the interest of David B. Hill. His fondest boast is, "I am a Democrat." But this statement should be taken, not as he says it, but as he means it. Democracy to him does not stand, and never has stood, so much for a code of fixed and definite principles as for opposition to republicanism. He is a Democrat only in this, that he is not a Republican. With Mr. Hill the order of devotion is not country, state, party, self; but self, party, state, country, and again self. His party has become dear to him, not for any love which he entertains for its underlying principles or for its achievements in history, not for what it has done and is doing, but because of what it has done, is doing, and may do for David B. Hill. He would shatter his party to atoms as lightly as he has recently defied the Constitution of the State of New York if such pulverization would in any way advance him better than some other course of treatment. This consummate selfishness of the man, this absorbing ambition, deep as his life, must be borne in mind in order to obtain any just notion of his character or any true measure of his career. Before one can venture to predict what course in any given set of circumstances Mr. Hill will pursue, it is necessary to know what course will best advance the selfish interests of Mr. Hill from his point of view.

EARLY POLITICAL CAREER.

He was born in Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y. His father was a laboring man. His people were



MR. RICHARD CROKER, CHIEF OF TAMMANY HALL.

(From a photograph by Anderson, New York.)

neither rich nor poor. He attended the public schools at that place, and was a diligent student. He began the study of law about the time he began the practice of politics, which was about 1860. At the opening of the war and during its progress he was a violent anti-war Democrat. He was, in fact, what is so unpleasantly known to history as a "copperhead." In 1862 he moved to Elmira, where he was admitted to the bar in 1864. His characteristic industry enabled him to make rapid progress. He was an indefatigable worker, whatever may be thought of the scrupulousness of his methods. He became a keen lawyer and enjoyed a large and successful practice. Political matters interested him and absorbed a large portion of his time. He soon secured quite a political following among the tough element; and saloon-keepers and the men they controlled were always strong for Hill. He understood them and they understood him. In his early political experience he displayed the disposition, which has followed him through life, to cater to any elements and appeal to any sentiments if it were necessary for him so to do in order to win. He called about him in Elmira a number of the younger lawyers and law students and ambitious politicians, who had more to hope from him and his success than from the older and more conservative leaders. His followers were thoroughly organized and disciplined.

FIRST CONNECTION WITH TAMMANY.

In 1871 and 1872 Mr. Hill was elected member of Assembly from Chemung County, which has always been, with rare exceptions, a strongly Democratic county. In the Assembly he was the "thick-and-thin" friend of Senator William M. Tweed, at that time the all-powerful boss of Tammany Hall. Mr. Tweed had no more active supporter for his measures in the Assembly than David B. Hill. His fidelity was well illustrated by the minority report which he presented from the Judiciary Committee against the impeachment of Justice Barnard, from New York, the corrupt Tammany judge who was afterward impeached. It was currently understood that it was through Mr. Tweed that Mr. Hill came into possession of an interest in the *Elmira Gazette*, of which paper he afterward secured the complete control. At this time he also joined with the Democratic members of the Legislature in voting to withdraw the consent of the State of New York to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. On the downfall of Tweed, Mr. Hill lost little time in cultivating the friendship of Tweed's mortal enemy, Samuel J. Tilden, from whom he received very material assistance in his political struggles in Chemung County through a term of years.

LEARNING "PRACTICAL POLITICS."

In 1881, after a severe struggle, Mr. Hill secured the nomination for Alderman from the Third Ward of the city of Elmira. This ward has a great many black voters in it, and it was in this ward that Mr. Hill

scored many of his early triumphs in so-called "practical politics." Tradition says he was successful in inducing the colored voters to vote against their party and their convictions. Mr. Hill was a practical politician. There is no question about that. He was among the first at the polls in the morning and among the last to leave them at night; and in the assiduousness with which he looked after the party caucuses and party conventions he set an example worthy the imitation of all good citizens.

It was in this early contact with the practical workings of the old ballot law that he acquired that intimate knowledge of elections which enabled him to become afterward such an effective opponent to the enactment of any genuine ballot reform system. In the methods which he used on these occasions his example was not so worthy of imitation. He was elected Alderman. The following spring Mr. Hill was nominated by the Democratic party and chosen Mayor of the city of Elmira, a city which is almost always Democratic. As Mayor he rewarded the practical politicians like himself who had aided him in his mayoralty contest and who had joined their political fortunes with his after the manner of all such practical politicians.

HOW HE MISSED HIS CHANCE IN 1882.

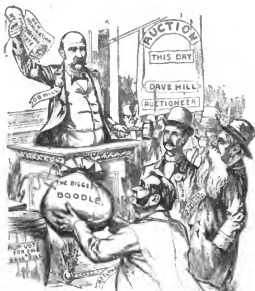
The political situation in New York State in 1882 was complicated. Governor A. B. Cornell, a Republican, was in the last year of his term. The election for a new Governor was to take place that fall. The general sentiment of the party throughout the State was in favor of a renomination of Cornell. The death of President Garfield, the elevation of Arthur to the presidency, the resignation of Platt and Conkling, the ensuing bitter struggle for reelection at Albany, and the defeat of the two Senators, had left the Republican party in a state of extreme irritability and sensitiveness. Charles A. Folger, a most worthy gentleman, of inflexible integrity and lofty ideals, and in every way worthy of the office of Governor and qualified to perform its duties, was nominated by the Republican convention. This was believed by the great body of Republicans in the State to have been the result of the interference of President Arthur rather than the expression of the free choice of a majority of the delegates.

In the mean time the Democratic party in convention found itself at sea. The nomination for the governorship substantially went begging, and was finally bestowed upon an almost unknown man, who was then Mayor of Buffalo, the Hon. Grover Cleveland. Mr. Hill's friends strongly urged him to make an effort to secure the nomination. It probably could have been secured for him at that time. But he had, in the mean time, thoroughly canvassed the State and secured pledges from enough delegates to insure his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and with worldly wisdom felt that in endeavoring to carry off the chief prize, in which attempt there was a slight risk, he might lose what was already in his possession.

MR. HILL AND MR. CLEVELAND.

So to Cleveland went the first prize and to Mr. Hill the second. This nomination of Hill was a surprise to the State—as great a surprise as the nomination of Cleveland: for Mr. Hill was also comparatively unknown. It was effected by the sagacity and diligence with which Mr. Hill and his lieutenants had by a still hunt secured here and there all over the State one or two friends in each delegation. The result of this election will never be forgotten. The Republicans stayed at home and Cleveland and Hill were elected by a majority of, in round numbers, 190,000. This Democratic land-slide carried the Legislature with it. After the victory was so unexpectedly and gloriously won, Mr. Hill never forgave himself for not having obtained the nomination for the governorship, for he felt then that it meant the presidency.

The relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill were characterized by contempt on Cleveland's part and jealousy on Hill's part almost from the commencement of their official career, and these relations have never been changed. Mr. Hill lost no opportunity of saying pleasant things and making flattering promises to all the scores of men whom Governor Cleveland found it necessary to disappoint. As Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Hill made an excel-



GOING TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
From Judge, August, 1891.



NEW YORK'S POLITICAL OCTOPUS.
From Puck, September, 1891.

lent presiding officer. He was quick, resolute, and well informed in parliamentary law. One of his decisions has become almost historical. It was that in case of refusal of members to respond to their names, the chair might order them to be recorded as present and not voting, for the purpose of making a quorum. This decision came home to plague the inventor and his party several times in the succeeding years at Albany, but more particularly in the last Congress, when Speaker Reed followed the precedent thus established and declared that a legislative body could not be deprived of the power of doing business through the failure of members actually present to respond to their names.

Mr. Hill became acting Governor through the resignation of Governor Cleveland on January 6, 1885, Cleveland having been elected President of the United States. The opportunities thus opened to Hill were utilized with much skill and boldness to insure his nomination for Governor at the Democratic convention which was to be held that year. His first act of defiance to the Constitution was the seizing of the Governor's salary of \$10,000. The Constitution provides that "the Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services, an annual salary of \$5,000, and shall not receive, or be entitled to, any other compensation, fee or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law." But this was only a \$5,000 affair.

HILL'S VETOES OF THE CENSUS BILL.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-five was the year which the Constitution appoints for an enumeration of the people. The Legislature, which was Republican, passed a bill for this purpose, substantially the same as had been passed in 1855 and every ten years thereafter; but inasmuch as the incidental patronage of the enumeration was by this bill thrown into the hands of the Republican Secretary of State, who it was thought might possibly be a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, Mr. Hill vetoed the bill on the flimsy pretext that it provided for a census and not for an enumeration, and that it was too expensive. The Legislature very properly, inasmuch as the Constitution expressly provides that enumerations shall be taken "under the direction of the Legislature," refused to recede from its position and adjourned without taking further action. Mr. Hill thereupon called a special session of the Legislature, and, among other matters, called their attention to the failure to enact an enumeration bill. Whereupon they re-enacted the bill which had been passed at the regular session, which he again vetoed, thus depriving the State of the benefits of a reapportionment. And he and his party have been scolding the Republicans for his vetoes ever since. The meretricious nature of the excuses which he then gave for vetoing these bills is well illustrated now by the text of the Democratic bill, presumably prepared by Hill and recently introduced by Senator Cantor, to provide for an enumeration at the unusual

sum of \$150,000. But Mr. Hill carried his point, and conveyed the welcome impression to his party that he was not afraid to do wrong in order to achieve a party or a personal triumph.

THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

In 1885 Mr. Hill was nominated for the governorship, almost unanimously; and yet, when his party convention met, many astute politicians were of the belief that Cleveland's friends and the Brooklyn and New York people would not permit him to be nominated. Careful study of the delegates showed that while his opponents had been sleeping he had been working with the individual components of the convention. His Republican opponent that fall was the Hon. Ira Davenport, who had an honorable record as State Senator and Comptroller. Until within two weeks of the election day the general judgment of the press and of politicians was that Davenport was to be elected; but Governor Hill won by about 12,000 plurality. The liquor interests stood solidly behind him, and the prohibitionists drew largely from the Republican strength.

Hill was re-elected Governor in 1888. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, was defeated at this same election. There was a difference of some 30,000 between their votes. This difference is to be accounted for by the devotion of the liquor interests to Governor Hill. His opponent in 1888 was the Hon. Warner Miller, who conducted his campaign largely on the issue of a high license.

In 1891, the Legislature being Democratic on joint ballot, Governor Hill was elected United States Senator. He did not assume this office until January 7, 1892, but continued in the mean time to discharge the duties of the gubernatorial office, the reason being that the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Edward F. Jones, was not in sympathy with Mr. Hill's ambitions or with Mr. Hill's methods, and it was not considered prudent by Mr. Hill to allow Mr. Jones to take the gubernatorial chair. In 1885 Mr. Roswell P. Flower was nominated by the Democrats as Lieutenant Governor, but thinking there was great danger of defeat he refused to accept the nomination, and, as a forlorn hope, Edward F. Jones was nominated. In the election Mr. Jones received several thousand votes more than Mr. Hill. In 1888 the old ticket was re-nominated, Lieutenant Governor Jones again receiving a very much larger plurality than Mr. Hill. But inasmuch as Mr. Jones was not friendly, he was never permitted to take the gubernatorial seat.

THE STRONGEST DEMOCRAT IN THE STATE.

There is no denying the fact that in his own party Mr. Hill's strength has gradually increased from his inauguration in 1886 down to the present time, and he is to-day unquestionably the strongest Democrat in the State of New York. This must be conceded even by those who hate him and who fear him as a dangerous man. A detailed catalogue of

This misdeeds would be too long to insert in this article. As Governor he had many important offices to fill. One by one he got rid of the Cleveland officers and Republican hold-overs, and placed in their stead Hill Democrats and Hill Republicans. No list of notaries-public was sent to the Senate until he had consulted the local Democratic bosses as to the propriety of each nomination, and there are over ten thousand of these every year. In the machinery of his own party he weeded out, as opportunity afforded, every Cleveland man as far as possible. In 1885 the State Committee was almost unanimously a Cleveland committee. In 1891 there were but two Cleveland men left.

HIS SINISTER INFLUENCE IN LEGISLATION.

In matters of legislation no measures for local relief or local changes could become laws unless David B. Hill received some personal toll from the passage thereof, either in the way of allegiance or patronage. The veto power was used through all his term with strict reference to the advantage of himself and the disadvantage of his opponents. Just as the enumeration bill was killed and false reasons assigned therefor in order to prevent imagined advantages going to the enemy, so he killed the constitutional convention bill. To keep in his power the liquor interests he vetoed all the legislation proposed through seven years having for its object the regulation or restriction of the liquor traffic.

He prevented an anti-bribery bill becoming a law, and vetoed the Saxton ballot reform bill three times, and finally secured from the Legislature, under the whip and spur of an independent press, misinformed as to the situation, a most iniquitous bill, which is even to-day denounced by the *New York Sun* as a "hypocritical, stupid, infernal ballot law."

Pretending affection for home rule in local and municipal affairs, he has deliberately, time and again, violated every principle of home rule; and in no case more conspicuously than in the bill which received his signature and which took the Mayor and Comptroller of New York City off the commission authorized to construct the new Croton aqueduct—a gigantic work involving the outlay of many millions of dollars. Following this legislation came the Senate investigation which unearthed the scandalous frauds in the construction of the new aqueduct and led to a repeal of that law. He again violated the principle of home rule in the bill which became a law under his signature forcing upon the city of New York fifteen police justices at the enormous salary of \$12,000 a year each. Pretending to be friendly to the great cause of rapid transit for the city of New York, by his own active intervention he defeated in the Assembly the passage of a bill which had met the approval of the entire metropolitan press, after it had passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote—and this veto was at the request of Tammany Hall.

A BARREN ADMINISTRATION.

No great reform, either in the administration of any State department or in the State at large, or in improved methods of governing cities, or in the eleemosynary institutions of the State, or in the field of taxation, or insurance, or banking, or any of the departments of human interest (and there have been many of them made possible by the legislation of the last seven years), owed its suggestion or its completion to him. His state papers are well written as to style, barren as to good suggestions in important matters, and disfigured by unfounded praises of himself and his party and undignified and malicious assaults upon his political opponents.

Apart from his relation to the Legislature, his use of the pardoning power has been, in numerous instances, conspicuously abused; but never to a greater degree than when, recently, he assumed to pardon one Welsh, a supervisor who had disobeyed the decree of the Supreme Court with reference to appearing in court with election returns. Very able lawyers, without respect to party, agree that this was an unconstitutional exercise of power. That it was dangerous in the highest degree in its effect and tendencies does not admit of dispute; for its effect would be, if adopted as a rule of action for future Governors, to utterly deprive the courts of the State of New York of sanction for their decrees. Mr. Hill's behavior in this instance is a striking exception to every rule laid down by him with such pompous parade in his recent article on the "Pardoning Power" in the *January North American Review*.

During his seven years' occupancy of the Governor's chair Mr. Hill created no policy, advanced no reforms, but did steadily grow in grace of the liquor interests, of Tammany Hall, and in the possession of all the powers incident to patronage. The Democratic leaders of the Senate and Assembly were not ashamed to report to him morning, afternoon, and evening for advice and approval. His word was their law and his disapproval their great dread.

HOW HE "STOLE" THE STATE SENATE.

In the "robbery" of the State Senate which has just been accomplished in the State of New York, the leading spirit, the guiding mind, has been David B. Hill. The history of this great outrage has been so recently and so explicitly stated in the daily press that it is unnecessary to detail it here. Suffice it to say that when the polls closed on election night, in eighteen out of the thirty-two senatorial districts in the State of New York Republican Senators had been elected, as shown by the returns counted and certified to by boards of election inspectors representing both the great parties. While the courts in the 24th senatorial district were endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, Governor Hill interfered, and it was in this district that he pardoned the supervisor who stole election returns and ran away with them. Governor Hill removed summarily the county clerk of Onondaga County in



"I'M IN 'EM BOTH!"

Farmer Dana contemplating his prize animal.—From *Judge*, February, 1891.



THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

David, the dog in the manger.—From *Judge*, September, 1891.



OUT OF IT.

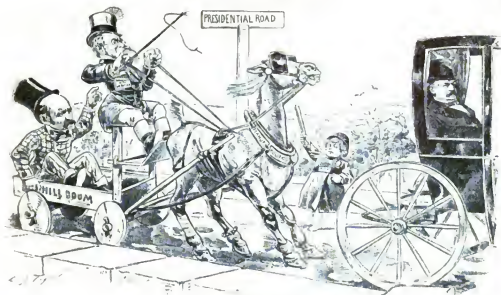
OLD SPORT WATTERSON (in charge of Democratic stables): "You're both ruled off, and that settles it!"

"New York cannot be carried for Mr. Cleveland. Scheming politicians are favorites nowhere, least of all in America. For his own fame Governor Hill has been too secretive."—Henry Watterson, July 14, 1891.—From *Judge*, August, 1891.



DAVID E. HILL, FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Very big among his admirers in New York, but very small to the country at large.—From *Puck*, February, 1890.



HE CAN'T GET BY.

Policeman Puck checks driver Dana and his passenger on the Presidential road.—From *Puck*, January, 1890.



NEXT!

THE POLITICAL BARBER: "Does any other man want a shave or a cut? I'm the man to do the job!"—From *Judge*, March, 1891.

this district on trivial pretext, but really for daring to be a Republican. In the 13th senatorial district the State Board of Canvassers, openly encouraged by Governor Hill, in defiance of the explicit order of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, awarded the certificate of election to Osborne which had been bestowed by the people upon Senator Deane. Governor Hill removed the county clerk of Dutchess County, in this district, for refusing to certify a return pronounced by the Democratic Court of Appeals to be false and dishonest. In the 27th district, where Mr. Sherwood had been elected by 1,640 plurality, the Senate, made Democratic by the two preceding thefts, ignoring the plurality of 1,640, seated a Democrat by the name of Walker. All these things were done under the inspiration of Governor Hill. Not a single prominent Democrat has dared either to approve the act or to lift his voice in condemnation, so absolutely has Mr. Hill reduced to terrorism the Democratic party and the Democratic press in the State of New York. One man alone he was unable to terrify, and that was Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the Court of Appeals.

HIS PRESENT ALLIANCE WITH TAMMANY.

Mr. Hill absolutely controlled the State convention of 1891 by the aid of Mr. Murphy, of Troy, and Mr. Croker, of Tammany Hall, New York. Mr. Hill formulated the platform adopted at that convention and named the ticket (his pretence of trouble with Sheehan notwithstanding). Mr. Hill named Dr. Bush for Speaker of the Assembly and Senator Cantor for temporary President of the Senate. His own creatures were put in places of power wherever he suggested. Even after the election of Mr. Flower as Governor, Mr. Hill held the helm with a firm hand. Mr. Flower himself accepted from Mr. Hill his private secretary and the Superintendent of Public Works, the most powerful office outside the Governor's office in the State civil service. The bank examiner appointed by Hill was also accepted by Governor Flower. In fact, Governor Flower does not seem to have asserted his own individual preference in any particular so long as Hill remained in Albany. And to-day finds Mr. Hill in possession of all the Democratic machinery of the party in the State of New York. He will control the next State convention, and he will be its choice as nominee for President by an enthusiastic unanimity not seen in years, and he has the senatorship to dispose of to placate some powerful ally.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hill, getting his power at first by pandering to the saloon element and by his ready subservience to Tammany Hall and others in authority, has gradually risen, through his intense devotion to self, from the position of a ward heeler into that of absolute political dictator of a great party in the greatest State of the Union. He owes his power to the loyal adherence of Tammany Hall and the corrupt cannal ring, with all that that implies; but, over and above all else, to the financial and electoral support given to him by the

united liquor interests of the State of New York, and this item alone, it must be remembered, means not less than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand votes. His alliance with Tammany Hall means more than most men understand; for Tammany expends for her pay-roll not less than twelve millions of dollars a year, and no man is employed by Tammany, from the highest position with its thousands of dollars of salary down to the meanest position of a sweeper of mud on the crosswalks, who is not expected to influence other votes to enable him to keep his position. Hill's connection with Tammany is like the connection that binds two freebooters or highway robbers. Each is distrustful of the other, but each is necessary to the other. Singly, one might help destroy the other; unitedly, they are almost irresistible.

THE BASES OF HIS FURTHER AMBITIONS.

Mr. Hill's hope for extending his influence abroad in the nation must of necessity depend upon New York State's vote in the Electoral College. Hill from Delaware would be intolerable. Hill from Rhode Island would be contemptible. But Hill from New York, bringing with him the reasonable assurance of thirty-six electoral votes, is to the solid South precisely what Tammany Hall itself is to Hill—a harbinger of victory. In New York City there are over twenty thousand Southern Democrats, men of education and men of better instincts than those of the average Tammany bruiser. They are not Tammany men, and yet, on account of loyalty to the Democratic party's interest in the nation, they have not only tolerated, but they have assisted, both Tammany and Hill. The same influences that have brought these people into Hill's army and to Tammany Hall's assistance will bring the solid South to Hill, and will cause other Democratic leaders to temporarily lay aside their jealousies and their ambitions, in order to place this man, who has shown that he is brave with the bravery of a highwayman, in position to establish his party in all the strong places of the Government.

It was unquestionably the influence of Hill and Hill's friends that led to the election of Mr. Crisp as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His speech at Elmira on the silver question, uttered under peculiar circumstances just before the congressional caucus, gave him an opportunity to boast of his success in influencing Congress to throw Mr. Mills aside.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE WARD HEELER.

Mr. Hill stands in American public life as the type of the successful practical politician, in the lowest meaning of the words. In fact, he is the apotheosis of the ward heeler. He has never put his faith in the power of persuasion and enlightenment. In no campaign has he ever depended upon square advocacy of the platform or alleged principles of his party. His dependence has been placed almost exclusively upon organization and a skilful catering;



TWIST MOUNTEBANK AND SAINT—MISS DEMOCRACY'S DILEMMA.

THE MOUNTEBANK HILL (*sings*):

"Come, live with me and be my bride,
I'll deck thee well with spoils, my pride,
For office is my private trust.

Close to my side, my darling, come!
Free Trade, Free Silver, and Free Rum!
We'll have a free corruption 'bu't.

THE SAINT CLEVELAND:

"Repent in time, fickle one! Look
O look upon my purity and greatness
and return to your former worship
of ME and Free Trade."

—From Judge, July, 1891.



THE DIFFICULTY UNDER WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY LABORS.
Which way will the monstrosity go?—San Francisco Wasp, Jan., 1892.

to the liquor men and other selfish interests. So far as public utterance goes, he has followed the lines of shrewd misstatements of the position of his adversary, bitter animadversions upon individuals, and false claims for approval for acts to the credit of which neither he nor his party were in any wise entitled. He does not rely upon the merit either of the record or the principles of his party so much as upon organization, manipulation, and combination. The word principle is not in his vocabulary, save for use in declamation for effect. While he does not understand nor have any reverence for principles as such, he does understand the practical advantages of every political makeshift, and is thoroughly at home in all that is wrapped up in the word "expediency." He has been marvellously successful, and has grown insolent and arrogant upon his success. His complete subservience to the liquor interests, his opposition to the home-rule principle and defeat of rapid transit, his pettiness in the treatment of the patronage in his gift, his prostitution of the veto power and interference in local legislation, his enmity to ballot reform, taxation reform, and educational reform, would have ruined the political prospects of any other man.

HIS RECENT SPEECHES.

No more characteristic thing can be readily instanced than his two recent deliveries, proposing a program for national Democratic performance. These two speeches of his, the one at Elmira and the other at Albany, have been spread broadcast through the land. They have been admirably summed up by the leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which, in speaking of them, has said.

"It is a program of cowardice, dishonesty, and partisan imbecility. It is a program of trickery and false pretence. It contemplates a shameless violation of solemn pledges and a deliberate abandonment of sacred principles. It represents no respectable body of public opinion, and voices nothing but the wishes of a little coterie of political adventurers and mercenaries. The *Sentinel* declines to sanction the proposed policy of demagogism and poltroonery."

Thus has this caustic Democratic writer characterized two speeches of Governor Hill. The same criticism might be extended to cover his entire career. He has succeeded because the conservative, well-informed, better element of his party has supported him through its allegiance to the older and better traditions of the Democratic party, and because he has persuaded the liquor interests and the tough element that in him they have a friend.

HIS POLITICAL VICIOUSNESS.

The absence of what may be called personal, as distinguished from political, vices, and the presence

of what may be called personal, as distinguished from political, honesty in the man, have blinded a great many people to his intrinsic dangerousness.

Pretending to economy, he yet expended \$104,000 of the people's money in beautifying the executive mansion and filling it with articles of luxury and beauty for his personal enjoyment.

In the alleged interest of retrenchment, he boastfully cut out \$180,000 of appropriation from the annual appropriation and supply bills, but has never alluded to the fact that to more than eighty per cent. of the items he subsequently gave his written approval.

Expressing great willingness to approve proper restrictive legislation on excise questions, he seriously vetoed a measure prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages in buildings belonging to the State with the sapient averment that chemistry revealed the presence of alcohol in lemonade.

An interview with him, published in the New York *Herald* of January 6, gives in his clear and succinct style circumstances under which he would be honest. He was asked whether the Democrats proposed to change the method of selecting presidential electors in the State of New York. He laughingly said that no such departure from custom would be followed, because it was not worth while. That illustrates Mr. Hill exactly. When it is not worth while to be otherwise, then no one can talk more solemnly of principle or quote more approvingly Thomas Jefferson and the saints.

POSING FOR THE NATION.

It must be conceded that such a man is not without his attractions to the unthinking multitude, with whom there is nothing so successful as success, and whose eyes are dazzled by the solar splendor of his sudden rise from obscurity to great prominence and power. Happily for the nation and happily for the State, Mr. Hill is a unique and isolated character. Within the sphere of his own experience and knowledge he is keen, resolute and unflinching. In new fields, facing new conditions, he is timid and apt to be unskilful; but he is quick to comprehend and swift to learn.

If the Democratic party is searching for a man to lead it into power for the purpose of a selfish use of the patronage, and who will use every atom of force in the presidency to extend and perpetuate the power of the Democratic party for the purpose of extending and perpetuating his own power, who would sacrifice every principle and every promise for the sake of temporary expediency, who holds temporary success and possession of office nearer and dearer than any friendship or any principle, it cannot do better, nor choose wiser, than to adopt as its leader the new Senator from the State of New York.

HELP FOR THE RUSSIAN STARVELINGS.

I. THE "NORTHWESTERN MILLER'S" FLOUR CARGO.

IT is confidently expected that before the close of the present month of February there will sail from the port of New York a large steamer specially chartered to carry to Russia a cargo of six millions of pounds of American flour, contributed for the most part by the generous merchant millers of the United States. In charge of this splendid benefaction will be Mr. W. C. Edgar, editor and manager of the *Northwestern Miller*, and Colonel Charles McC. Reeve, also of Minneapolis. Although the Russian famine has assumed proportions which make it the most appalling calamity that has visited any European land in modern times, an almost incredible apathy would seem as yet to exist in quarters from which one would have expected the liveliest and most substantial tokens of sympathy.

In England, where several relief funds have been started, the gifts thus far have been pitifully small. This American millers' donation is more valuable, many times over, than the sum total of all the gifts as yet announced from Great Britain. Inasmuch as Mr. Edgar and Colonel Reeve are commissioned to attend personally to the distribution of the flour in Russia, their expedition will be one of singular interest.

Through its foreign correspondents, the *Northwestern Miller* learned of the famine in Russia rather sooner perhaps than most American journals. Commerce is sensitive to any change in the normal state of things; and this enterprising weekly journal, being commercial in character and having to do with international trade, was quick to feel that Russia would not be the factor this year which she ordinarily is in contributing to the world's food supply. Of course this was a matter directly affecting the prospects of the flour makers of America, and the *Northwestern Miller* was early awakened to the consequences which might result from the non-exportation of Russian wheat and rye. The crop failure in that country, discredited by many, was early in the season made known to the *Miller* and its constituency through information which could not be questioned.

Inquiry into the matter put Mr. Edgar in possession of facts regarding the terrible condition of the Russian peasantry, which showed a degree of suffering happily unheard of and undreamed of in our country. One could not long dwell on the purely commercial aspects of the situation without giving some thought to the starving people whose condition formed such a contrast to that of those about us.

Northwestern crops over-abundant, the elevators filled to overflowing, the railways blocked with the immense product of fertile fields, and the millers busy and hopeful—all this constituted a picture the reverse of which was seen in Russia. Knowing the



W. C. EDGAR,

Editor of the *Northwestern Miller*.

liberal character of the great flour makers, it occurred to Mr. Edgar that if a plan and a system could be arranged whereby they could contribute to alleviate the distress of the Russian peasants, they would promptly and generously respond.

Primarily it was necessary to learn whether the Russian Government would accept the gift it was hoped to secure. An inquiry resulted in a favorable reply. In the absence of the Russian minister at Washington, Mr. Gröger, the chargé d'affaires, cabled the Minneapolis proposition to St. Petersburg, and in reply he was instructed to accept the flour in the spirit in which it was offered.

Upon receipt of this message a subscription list was at once opened. Desiring first to test the spirit of the trade at large by an appeal to the ever generous and broad minded millers of Minneapolis, Mr. Edgar approached them on the subject, and in less

than an hour had secured subscriptions amounting to over 400,000 pounds of flour. Not a miller in the city of Minneapolis declined to contribute.

With this as a basis, an appeal was made through the columns of the *Miller* to the millers of the United States; and ever since that time the replies have been coming in.

The Governor of Minnesota, Hon. W. R. Merriam, had, previous to the publication of this appeal, decided to take action of a similar kind. Learning from the papers that the *Miller* had inaugurated the movement, he sent for Mr. Edgar and asked for an explanation of his plan. Upon hearing it, he very heartily indorsed it, and at once issued an appeal to the people of the State of Minnesota, in which he called upon them to contribute from their store in aid of this object. He appointed a commission to attend to the matter, of which Messrs. Reeve and Evans were members and Mr. Edgar was chairman.

Later Governor Merriam appointed sub-commissioners in every county in the State. These gentlemen are now busily engaged in the solicitation of flour and money for the relief of the Russian peasantry, and the results will be included in the cargo which the millers expect to ship.

Meanwhile, the exertions of the *Northwestern Miller* have brought the matter to the attention of the millers of the United States generally. Millers' associations everywhere have co-operated in the work, and are at present laboring to secure the necessary amount.

Following Governor Merriam's lead, the executives of other States have issued appeals. Iowa and Nebraska propose sending cargoes of corn and corn products, and Massachusetts has a relief committee appointed by Governor Russell, at the head of which is Bishop Phillips Brooks.

The *Northwestern Miller* subscription list, which began in Minneapolis, has now extended over the entire length and breadth of the milling States of the country. Reckoning up to the 15th of January, the millers of St. Louis had given 90,000 pounds and those of Buffalo 210,000 pounds. Taking up the list by States, we find that up to that date millers had subscribed the following quantities: Nebraska, 68,000 pounds; Iowa, 35,000; Illinois, 75,000; Kansas, 88,000; Missouri, 108,000; North and South Dakota, 101,000; Minnesota, 615,000; Wisconsin, 69,000; Michigan, 128,000; Indiana, 70,000; Ohio, 78,000; and New York, 304,000.

So many confusing and contradictory telegrams appeared in the papers regarding the misappropriation of relief funds in Russia that in order to assure subscribers to this fund that their donations would be conscientiously distributed, it was found necessary to guarantee personal supervision. To this end, Governor Merriam appointed Colonel C. McC. Reeve and Mr. Edgar a special commission to proceed to Russia in advance of the cargo and oversee its final distribution. This commission will go at its own expense, and will represent the State of Minnesota and the millers of America who have contributed to

the cargo. Its mission will be to supervise the apportionment of the gift and make a report.

At first it was proposed that the Russian Government should pay freight on the flour to New York and furnish transportation to Russia. Indeed, this was the understanding on which the offer was accepted. The American railroads, however, had something to say when this point came up, and characteristically offered, without any solicitation, to carry the flour to New York free of charge.

It was then suggested by Senator Washburn that the flour having been given by American millers and transported by American railroads, it would be in keeping with the spirit of the undertaking to have an American vessel carry it to its destination. To this end he consulted with Secretary Tracy and immediately on the assembling of Congress offered in the Senate a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter a steamship in which to forward the flour to Russia. This resolution passed the Senate by a heavy vote, but when it came into the House it was defeated. The action of the House was totally unexpected, and surprised even the partisan members who voted against the resolution, more with a mistaken idea of going on record in favor of retrenchment and reform than with any serious objection to the measure. The indications are that it will be again taken up and probably passed. Many members are evidently ashamed of their action, being spurred to a realizing sense of their mistake by the unanimous censure of their constituents and the press, irrespective of party.

If Congress should by any chance act promptly and reverse its hasty decision, a Government vessel may be used to carry the *Northwestern Miller's* cargo; but meanwhile the flour is being forwarded to New York, and it is quite probable that a ship will be offered by private parties and the cargo despatched before any congressional action is taken.

Over 2,000,000 pounds of flour have already been subscribed. It is estimated that 6,000,000 pounds will be necessary to fill the ship; and the amount will be secured if there should remain time enough to make a thorough canvass before the date when it will be advisable to ship. The entire quantity would have been in hand by this time but for the statements which have been published from time to time in the daily papers to the effect that the extent of the famine and the sad condition of the peasants had been grossly exaggerated. Furthermore, interviews which were sent broadcast by means of the Associated Press—such as that of Colonel D'Arnaud, wherein it was declared that Russia did not need and did not want the millers' flour—have greatly hindered the work. The effect of such information and opinion has been to cause a temporary suspension of the work, and has undoubtedly taken from the starving peasants of Russia thousands of dollars' worth of food which otherwise they would have received.

What object Colonel D'Arnaud and others may have in this discouraging honest and sincere efforts

in the direction of alleviating distress is not clear. Certainly it does not seem that a friend of the Russian Government or a friend of the Russian people could knowingly and wilfully seek to deter those who want to give from following the dictates of their hearts. Yet such has been the result of the widely-published interviews of this kind which have been appearing lately and which flatly contradict statements from unquestionable sources as to the extent and severity of the famine.

Every effort is being put forth by the *Northwestern Miller* and its corps of co-workers to swell the amount of the subscription. Agents have been appointed in every milling State east of the Rocky Mountains; but to cover such a wide field takes time, and in order that the flour may arrive in opportune season it is necessary to have it start on its long journey as soon as possible.

It is desirable to get the ship out of port early in February; and if by that time three or four million pounds of flour are in New York ready for shipment it is probable that this amount will be sent forward, the remainder to follow as soon as possible. It is the intention to preserve the character of the cargo—to keep it as it is, distinctly a gift from the millers of America. Those outside the trade who desire to contribute will be allowed to do so, but the shipment will go under the auspices of no society or organization whatever. It will be a business men's movement, and the flour contributed will be handled from the mill to the port of destination by business men exclusively. It will go consigned to the two commissioners who are entrusted with its distribution. To all intents and purposes it will be their private property and they will be solely responsible for its proper delivery.

The commissioners expect to leave for Russia some time in February. Upon arrival of the cargo they will receive it, and having by that time convinced themselves by actual observation of the merits of the various systems of relief now at work in Russia, will consign it to those who are competent to make a proper distribution. They will witness this distribution, return to the United States, and report to the Governor of Minnesota and the millers of America.



COL. CHARLES M'C. REEVE.

One of the commissioners, Colonel Reeve, is a prominent citizen of Minneapolis and the owner of the Holly Flour Mill of that city; he is also colonel of the First Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, a member of the State Legislature, and well known throughout the Northwest in business and other circles. He is a man of wealth, culture, and ability who has travelled extensively, and is particularly well fitted to discharge faithfully and intelligently the duty he has undertaken. The other member, as has already been explained, is editor and manager of the *Northwestern Miller*, the journal which inaugurated the movement.

II. HOW TOLSTOÏ IS WORKING IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

BY OUR RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT, E. J. DILLON, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

SINCE Count Leo Tolstôï finished "*Anna Karenina*" his intellectual activity has never been greater or more varied than during the past twelve-month, and his vast plans for future literary efforts were equalled only by the intense application with which he set himself to carry out the work of the hour. While absorbed in these labors he heard the peasants' piteous cry for bread, and throwing up all literary work and leaving his home and family, he sallied forth in peasant's garb to help them. He is

now in the Dankovsky district, moving about from house to house, from village to village, from canton to canton, gathering information about the needs of each family and individual, feeding the hungry, tending the sick, comforting those who have lost their bread-winners, and utterly forgetful of himself. He has opened several tea-stands, soup-booths, and corn and clothing stores, whither the peasants flock in large numbers and are served in batches; first the children and women, then the old men, and

last of all the able-bodied who can find no work to do—all of them blessing him as their brother and savior.

From morning until night he is on his legs, distributing, administering, organizing, as if endowed with youthful vigor and an iron constitution. Hail, rain, snow, intense cold, and abominable roads are nothing to him; and as if all this were not enough

some fortunate peasants who obtained trifling sums of money and went about from place to place seeking to purchase corn, but could find none; and he winds up with an appeal, or rather a demand, for help from society at large. And not content with these efforts, he despatched his two daughters and three of his sons to co-operate in the work of relieving the hungry, while Countess Tolstol is receiving subscriptions in Moscow, carrying on a large correspondence, and distributing alms to the destitute.

The example of the count and countess and their appeal for co-operation are producing marvellous results. "I happened to be in the countess' house at Moscow," writes a correspondent, "the day on which her letter appeared in the *Russian Gazette*. People of all classes and conditions were coming up on foot or in carriages, entering the house, crossing themselves before the icons, putting packets of bank-notes upon her table, and going their ways. In a short space of time the table was literally covered with bank notes. Scarcely any one would consent to take a receipt for the money. The countess was engaged in sealing up these offerings and sending them off at once to her sons and daughters, who are in charge of the tea stalls and corn-stores in the famine-stricken districts. In that one day, to my knowledge, several thousand roubles were thus collected." *

THE COUNT'S SOUP-BOOTH.

The following sketch of one of the soup-booths alluded to above was written by one of the count's daughters, and lately appeared in various organs of the press: "I have just been in two of these soup-booths. In one of them, which is located in a tiny smoky hovel, a widow is cooking for twenty-five persons. When I entered I saw a numerous assemblage of children sitting very sedately, holding humps of black bread over their spoons and dipping them into the *shtshee*.† Their food is composed exclusively of this *shtshee* and black bread, which is rarely varied by cold beet-root soup. Round about stood a number of old women, patiently waiting for their turn to come. I entered into conversation with one of them, but no sooner had she begun to tell me the sad story of her life than she burst into tears, and all the other poor creatures forthwith commenced to cry in unison. It seems that the poor things are kept alive by this gratuitous soup, and by this alone. They have *absolutely nothing* at home, and they are ravenously hungry by the time this, their dinner hour, comes round. Here they get a meal twice a day, and this, inclusive of fuel, costs from ninety copecks to one rouble and thirty copecks [40 cents] to



COUNT LEO TOLSTOL.

to satisfy his appetite for work, he has found time to compose a little epilogue for a literary miscellany, which will be shortly edited and sold for the benefit of the poor, and to contribute to a daily paper an article on the famine, entitled "A Terrible Question." In this paper he dissipates all doubts as to the vast proportions of the famine, which certain organs of the press evinced a tendency to deny, and he unwittingly makes use of expressions which have laid him open to the grave charge of conspiring against the state. The obnoxious expression is "private society!"

FIGHTING THE FAMINE.

The authorities, he asserts, can very easily convince themselves that the distress is fearfully widespread by collecting data which are lying to hand, waiting, so to say, to be registered. "This information," he adds, "may be gathered by the authorities, the zemstvo, and more satisfactorily still by a private society formed for this express purpose. . . . I am willing myself to undertake to collect this information, concerning one-fourth of the Dankovsky district in which I am actually residing, in the space of one week." He then gives a brief but vivid description of some of the sights that met his eyes; and among other things and persons he speaks of

* Cf. *Northern Messenger*, December, 1901, p. 73. For the information of such persons in the United States and England who may feel disposed to contribute to this fund (and few persons or institutions are better qualified to distribute the relief to the peasants than Count Tolstol), we give the countess' address: Countess Sophia Andreievna Tolstol, 11 Dolgo-Khamovnishesky Pereulok, Moscow.

† A kind of Spartan broth made of sour cabbage.

60 cents a month for each person." * Count Tolstol has opened twenty-two such soup kitchens in fifteen different villages.

AN UNWORTHY JOURNALIST.

These endeavors to rescue from the horrors of death by hunger a class of beings who are too often treated as if they were outside the pale of human sympathy will seem to many foreigners worthy of a St. Francis de Sales or a Vincent de Paul. "What could be simpler and more natural," asks the *Messenger of Europe*, "than the letter of the countess; what more harmless than the proposal made by the count in the article entitled 'A Terrible Question'?" And yet they were viewed from a very different angle of vision by certain persons who are accustomed to look with mistrust upon every manifestation of individualism, upon all who refuse to swim with the current and bow down in adoration before

* *Northern Messenger*, loc. cit.

the idols of the hour. The baiting began in the *Moscow Gazette* (the organ of the late M. Katkoff), which scoffed and sneered at Countess Tolstol's letter announcing as an uncommonly important event "the departure of the whole high-born family of his excellency for the famine stricken districts, to bring relief to the destitute."

A BOGUS CONSPIRACY.

But this onslaught on the "high born family of his excellency" was but the prelude to the storm raised in the *Moscow press* against Count Tolstol himself. And while some journals were reproaching him for having said nothing new, the *Moscow Gazette* discovered in his article one of the links of a widespread conspiracy. Although the suggestion made by the count was not by any means original, the method of realizing it was; and the idea of *private persons* forming, perhaps, a *private society*, going about collecting information about the famine, ter-



TOLSTOL'S DAUGHTER TATIANA, NOW WITH HER PARENTS IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

rified and enraged the *Moscow Gazette*.^{*} "Among the other members of this widespread conspiracy" was the well-known Russian philosopher, Vladimir Solovieff.[†] It is very curious, and for newspaper readers instructive, to note that the phrase "widespread conspiracy" was interpreted *au pied de la lettre* by unsuspecting newspaper correspondents. In consequence of which English and Continental journals contained, next day, an important telegram to the effect that "in Moscow a widespread conspiracy" had just been providentially brought to light.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ ON MANUAL LABOR.

Nor is it only in connection with his campaign against the famine that Count Tolstôï is become a conspirator and an anathema in the eyes of some of his Slavophile brethren; some of his least orthodox writings, what one may aptly term his Latter-day Pamphlets, have at last been published in Russia, and have become a target for the envenomed critical arrows of his enemies. The little volume which has just appeared in Moscow, with the knowledge and permission of the emperor, contains the "Kreutzer Sonata" and the "Epilogue;"[‡] some of the last chapters of his treatise on "Life"—mainly those which discourse of death; "Why People Stupefy their Brains;" § "The Fruits of Enlightenment;" an extract from a private letter, and one or two short articles. The extracts from the "Letter to a Frenchman" contain the count's views on manual labor in such a concise, apothegmatic form that, although they embody no new views on the subject, they are as well worth reading as anything that Emerson or Thoreau ever penned.

"I have never regarded manual toil," he writes, "as a fundamental principle, but only as one of the simplest and most natural applications of moral principles—one so self-evident that it does not need to be pointed out to any truly sincere man. In our effete society, which people persist in calling civilized, one is obliged to lay stress upon the necessity

of straining one's muscles and toiling and drudging simply because one of the main characteristics of that society has been and is its tendency to shirk all such exertions and to profit by the drudgery of the poor ignorant masses without making any return.

"The very first token of his sincerity which a man in our social sphere can give when he professes his adherence to Christian, philosophical, or humanitarian principles, is a genuine effort to swim against the current with all his might and main, and to cease as far as may be from perpetuating the injustice. And the simplest and readiest way to effect this is to fall back upon honest toil and begin by sufficing to ourselves.

THE NEW GOLDEN RULE.

"The least complicated and shortest rule of morals is this: Get others to work for you as little as possible, and work yourself as much as possible for them; make the fewest calls upon the services of your neighbors, and render them the maximum number of services yourself.

"The observance of this rule gives coherence to our acts, imparts a meaning to our lives, confers a blessing on our persons, solves all doubts and difficulties that perplex us, and causes all the factors of our existence, including intellectual activity, science and art, to fall naturally into their proper places. This is why I never feel happy or even content unless when quite certain that my work is helpful to others. As for the satisfaction of those for whose behoof I labor, I take no thought of that; it is a superfluity, a satiety of bliss, which does not enter into my calculations, and is utterly powerless to influence the choice of my actions.

"My firm conviction that the work I am spending myself in is not harmful nor worthless, but beneficial to others, is the tap-root of my happiness. And this is precisely the reason why the genuinely moral man instinctively puts physical toil above scientific and artistic work."

III. MADAME NOVIKOFF ON THE SITUATION.

A LETTER FROM MADAME NOVIKOFF TO "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

MANY people in England express their surprise at our [Russian] Government's positively declining any official help from other countries. "What right have they to refuse bread to people threatened with starvation? Pride, dignity, independence, have no right to be exhibited on occasions of such pressing need and calamity," is often observed to me. Perhaps I may be allowed to say a

word on this subject from a Russian point of view. We not only share our Government's views upon the matter, but are thankful that it realizes so thoroughly the feelings of our country at large. In international intercourse the predominant principle is that of give and take. Anybody who cares to study history may get easily convinced that Russia has always been particularly anxious to remember every kind turn due to her. She could never "startle the world with her ingratitude." On the contrary, she not only invariably returned the capital of gratitude, but willingly added a large percentage for every loan; unaided, she remains quite free from any obligation. To become a friend and ally of

^{*} *Messenger of Europe*, December, 1861, p. 870.

[†] *Ibid.*

[‡] Published in the *Universal Review* under the title "Marriage, Morality, and Christianity," by Count L. Tolstôï, June, 1900.

[§] Published for the first time in English. It appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for February, 1891, under the title "The Ethics of Drinking and Smoking."

Russia means to strengthen one's own position and to guarantee one's future. Ingratitude implies a meanness of character incompatible with our moral standard. Those who understand thoroughly what gratitude means are naturally hesitating in accepting help.

But private charity has quite a different meaning. Separate individuals, sympathizing with our mis-



MADAME NOVIKOFF.

fortune and sharing with us whatever they can, are doing a Christian work for which every Russian is heartily obliged. Private committees are founded all over Russia. The central St. Petersburg Committee is presided over by our heir-apparent, and the Moscow Committee by our emperor's sister-in-law—the greatly-beloved Grand Duchess Serge.

Thus anybody who wants to help, not with some concealed political object, but simply as a Christian, in God's name, can offer his help, and be assured that his offering will be received in many quarters with heartfelt gratitude.

No country in the world has been more famous for voluntary contributions than England, and that

feature of English life no doubt commands universal respect and admiration.

But in judging our positions, the English press seems to be doubtful of the urgent necessity to take pity on our famine sufferers.

Isolated voices also in Russia have expressed curious doubts to the same effect. I therefore venture to translate a letter which my son, Alexander Novikoff, a Zemstvo chief (a Zemskoy Natchalnik) in the Government of Tamboff, has just addressed to the *Moscow Gazette*, which contains good information and shows how to render gratuitous help most beneficent. These are his very words:

"I am often asked: 'Why should we help? Is our money not going to be used in drink, and if not actually in drink, at all events on people who used to squander their property in public-houses?' The demoralizing influence of gratuitous help is pointed out even oftener. And it seems strange, no doubt, why anybody should work who feels sure that his daily bread will not fail to come. . . . The other day a person, who desired to remain unknown, offered me a thousand roubles [\$500] for the benefit of one of the most needy villages, provided that that sum should not be given gratuitously, but only as a loan, which, when paid back, should be again spent on that same village, but in the shape of a school.

"In places where these already exist there are other ways of using the money only lent, not given, to those who need it. A reserve capital, for instance, might be formed, or at least a compendium of a reserve capital, in every village.

"Even those who possess no land of their own, but only live in the country, should be compelled to return the money for the benefit of the village in which they are dwelling. In this way the millions of roubles, far from being sacrificed in vain, achieve two objects: they will feed the starvelings now, and later on they will contribute either to the moral or the material development of our rural population.

"I was told that my requisition to get back the money might, perhaps, wound the feelings of the donor, who does not care to be repaid. This I cannot admit. In fact, I am even certain that if we say to any benefactor that his money represents to-day food, but when the calamity is over, instead of being invested in drink, it will be spent on schools, he will not only be glad to hear it, but will, perhaps, even increase his donation.

"The peasants may refuse help granted only on condition of repayment.' This also is quite out of the question. Nothing is easier than to make them realize the necessity of accepting the obligation, which can only contribute to their own welfare.

"Others remark: 'What use is there in giving when help is so insignificant that a whole village, for instance, only gets ten roubles?' I again insist upon saying that even a small help is better than nothing; besides, the principle of charity ought to be maintained.

"To sum up the above, I say that all the offerings

should be *lent* to the village commune, not given; and, later on, employed for the benefit of the village. This will have two good results: (1) the reproach that 'charity only breeds idleness' will have no foundation; (2) the money returned, even partly, will be used for the good of the people, not on drink; and (3) the donations will thus, probably, only increase."

For my part, I can only express my gratitude for every farthing given on behalf of our famine sufferers, and assure my helpers that every penny will actually first be turned into a loaf of bread, and later on—when instead of our present ordeal God will favor us with a plentiful harvest—into something to feed the mind and the soul of our grateful peasants.

MME. NOVIKOFF, the writer of the above letter, who is one of the most distinguished ladies of Russia, is in London collecting money for the famine sufferers. As yet, the gifts she has received have not been in large sums, nor is the aggregate a very encouraging total. Miss Hessa Stretton is also receiving contributions, and the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* has opened a fund in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Shishkoff, of Samara, who has published an appeal in that English periodical.

Mr. Shishkoff says that twenty millions of peasants have lost their daily bread through the terrible drought which ruined the rye crop. The Russian peasant really eats nothing but two or three pounds of black bread a day. He is now being kept alive by a daily ration of one pound, and even that is often not procurable. Mr. Shishkoff, between October 7 and 23, made a journey of four hundred miles in the province of Samara; his account is very pitiable:

"I saw numbers of men in their prime with drawn, stony faces and hollow eyes; miserable women clothed in rags (having sold their best dresses), and children shivering in the keen October wind as they stood silently round me while some old man would be telling the same weary, wretched tale. 'We have sold our last horses, cows, and sheep; we have pawned our winter clothing; we have seen no bread for a fortnight. There is nothing left to sell. We eat once a day—stewed cabbages, stewed pumpkin; many have not even that. Some of us still have a little bread made of chaff, pounded grass seeds, and a little barley flour [this

bread looks like a clinder, has a bitter taste, and causes violent headache and nausea from the poisonous seed]. Many of us have not tasted *any* food for three days. Have mercy on us; we are dying.' And while he speaks, in a low, quiet voice, I see the tears slowly welling from the eyes of stalwart men and falling one by one on their rough beards or the frozen ground. No complaints, no cries; a dead silence, broken only by the sobs of some worn-out mother."

The Provincial Assembly petitioned the Government for the loan of a million to buy bread for the people and seed for their fields. Up to November about half that sum had been granted. In round numbers there are 2,500,000 men, women and children in the province of Samara, half of whom will have to be kept alive by charity or by the Government. At least \$1,000,000 will have to be voted exclusively by private charity, or they will die. About \$1,250,000 is needed, therefore, by the relief committee in the province of Samara alone; and Mr. Shishkoff maintains that \$15,000,000 in private charity will be wanted if the peasants have not to die by thousands. He concludes his article with the following appeal:

"Christians of England! We are far off; you cannot see our misery or hear our famished children begging for bread. But will that deter you from doing what you can to help us? Have you not a penny that you can spare? Your 40,000,000 pennies would make nearly £170,000—sufficient to save 17,000 human lives."



THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT.

I. A BROTHERHOOD OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

BY THEODORE F. SEWARD.

IN a most important sense laymen are already at the front in the religious work of the world. They have been and are the actual leaders of men. Copernicus, with his theory of an orderly universe, prepared the way for Calvin, with his theory of a Sovereign Ruler in the universe. Carlyle, Tennyson, Ruskin, Emerson (who began his public life as a clergyman, but afterward expanded into a layman), Longfellow, Lowell and others of their type are the men who have broadened the horizon of human thought and released Christ's Sermon on the Mount from "the sinuosities of scholastic logic." Maurice, Robertson, Channing, Bushnell, Beecher, Farrar, Phillips Brooks follow those leaders and work on the broad highways which they created.

There is philosophy and method in this sequence. It is natural and inevitable that, of two broad-minded men, he who is outside of a system of thought can see wider relations than the one who is in the system, or a part of it. "Erasmus laid the egg and Luther hatched it." Although nominally a priest, Erasmus was in reality a man of letters and of science. His work was practically that of a layman. His wisdom and wit in exposing the errors of the church prepared the way for the monk's work in casting them out.

Lay influence was never so potent a factor in the development of the race as now. What it needs is to realize its power (and hence its responsibility) and to concentrate, combine, and co-operate for the grand results which cannot be gained by diffused and inharmonious efforts. The purpose of this article is (1) to remind the reader of the special religious need of the present age, and (2) to consider the adaptation of the laity to the work of supplanting that need.

THE RELIGIOUS NEED OF THE AGE.

The special religious need of the present age is the release of religious truth from its bondage to ecclesiasticism. The Lord Jesus Christ needs to be changed from a theological definition to a living force. He is a living force, as we well know, but to vast numbers of people the scholastic distinctions and subtleties which have been woven about Him are more influential than His personality. The crying need of the church to-day, and hence of the world, is a restored Christ.

That the chief part of this reformatory work cannot be done by the clergy is no fault of theirs. It grows out of their unfavorable conditions. They are hampered and hindered on every side by their vows, their ecclesiastical associations, and their personal relations. They cannot act as individuals. They

are bound by close and vital ties to their churches, their presbyteries, their ministerial fraternities. What I have to say concerning the importance of lay effort does not imply the slightest criticism of the ministry. I regard them as among the most consecrated and useful of all God's chosen instruments for the development of His kingdom in the world. If I speak strongly of their limitations and disadvantages, it is only with a desire to use the layman's better vantage-ground to help them.

We are apt to forget that Jesus himself was a layman. Knowing that He was instructed by the spirit of God, and reading of His interview with the wise doctors at the age of twelve, we unconsciously assume that the knowledge He showed at that time was of things doctrinal and ecclesiastical. There is not the slightest ground for this assumption. On the contrary, it is far more reasonable to suppose that He manifested the same type of wisdom which characterized His later teachings, and that it was this new form and expression of truth which caused the elders to be "amazed at His understanding and His answers."

What does the layman see, looking back upon history in its broadest lines, and free from all theological strabismus? He sees a man appearing upon the earth eighteen centuries ago claiming to be divine. He sees Him substantiating that claim, not only by living a life of divine love but by revealing the laws of divine wisdom. But these laws were utterly beyond the comprehension of mankind at that time, and for many centuries after. In fact, they could not be understood till now, because the revelations of modern science were needed to make manifest the methods of an immanent God. The conception of God as separate from the universe is characterized by Charles Kingsley as "the theory that God wound up the universe like a clock and left it to tick by itself till it runs down, only at rare intervals interposing miraculous interferences with the laws that He himself has made."

HOW IT APPEARS TO THE LAYMAN.

The layman who is able to study the subject in its broadest aspects believes that a new order of religious thought is necessitated by the new and true theory of a "God within." He sees that the teachings of Jesus were all based upon that truth. Christ stated the law of growth, that is to say, of evolution; "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." He showed the principle of education "Learn to do by doing." "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine." He laid the foundation of the kindergarten "Suffer

the little children to come unto me." "Except ye become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Seeing all this, the layman can understand why the church is not the power in the world that it ought to be. It is trying to hold fast to formularies of truth which grew out of the former conditions of imperfect knowledge. This is admitted by many of the clergy themselves. The Rev. J. M. Williams says, in an article in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* of October, 1890. "The acceptance of the Westminster catechism by intelligent churches will be deemed by our grandchildren the marvel of history." Dr. Parkhurst, in *Zion's Herald*, says "the church of the future must not be the church of the past." But while some clergymen accept the newer views, many of them still think and preach from the old ecclesiastical standpoint. How can it be otherwise while their training schools cling to the methods of systematic theology? The *Churchman*, a leading representative of the Episcopal communion, recently gave expression to a strong condemnation of the methods of their theological seminaries. In its issue of October 10th it said: "Of the world as it really is, he [the seminary graduate] knows hardly anything by personal experience. Human life is the one thing of which he has been taught nothing, and yet it is human lives that he is sent to form and train for all eternity. Could anything be more pitifully absurd?" And much more to the same effect.

An illustration from actual life occurs to me. A young clergyman calling upon an old woman in his parish, asked her if she had been regenerated. She said she didn't know the meaning of the word. He then asked if she had been sanctified, with the same result. After exhausting his catalogue of synonyms he inquired if she loved the Lord, and was assured that this was a subject she understood and was deeply interested in. This young man was by no means stupid. He afterward became an honor to his profession.

The earnest and thoughtful layman is greatly troubled by the lack of straightforward honesty among the churches in dealing with the theological question. There is a minister now occupying a prominent pulpit in a prominent city who would not accept the creed of the church over which he was called to preside, and the presbytery, knowing this, rushed the case through after the exact methods of the ward politician.

A PROPOSED NEW BROTHERHOOD.

But while seeing such evils and deeply regretting them, the layman knows well that the elements involved are complicated, and that remedies are hard to find and hard to apply. This article would not have been written but for the fact that a new field seems to be open in which the laity can serve a most useful purpose in enlarging the scope of Christian influence. It came about in the following manner:

A meeting was held in Orange, N. J., on the 20th

of last April, "for the promotion of Christian unity." At that meeting I suggested the plan of a "Brotherhood of Christian Unity" with a platform so broad that Christians of every name could unite in this fellowship, while still remaining in and working in their own churches. The result of this suggestion has been truly remarkable. It was printed in the *Christian Union*, the *Century Magazine*, and other periodicals, and responses have come to me in great numbers from all parts of the country, and from representatives of nearly every known sect or denomination, orthodox and heterodox, and from many people who belong to no church. These letters not only give evidence of great dissatisfaction with sectarian divisions and antagonisms, but their writers express a strong hope and faith that the plan will prove to be a step in the right direction.

The proposed association is not the germ of a new sect, and it involves no complex machinery for its operation. It is scarcely to be called an organization. It is a fraternity. For carrying out the plan no machinery is needed beyond a central committee, and local committees wherever the movement extends. The central committee can appoint "Field Secretaries" as may be needed to work for the cause, and can hold and disburse funds as required.

The only qualification for membership in the Brotherhood of Christian Unity is signing the following pledge:

I hereby agree to accept the creed promulgated by the Founder of Christianity—love to God and love to man—as the rule of my life. I also agree to recognize as fellow-Christians and members of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, all who accept this creed and Jesus Christ as their leader.

I join the Brotherhood with the hope that such a voluntary association and fellowship with Christians of every faith will deepen my spiritual life and bring me into more helpful relations with my fellow-men.

Promising to accept Jesus Christ as my leader means that I intend to study His character with a desire to be imbued with His spirit, to imitate His example, and to be guided by His precepts.

The aim or purpose of this pledge is twofold.

(1) It provides a "first step" in Christian consecration for people who are not members of a church and who for any reason are not willing to join a church. (2) It furnishes a common platform and hence a bond of union for all who desire to lift the church of Jesus Christ above the dominion of mere intellectual belief in ecclesiastical doctrines. It seeks to do this not because the Christian's belief is unimportant, but because any belief to be true and genuine must be individual. People have moved in masses heretofore simply because the masses were unthinking. In proportion as universal education brings universal thinking, each individual must by the very law of his individuality hold views of religious truth which grow out of his own religious life. The followers of Christ should therefore, it seems to me, combine on the basis which their Leader took pains to give them—love to God and

love to man. "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

AS TO POSSIBLE OBJECTIONS.

A few words should be written with regard to possible objections to the terms of the pledge or the *modus operandi* of the Brotherhood. Critics have been very few in comparison with commendations. I expected to be met by a general protest against the absence from the pledge of any allusion to the divinity of Christ. Some objections have been raised on this point, but to a small extent in proportion to the expressions of approval. Evidently the idea is rapidly gaining ground that it is better to serve Christ than to define Him. The bane of theology has been its constant effort to define the undefinable and to explain the unexplainable. Every ecclesiastical battle that was ever fought has been over doctrines that were beyond the possibility of human knowledge; questions which God alone can understand and decide. Such controversies were inevitable while the belief prevailed that theology and science are antagonistic, and that God's revelations in the Bible and His methods in nature have no relation to each other. The theory of the divine immanence gives a scientific foundation for all religious truth. Not for all religious dogmas, by any means, but for all helpful, *livable* truth. It marks a new epoch in the religious history of the world when a scientific writer, speaking from a purely scientific stand point, expresses his conviction that "atheism is bad metaphysics."*

An objection to signing the pledge of the Brotherhood is sometimes made by church members on the ground that it expresses so much less than their belief. This difficulty disappears when we remember the twofold object of the pledge. To the non-church member it is a pledge of *faith*, while to the professing Christian it is a pledge of *fellowship*. As a help to Christian unity I think the latter use of the pledge is of equal importance with the former.

One more objection and only one has been suggested—the apparent vagueness of object and effort proposed by the plan. It seems to me that this is only in appearance. Could any purpose be more definite or more useful than to bring about a unity of spirit and effort among different bodies of Christians in place of the divisions and antagonisms which now exist? In a report on "The Social Problem of Church Unity," by Bishop Potter and Prof. Charles W. Snields, printed in the *Century Magazine* of September, 1890, the following statements occur:

"The situation of the Christian denominations in modern society is not unlike that of a wrangling army among invading foes. It is no petty quarrel before the onset, but a bitter feud in mid-battle. The contending factions have become so absorbed that they do not even see the hosts mustering around them and the ranks closing in upon them. Worst of all, they have neither organization nor leadership in their hour of peril."

* Prof. John Fiske.

ITS PRACTICAL PROGRAM.

With such a state of "Christianity" among us it is not strange that the suggestion of a "plan of campaign" should meet with a quick and earnest response. It will be observed that the movement involves no attack upon existing creeds. The formularies of the church cannot be changed in a day or a year. The Brotherhood plan seeks to provide, during the evolutionary process through which the churches are now passing, a bond of union which shall help toward the ideal of perfect unity for which our Lord prayed so earnestly a few hours before His martyrdom.

Everything indicates that the moment has arrived for such an effort. The skies are full of gracious portents. Scarcely a religious or secular journal can be opened without finding some allusion to Christian unity. The Brotherhood plan provides a means for translating a rapidly growing sentiment into practical effort. Its members are recommended to work on the following lines:

1. To induce non-church members to sign the pledge as a first step toward or into the kingdom of Christ.
2. To lead church members to sign it as a means of breaking down ecclesiastical barriers.
3. To help and encourage each other in carrying out the spirit of the pledge, thus substituting love and sympathy for the class and caste distinctions which are now too common in the churches.
4. To serve as a medium for united effort among the churches.
5. To assist all other organizations that are working for the same result. By helping to create a sentiment of unity it will be a valuable ally of the Evangelical Alliance, the Society of Christian Endeavor, Working Girls' Clubs, and all similar societies.
6. To circulate literature for the promotion of Christian unity.

LAYMEN TO THE FRONT!

There have been various distinctive epochs in the history of our race, but none so pregnant with vital issues as the present. The power of tradition is waning, and God's divine laws of life and growth are beginning to be recognized as universal and uniform in method and operation. Mediaeval theology assumed that because religion is supernatural it must therefore be unnatural. The recognition of universal law brings a new era which may be called an era of "common sense in spiritual things." The absurdity of separating religion from the daily life can no longer be tolerated. The old line of demarcation between the sacred and the secular is seen to be wholly artificial, and it is rapidly disappearing in the broader spirit of the New Age. Mr. R. W. Gilder says, in the *Century Magazine* of last August (Topics of the Time): "It is idle to say that the whole matter [of religion] is a specialty, and that the opinion only of specialists is of any account. Matters of religion are vital to every soul, and the

pew as well as the pulpit must make up its mind—the priest and the layman, the scholarly and the unscholarly. We must all know and do something about it."

Yes, we must all know and do something about it. Not alone the minister or the Sunday-school superintendent, but the business man, the farmer, the housekeeper. Medieval theology, brought into the nineteenth century, made an infidel of one of the noblest natures England ever produced—Charles Bradlaugh—and it compelled Abraham Lincoln to say, "Show me a church whose creed is love and I will join it."

This is the layman's hour and opportunity. There are many ways of working for the growth of Christ's kingdom in the world, and the Brotherhood of Christian Unity is proposed as a method which differs from all others. It is purely a layman's movement, yet it is sympathetic and not antagonistic.

II. DENOMINATIONALISM ON THE FRONTIER.

BY RICHARD B. HASSELL, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

CHURCH conferences and conventions are of frequent occurrence; but the layman, although a somewhat important factor in the make-up of the church, has small chance to be heard. Such conferences are misnamed. They should be called ministerial and not church conferences. When the layman speaks in them, it is by courtesy. Perhaps this is wise. Possibly the layman has naught to say in the presence of the scholarly theologues. Certainly he is not eager to be heard. And yet he should be heard.

The emancipation of laymen has been one of the marked features of the present century. It is not far back to the time when the layman was a trembling soul, ruled by a priest, and of real use only when the contribution box was passed. Then the Methodist preacher was a Pope; the Congregationalist pastor a dictator; and the Presbyterian minister and his body of elders a ruling aristocracy. No questions were submitted to the popular voice of the church. What a change has come about! Who would go back to the old régime? No use to disguise facts. The majority opinion of laymen controls action in the hierarchical M. E. Church and in the Presbyterian Church, as well as in the more democratic organizations of the Congregationalists and Baptists. All honor the democratic spirit of the age. Tenure of life depends upon it. It is a noteworthy fact that interest in christianizing the world has deepened just in proportion as the work of laymen has been enlarged and their interest increased. It could not be otherwise. Popularize any work and it is quite sure to receive an impetus in the right direction. The spirit of progress lies with the people, and God is in it. What more do you laymen want? ask the clergy.

Many of the letters which have been sent to encourage me in the plan are from ministers of different denominations, thus showing that they recognize it as a useful adjunct to their own work.

Laymen of America! Shall we not rise to a higher conception of our privileges and responsibilities in this great religious crisis? The clergy are few and we are many. They are bound by ecclesiastical ties from which we are free. Shall we not do all in our power to hasten the golden era when there shall be no more infidel Bradlaughs and churchless Lincolns?

[Mr. Seward has prepared a pamphlet treating of the Brotherhood, which will be sent with two copies of the pledge for ten cents (to cover expenses). One of the pledges is to be retained by the signer. It is in certificate form, illuminated, and printed on bond paper. The other is to be signed and returned as a means of recording the membership. Address Theodore F. Seward, East Orange, N. J.]

THE LAYMEN VERSUS ECCLESIASTICISM.

Although much has been done to liberate the layman, much more needs to be done. He must be taught to use the liberty granted him by the clergy. He must overcome his dumbness and numbness. The clergy can aid him in their conferences by demanding more of him. He can help himself to larger usefulness by meeting with his fellows to plan those Christian enterprises where strong business sense is in demand and where denominational prejudice is at a discount. The Christian world needs him even more than he needs opportunity. There is a large work to be undertaken for Christ and humanity which he alone can prosecute. The world-field to-day is studied from the stand-point of denominational opportunity. This is largely due to the fact that denominational standard-bearers are the students of it. The result is a wasteful aggregation of Christian energy and means in some communities, and entire want of them in others. A condition exists in this Christian land which is a disgrace to the church and of rank offence to the common sense of the people. Relief will be slow in coming from the mass of the clergy. They are bondsmen to an ecclesiastical system upon whose traditions they have fed and whose fame they seek. Wherever a clergyman goes the denominational ensign waves aloft. He cannot leave it at home if he would. He would be disloyal to the order which educated him and supports him, did he not think first of furthering her interests. Consequently he seeks a foothold in communities already well provisioned, divides its forces, weakens Christian influence, and waits contentedly for coming generations to approve his denominational foresight in seizing upon a "strategic point." If Heaven used its thunder bolts

to punish those who obstruct its will, these workers for denominational glory, it seems to us, would furnish many targets. Perhaps their blind sincerity excuses them. With the heathen world crying for bread and longing for light, and thousands of humble communities in our own land without a church home, it is a shame that from two to six denominations, professing to serve the same Master, persist in erecting their standards in communities of from 200 to 1,000 souls. It is the robbery of the people by ecclesiasticism; and some day it will be seen to be much more reprehensible than highway robbery. Immortal souls outvalue paltry gold, and their interests are not to be trifled with.

Relief must come. The clergy as a body will not bring it. A few of them are willing enough, but when they move their motives are impugned. Some denominations sit much more lightly in their saddles than do others, but they cannot bring it. They have not the confidence of sister denominations. We can look only for substantial and speedy relief to the business sense of Christian laymen. To accomplish the best results, the laymen must act under conditions as far removed as possible from denominational influence. They should meet by themselves, free from ministerial restraint. The writer has found that there is not so much difference in the consideration of the laymen of one denomination for those of another when the ensign and bugle blower are left at home, or are asked to keep quiet for a little time. Work could be wonderfully unified and strengthened in many a community were it not for surplused leaders who raise a hue and cry because they fear denominational prestige may suffer.

CHURCH COMPETITION IN THE WEST.

A step has been taken in South Dakota toward the solution of the problem. In that State, conditions are similar to those which exist all over the West, and possibly in the East as well. Communities of 500 souls do not average less than three sec-sawing denominations. One such has six church organizations and five sanctuaries. They are all beggars. Another community, with a population of about 200, has four church edifices, four spindling congregations, three grants of aid from the East, money enough raised on the ground to support at least one good strong organization and no need of aid. It is safe to say that if Christian people in such communities were unified, as they might be by the right influences, every cent of the \$100,000 contributed annually by the East for home missions in South Dakota might be spared for better purposes. Considerations like these resulted in a call for the first Protestant Lay Congress ever held in America, and perhaps in the world. It met in connection with the Chautauqua Assembly at Lake Madison, S. D., last July. A permanent organization was effected. The writer was honored with its presidency and had the privilege of outlining in an address the purposes of the congress. We quote. "We are here to deliberate over the work already done by the

church; mark its lines of failure; commend its elements of success; look into the face of the world of thought and action, read its needs and plan to more thoroughly supply them. We are here to ascertain why there is a dearth of workers in the Master's vineyard. We come to study Christian benevolences and create, if possible, a deeper sense of our stewardship under God and so stimulate to larger and more systematic giving. We are here to forge, if possible, a closer bond of sympathy between Christians of different denominations, and to make a study of the merits and demerits of denominationalism. We are here to learn why it is that the great mass of the American people are still out of the church, notwithstanding our mighty facilities for reaching mind and heart. We would know how orthodox the pew-holders are and how far it is necessary for Christians to think alike, in order to associate together in church relations. We are here to induce all lovers of truth and righteousness and of a common Saviour to lift their voices in union for Christ and humanity, in order that the walls of the evil city may fall. We are here to find out why it is that some South Dakota communities are overstocked with gospel privileges, while others, just as worthy, but more humble, go without the word of life. We are here to see if an organization cannot be perfected, interdenominational in character, whose duty shall be to study the field of work exclusively from the stand-point of the church universal and to use its influence as an advisory body, without denominational fear or favor, to secure a less wasteful investment of funds and a wider and a wiser distribution of Christian forces."

HOW TO ORGANIZE A REFORM.

The above outlines work enough for an organization which expects to live for a generation at least. It is the proposition to create an interdenominational advisory body which occasioned the most discussion and gives real character to the movement. The work intended was explained as follows: "The field of South Dakota should be studied from the stand-point of the layman. Full information should be obtained and tabulated regarding each community in it. We should know its population, the number of its church buildings and their sittings, the number of church members, the amount of aid received from the outside, the amount of money raised for church purposes in the community itself, the salaries paid ministers, and every fact which would throw light on the question of whether the community is lacking in facilities for evangelical church work or over-supplied. An Advisory Committee, or Bureau, with at least one member upon it from each denomination doing work in the State, chosen by such an interdenominational body as this congress and answerable to it, should collect this data, canvass the results and determine where there is need and where there is waste. Then the Advisory Committee should go to the wasteful communities and say to them, in all brotherly kindness, what a minister

could not say, that they are wronging the Master, wasting His treasure—not their own—perpetuating in their midst unbrotherly and unchristian dissensions, and making a spectacle of themselves; and should then seek to persuade them to close up their superfluous places of worship. The ultimate result of such work by a representative committee of Christian business men, looking at things from a common-sense stand-point and calling things by their right names, would be to quicken Christian consciences and revolutionize the work. The committee would have within it those elements which would influence profoundly every Christian organization. Suppose the majority opinion of the committee should declare it wise for Congregational work to cease in some over-fed community. A Congregational committee-man is present to emphasize the recommendation and determination; and what might otherwise seem to be an effort to weaken a denomination would at once appear as a sincere endeavor to strengthen the work of the kingdom. Such a committee should work within certain well-defined rules to be determined upon before any field work was undertaken. We might then reasonably hope to secure wise and unprejudiced advice from the committee in any given case."

THE ECONOMICS OF A LAYMAN'S CONGRESS.

We talk much about denominational comity and a perfect conservation of Christian forces, and we wish it might come to pass. Does not this proposed bureau and advisory committee of the South Dakota Lay Congress promise help in the right direction? It is time help came from somewhere. We look about and see scores of towns in every State that might support one strong organization, with an efficient, well-paid pastor of its own, now divided, weak, strong only in its wicked consumption of missionary funds, and a hy-word in the world. Surely, at any cost to denominational pride, we should leave no stone unturned to bring about a change and make these communities, which now stand as beggars at the treasury of the Lord, self-supporting, self-respecting, contributing, and influential agencies for Christian work. People will not be ruled in such matters. They may be expected to listen to advice from men whose motives are above suspicion. Any attempt to give such work over into the hands of a body which would have authority between the denominations would at once antagonize. The proposed advisory committee might have much to do in assigning new work and would soon bring about an intelligent and complete occupation of the whole State field. We plead for a Layman's Congress as the centre of a healthful, interdenominational influence in each State. We plead for Lay Bureaus of Information and Advisory Committees, such as we have suggested, which shall study a

whole State by townships, as the speediest solution of the problem, "How to reach all the communities of a State with the strongest Christian forces and the minimum of waste."

THE THEOLOGY OF A LAYMAN'S MOVEMENT.

Such a Lay Congress is likely to be the fountain-head of many Christian enterprises and crusades of an interdenominational kind. It might also be expected to accomplish something for Christian thought. The church needs enlightenment. Two views are better than one. A clergyman's conference has one view. A Lay Congress will have a different view. The result must be needed light. The laity live close to the common thought and experiences of men. With them essentials are not so likely to be obscured by the unessential as with the clergy, who dwell much on denominational differences. The simple Gospel of "Peace on earth and good will to men," which Christ commanded us to preach to every creature, has been so befogged and complicated by the ecclesiastical robes of thought which we have thrown around it that more than twenty different denominations quarrel over the meaning of it and yet profess to wonder why the world does not sooner receive so plain a message. The Gospel message is a plain one and a glad one; and one of the reasons why it has not sooner found its way into the hearts and minds of men is because it has been viewed too exclusively from the stand-point of professional ecclesiasticism. We have exalted creed statements, systems of theology, methods of church government, and the organization of the church itself—a man-made convenience for concerted Christian work in the world. We have proportionately belittled those truths which more nearly affect life and heart, all focussed in the divine command to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Is it not reasonable to expect that the untrammelled layman will help us see that the church which we house in wood and stone is but a place for service out of which we should keep no one who desires to serve, and into which we should welcome all who wish to come, believing the promise that those who do the will shall know of the doctrine? Christ simply bade the fishermen to follow him. They did so, and the truth was opened to them. The Christ message is still "Come, follow me." Laymen can bear it to the world. The invitation is to a place of service. Christ, in His time, threw the doors to it wide open. We have been inclined to close them. Multitudes of earth's workers have been religiously ostracized in the past and kept out of the church by mounted guards in ecclesiastical livery. With the right idea of our churches, they might be brought in to lend a hand in man's best work for man. Laymen are yet to open the closed doors.

III. RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION IN MAINE.

BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE, OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

IN dealing with denominational differences, the first step is to see clearly in what these differences consist. These differences are not fundamentally differences of doctrine. For instance, the difference between Calvinism and Arminianism has lost its significance for the practical modern mind. One man enters a profession or marries a wife because he is so attracted to the profession or charmed by the woman that he seems to have been predestined from his mother's womb for that particular profession and that particular woman. Another man chooses his profession or his wife after prolonged and careful balancing of opposing attractions and rival charms; and has experience of the seeming freedom of his will. We do not separate professional men and husbands into two denominations according as the one factor or the other, determination or freedom, seems to them uppermost in the transaction. We recognize that both environment and character, both object and subject, both determination and freedom, enter into every act an intelligent being performs.

The differences are not fundamentally differences of polity. For the lawlessness of masses and the tyranny of leaders are common to every form of ecclesiastical as well as civil government. The Methodist Episcopal Church, with its rule of bishops, is not one whit more free from the place-hunting and wire-pulling of personal politics than the Baptist and Congregational churches with their more democratic organization. And, on the other hand, you must look not to the Methodist or Episcopalian bishop, but to the secretary of a missionary board, the editor of a denominational paper, or the professor in a theological seminary connected with the independent churches for the most conspicuous examples of Protestants playing the rôle of pope and proclaiming their own infallibility.

WHY DENOMINATIONS EXIST.

The real basis of difference is social, æsthetic, and temperamental. I asked a prominent Unitarian in a little town why his church did not unite with the equally feeble Universalist body and make one strong liberal church. "Why," he said, "we could not do that. There is not a family in our church that ever calls on a family in that church." I asked a prominent Universalist in the same village his reason for the separate existence of his church. "Oh," he replied, "the A. family would never have anything to do with a church which they could not run to suit themselves!"

Again, one type of worshipper likes the aid of altar and incense, robe and choir, the liturgy and the kneeling posture as helps to heavenly thought and spiritual aspiration. Another prefers to sit bolt upright in his pew, and have the law laid down for him from the plain platform and the simple desk.

One type of mind likes to give free vent to the rising tide of religious feeling in *amens* and *hallelujahs*. Another wants only the naked outlines of the truth from his minister, and waits until concrete duty calls for its emotional expression.

These differences are real and permanent; and in large towns and cities the church as a whole is probably more efficient in consequence of this differentiation, which allows each individual to express his religious feeling and religious faith in ways most congenial to his intellectual, social, and æsthetic nature.

THEY SHOULD BE DEEMED AN URBAN LUXURY.

However valuable such differentiation may be in large communities, it is too expensive a luxury for rural districts to indulge in. What in the large town is legitimate and helpful differentiation and specialization, becomes when applied to rural regions mere division and destruction. In every line of enterprise the methods best adapted to the city are not those best adapted to the country. The graded system of schools, which is the glory of public education in cities and large towns, would be the ruin of the sparsely settled regions. The merchant who should open a store for each variety of merchandise in a country village, as he does in the city, would be bankrupt in six months. The same law which prescribes the district school and the store that keeps everything for the country village, demands that there shall be one church, and one only, for every community that is not able to support two decently and effectively. The maintenance of more than one church under these conditions in order to gratify, under the disguise of theological conviction, the æsthetic, social, or hereditary fastidiousness of twenty or thirty people is a wicked and wasteful piece of extravagance, which it is the duty of intelligent Christian people to stop at once.

At a recent meeting of the interdenominational committee representing five denominations in Maine these evils of excessive denominationalism in small towns were recognized, and remedial measures were recommended to the various denominations for adoption at their next annual meetings. Rev. C. S. Cummings, representing the Methodist denomination, stated that "there are at least 70 towns in Maine in which no religious services are held. At the same time there are scores of towns in which two or more little churches are struggling for existence and calling for missionary help. There are church accommodations sufficient and money enough expended for all religious needs in Maine if these privileges were properly distributed. Fifty-five thousand families in Maine do not attend church service. In one county 38 per cent., in another only 31 per cent., attend church."

CO-OPERATION IN MAINE.

Professor A. W. Anthony, of Bates College, in a very clear and thoughtful paper declared the practical principles on which co-operation should proceed. "There ought not to be more than one church for every five hundred population. The oldest church should be deemed most entitled to continuance. The church best meeting the expressed preferences of the people should be retained. No denomination should enter a field without first notifying a co-operating denomination."

President Small, of Colby University, concluded the discussion with an eloquent plea for breadth of view and practicalness of aim. "The things about which the denominations here represented differ," he said, "compared with the things about which we must agree if we are intelligent Christians, are 'trifles light as air.' We have no right to maintain denominational separateness when it obstructs the progress of righteousness. When we acquiesce in the substitution of denominational zealotry for hearty and intelligent promotion of peaceableness, toleration, integrity and charity, our religion has become a hollow ritualism."

All delegates reported that great good had resulted from a similar meeting held in Brunswick a year ago. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WATERTOWN PLATFORM.

The Interdenominational Committee of the Evangelical Churches of Maine, in session at Waterville, November 4, 1891, took the following unanimous action, viz.:

Recognizing the evident desire of the Evangelical denominations of Maine to do more efficient work for our common Lord, and

Believing that the Holy Spirit is moving Christians toward the realization of the Master's prayer "that they all may be one,"

We rejoice in the progress already made in this direction, and desire to affirm our conviction as follows:

I. That, in our judgment, the churches in our cities and larger towns should co-operate on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance plans or others of a similar nature.

That the work of our several denominations in the State, through their missionary societies, ought to be carried on in the spirit of cordial Christian co-operation, and

That these missionary societies should not use their influence toward the formation of so-called "union churches," but should advise connection with some one of the Evangelical denominations.

II. That church extension into destitute communities should be conducted, so far as practicable, according to the following considerations, viz.:

1. To avoid confusion, no community should be entered by any one denomination, through its official agencies, without conference with sister denominations.

2. It shall be recognized as a first duty in entering a new field to revive a feeble or defunct church rather than to establish a new one.

3. The preferences of the people in a community should always be regarded by missionary agents and individual workers, as well as by denominational committees.

4. Those denominations having churches nearest at hand shall, other things being equal, be recognized as in the most advantageous position to encourage and aid a new enterprise in their vicinity.

5. In case one denomination begins Gospel work in a destitute community, it should ordinarily be left to develop that work without other denominational interference.

6. Temporary suspension of church work by any denomination occupying a field should not be deemed sufficient warrant in itself for entrance into that field by another denomination.

III. We recommend to the State denominational bodies at their annual meetings in 1892 the appointment of a permanent commission, to consist of three members from each denomination, to which practical and concrete cases, involving matters of interdenominational comity, may be referred.

And we recommend that in the election of the above commission by each State body, one member shall be annually chosen to hold office for three years, thus to secure that continuity which is essential to the wisest results.

IV. THE NEXT STEP TOWARD THE CIVIC CHURCH.

AN ADDRESS BY W. T. STEAD.

INTRODUCTORY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE is one of the large manufacturing cities and seaports of the north of England. It is a centre of radicalism and a stirring municipality. Of late it has awakened to the need of various social reforms, and it promises to take a leading part in the improvement of modern city life that is to be one of the most powerful movements of the closing years of our century. In 1890 there was formed in Newcastle a "Religious Conference," composed of representatives of all creeds,

including Anglicans, Nonconformists, Catholics, Jews, and Positivists, for the sake of bringing all the sound moral forces of the community into some kind of co-operative effort to combat social evils. Under the auspices of its standing committee, representing Newcastle's 130 religious bodies of all sects, the Conference has held important public demonstrations against gambling and betting, and has undertaken to consider the question how to deal with the evils of prostitution. It further proposes a demonstration on the temperance question. The following

extracts from a paper written in 1889 by the projector of the Newcastle Religious Conference show what matters and methods were held in mind :

The social questions mentioned by Mr. Young were (1) intemperance, (2) cruelty to children, (3) betting and gambling, and (4) prize-fighting. To these may be added (5) a fuller and more sympathetic organization of charitable relief, (6) improved dwellings for the laboring classes, (7) the slave-trade, (8) the prevention of unjust wars, and, generally, all measures which will tend to make life healthier, brighter, purer, and more righteous.

Although individual churches can do much, and must do all they can, it is clear that what is especially needed is union of effort among the various sects. Consider, for instance, relief of the poor, which has ever been the Church's peculiar work. Here is ground on which Churchman and Nonconformist, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, may well work hand in hand ; and were, *e.g.*, this city mapped out into districts, and the workers properly organized and distributed, and in communication with and directed by a common executive centre, it is perhaps not too much to say that all deserving poverty would be relieved, work obtained for the unemployed, and special agencies brought to bear on the drunkard and the prodigal.

Take, further, a closely-allied subject—improved dwellings for the poorest members of the community, and the pulling down of the haunts of disease and vice which disfigure and disgrace our city. The Council has already the necessary powers ; nothing is wanting but a demand from the citizens that these powers shall be exercised, and who more legitimately and more effectually than the Church can make this demand ?

These illustrations of work—which is as well within the strength of the churches collectively as it is beyond that of individual churches—show conclusively the necessity for co-operation.

But a still wider organization of the social forces that should be in working harmony for the uplifting of the community has been thought desirable, and it was in order to furnish the suggestions and give the impetus for such a union that Mr. Stead made an address at Newcastle on October 14, 1891, before a meeting composed not only of the Religious Conference and the local members of Mr. Stead's own unique organization, the Association of Helpers, but also of members of the city government, the officers of the school board, the guardians of the poor, the Charity Organization Society, and various other civic, social, or philanthropic agencies. Mr. Stead's address was extemporaneous and colloquial in form, but it bristles with well-considered suggestions that would apply as well to other English cities as to Newcastle, and that might almost equally well be put into effect in our American municipalities. Steps were taken, as a result of the discussion that followed the speech, to give practical effect to Mr. Stead's ideas.

MR. STEAD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, friends who used to be fellow-townsmen of mine, I think it is due to you that I should say a prefatory word as to why I should have taken the liberty of convening, or asking to be con-

vened, such a conference as is now assembled. I am now forty-two years of age. Since I turned forty, a growing sense of the shortness of life and the quickness with which year follows year has been impressed upon my mind. Until I was forty I felt that I could take up everything that came to hand without bothering as to its relative importance. After I turned forty, when the number of years in this life left to me must necessarily be very limited, I have had to take very serious counsel with myself as to what is the most important work to which I can put my hand. Looking over the numerous causes in which I have taken a more or less insignificant part in my past life, I have come to the conclusion that the thing in which I can do most good is to endeavor by voice and pen to get all good people to look seriously this question in the face : "Are we doing as much as we might for the community collectively in which we live, and, if we are not, is it possible by any simple rearrangement, or any simple talking it over together, to multiply our fighting strength many times?" Well, I think it is. I have seen it done in many things, in many small things. I think it might be done on a larger scale ; and believing that in promoting this of all things whatever force I have may best be exerted, I have asked you to meet me here. I will at once explain what my ideas are.

"THE CHURCH OF NEWCASTLE."

I am not an orator, I am a writer ; but I can talk. I do not profess to make a speech ; I am only going to talk to you, and I hope you will talk to me back again. The subject of my talk is, "The Church of Newcastle : what it is and what it might do." Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that there is any Church of Newcastle, therefore the first part of my subject is very speedily disposed of. There are many churches in Newcastle, some alive and some dead, but a Church of Newcastle, meaning thereby the banding together of all those who belong to the invisible Church of God for common purposes co-extensive with the town—no such organization exists in Newcastle. Now I do not see why it should not exist, and that is why I want you to consider whether it is not possible, even at this late hour of the day, to try to constitute the Church of Newcastle upon a practical working basis. There used to be a Church of Newcastle in the old days, in the days before the Catholic Church took to itself many things in which most of us now do not believe, and which brought about the great split which we call the Reformation. There have been many other splits since then, until now what ought to be the Church of Newcastle exists in some score, probably some hundred, varying churches and chapels, each of whom is doing good work on a larger or smaller scale, but who are not combined together for any special distinctive social work. The nearest approach to that is in the temperance work, which has been a good pioneer in showing people that men of varying churches and creeds can join together upon a common platform. But I entirely deny that temperance is the only

ground upon which the churches can combine for the common good.

WHAT IS "THE CHURCH?"

What is it that you consider the Church? That you will tell me afterward; it is my turn now to tell you what I consider the Church to be. I consider that the Church of a locality is the association of the elect souls of that locality for the purpose of carrying out the great objects of religion. I think that the Church in any town, if we put it into plain business language, constitutes the junior partner of Almighty God. It seems to me at the present time that we are not dealing fairly with our senior partner by not making the most of the opportunities which we have of fulfilling our own prayers, and of doing the work which we are always asking Him to do. The ideal which is before me is very simple: in a well-regulated parish, where you have got a liberal and intelligent clergyman, and where you have no dissenters, you have a parochial system in which there is distinctively a church of the village, and the minister of that church is the vicar for the time being. I hope no good Nonconformist will be shocked; but what we want is the readaptment and the readjustment of our ecclesiastical and religious arrangements, so as to get all the good of the parochial system without its intolerance and monopoly.

A CHRISTIANITY THAT INCLUDES THE JEWS.

But I must say one word of explanation before I proceed. I am glad to see on the platform the Rabbi of the Jews. I sincerely hope that he will not consider, when I use the word Christian, that I use it in such a sectarian sense as to exclude him from the field. I do not know whether he is or is not a member of the Church of Newcastle in my sense, but I should think by his being here to-day that he probably is. The Christian Church—and in this case I hope my friend will admit that the Christian Church was but the heir of that other and older Church of which we read in the Old Testament—has in this last century laid increasing stress upon the Fatherhood of God. I think the time has come when we ought to lay more stress upon the Motherhood of the Church. Motherhood is the most sacred word that is known to us all. The mother cares for all the wants of her child, thinks nothing too much in the shape of toil or trouble, or prayer or thought, and never worries herself as to the shades of different opinion among her children before asking whether she should help them or not. If we had a Church that was "as lofty as the love of God, and wide as are the wants of men," we might do a great deal more than we are doing now.

THE ONE QUESTION.

I think it is possible to realize this great ideal even if all the Churches are left to hate each other as they have done in the past. That is the hope of this scheme. We might as well postpone all thoughts of co-operation among the Churches until the mil-

lennium if we waited for them to work together in brotherly love. My starting-point is this:

Let the *status quo* remain exactly as it was, let every one, if he pleased, be ready to excommunicate his brother, let every church and chapel claim his as holding the only patent to everlasting life, and let every organization in the town believe that every other organization was leading its followers to perdition in the next world; that to us, for the present purpose, does not matter. The one question is, What are they going to do for this life? I do not think that it is light matter to hate each other, but I think that a great deal of the hatred and rivalry that exist is only from the lips outward. It matters little what a man says either as to his hatred or his faith. The important thing is, what he really hates, what he really believes, not what he says about it. It does not matter how you label a bottle, but if you open the bottle labelled, and taste the liquid, and find that it is oil of vitriol, will the label help you? We have been discussing too much the difference of the labels.

ONE REAL FAITH OF NEWCASTLE.

I remember long ago writing an article in which I said evil things about my brother Tynesiders. I was editing the *Northern Echo* then, and I said that to a large portion of the Newcastle population, the real religion in which they believed, in which they lived, and in which they died was not Christianity; it was athletics, it was rowing. I remember when Bob Chambers was more to me than all the saints in the Roman Calendar. I dare say there are a great many people who will go a great deal farther to see an athlete than to hear an eloquent statesman or a prophet of modern times. That is a real working faith—you put your money on that faith.

IF HUMAN SACRIFICES WERE ESTABLISHED?

Now there are many who say about this suggestion of working together, "It is all very well, it is a beautiful dream, but it is no good." I do not believe it a bit. I would like to bring before you as forcibly as I can whether you really believe the faith which you profess you believe, or whether it is only talk. I want to give you an illustration. Supposing that there were to be an Act of Parliament passed to the effect that the Town Council of Newcastle could, if it pleased, constitute the worship of four Pagan deities as the established religion of Newcastle. Supposing that the Town Council were to decree that there had been established four Pagan deities as the gods of Newcastle, to whom temples should be opened and sacrifices offered. I think the Christian Churches of Newcastle would not find very much difficulty in finding a common platform to co-operate against that Town Council and that Act of Parliament. But suppose, further, that the Town Council were to decree that these four Pagan deities should be worshipped, and that once at the beginning of each quarter of the year a human sacrifice, selected by lot, should be burned alive in the centre of Sandhill. And suppose the mayor in his robes of

office, and the chairman of the School Board, and the chairman of the Board of Guardians, and the Bishop of Newcastle, and the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, and our friend the rabbi, and all the Nonconformist ministers of all denominations were to be compelled on pain of death to walk in procession to the funeral pyre, with the Salvation Army band playing triumphal marches on the way to the sacrifice, and you had all the volunteers and all the policemen turned out to line the way, and all the town decorated, when on January 1 you sacrificed on the Sandhill one human victim to Bacchus. Would that not rouse Newcastle to its very depths?

THE FOUR FALSE GODS OF THE TOWN.

One victim to Bacchus—one young man to be taken and burned alive in the centre of the Sandhill on New Year's Day! Why, if you got three months' notice of it the whole of that three months would be spent by the churches in praying and organizing and canvassing to see if they could not make a revolution before January 1. But do you mean to tell me that there is only one victim sacrificed to Bacchus in the course of one year in Newcastle? Suppose that after they had burned their victim on January 1, they had on April 1 to sacrifice a girl, taken by lot, to the great goddess Venus. Do you think it would not nerve your young men to any extremity in order to prevent that sacrifice taking place? But, oh! how many girls will go down into the deep before April 1 next, and no one take it to heart! And so I might go on with the other god, Disease, which is worshipped in actual shape in many a Hindoo village, and has great respect paid to him in many an English town. Then that other god—perhaps fouler than them all in the way of gambling and all that kind of thing, and making haste to be rich, and grinding the face of the poor—the great god Mammon. You have got these four authentic gods well enthroned in your midst. Do you tell me they are not worshipped there? Go up and down Newcastle, and if you do not find at every street corner a temple of Bacchus more patronized on a Saturday night than any temple of the living God, Newcastle has changed since I lived here. And walk through the town late at night and you will see many girls who had better have been burned alive on the Sandhill than doing what they are doing now. I dare say you remember very well a poor old man, David Davis by name. He seemed to have in him more of the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth than a great many of the respectable ministers of the churches. I remember that it cost me more effort to take him by the arm when the boys were throwing mud at him, and walk with him down the street, than it does for me to address you here to-day. He made his protest against betting, and who helped him? The authorities? They used to have him up every now and then before the police-court. The churches? They would have nothing to do with him. I grant that he was mad, but perhaps he was none the worse for that. When so many sane and sensible people

will do nothing, I think the shame is theirs when a madman has to show them the way.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

Now, let us look on that from a practical point of view. You think you believe the things which I am saying, and have been good enough to applaud me, but you do not half believe them. It is so easy to express approval, but it comes to so little, for the most part. It is admitted, then, let us say, that in Newcastle during the next twelve months worse evils will befall many individuals in the community than the public sacrifice of four persons on Sandhill at the shrines of Bacchus and Venus and Mammon and Disease. But are you going to act as you would act if they were really going to burn these people alive? That remains to be seen. I am rather a sanguine man, but in my most sanguine moments I do not expect that more than one in every ten of those who are listening to me will act as if they believed what they profess to believe. If an Act of Parliament had been passed allowing the Town Council to burn a girl on the Sandhill, you would at once organize a committee in order to see whether every available good man and good woman who was against human sacrifices should work together with heart and soul to prevent their taking place. You would not make any difference about sect. You would not say this man is a Jew and the other is a Catholic, and the other is a Protestant. No; you would say, "We want every vote; every vote counts. We want every voice; every voice has some effect." And you would have that committee, and have every street canvassed, and you would press home upon every man and woman in the town the fact that an eternal shame and disgrace would rest upon the town and upon themselves if they did not rouse themselves to do everything they possibly could to turn out that Town Council which decreed there should be human sacrifices. Now, if that could be done, why can it not be done in relation to evils that were doing worse harm than those four human sacrifices?

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THIRTY YEARS.

About thirty years ago—it will be twenty-eight years ago—I came to Newcastle from Howdon, in order to be an errand boy on the Tyneside. I look back on that time, and I sometimes feel that the twenty years since I left Newcastle are but as yesterday when it is past, as compared with the eighty years in which I was constantly in your streets. When I came to Newcastle twenty-eight years ago, you had hardly any of the advantages and appliances of civilization which you have to-day. I have just been totalling them up. You had no School Board thirty years ago; I do not think you had any Science and Art classes; you had no University Extension Lectures; you had no High School for Girls, and you had no College of Physical Science thirty years ago. That is under the head of education. Then I come to the question of the relief of the poor and the general amelioration of the lapsed masses. You

had no industrial dwellings thirty years ago; no Charity Organization Society; no singing in the workhouses, nor any arrangement for supplying the inmates of workhouses with newspapers. There is a great deal more to be done in the workhouses yet, but you have made some progress. Then there were very few baths and washhouses; you have got some now, but you want more. You had no free libraries, no free reading-rooms, and I well remember calculating up the pennies that it would cost before I could afford to pay the subscription of six shillings to the Mechanics' Institute. You had no Art Gallery, you had no Picture Gallery, and you had no parks; now you are absolutely glutted with parks, north, south, east, and west. And another thing which comes, perhaps, closely home to some of you here, is the fact that you had not, thirty years ago, any coffee taverns where a person who did not want to take a glass of beer could go to get anything to eat. Now you have plenty. Then there are other institutions which you will be able to supply from your own experience. I do not know whether there was any Christian Young Women's Association ["No!"], and I believe that you did not have at that time that excellent society called the Dicky Bird Society, and there were no temperance festivals on the Moor during race week. There was no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In relation to trade unions and co-operation everything has grown very much since then, and when you look over these things which I have just mentioned, how vast is the sum of them! You do not appreciate them as much as I do who have come back after a number of years. I look at all these things which have come about in the last thirty years, all institutions which are calculated to make life brighter and happier, and to enable persons to resist the evils and temptations that assail them at every turn, and to rebuild the Divine image in man.

WHAT HAS THE CHURCH DONE?

I ask myself how many of all these things which I have run over have been done by the Church of Newcastle? Now, the agency and means by which each of these improvements has been made in Newcastle have been in this wise: It begins in the beginning with one man or one woman who gets an idea in his or her head, and is thought a "crank." That is the beginning of reform at every institution and in every church, and that will always be the beginning. The person will be called a heretic and a madman, and he will be persecuted by the orthodox. But do you not think that there ought to be a centre in Newcastle to which that person who has got a good idea into his head could go, a nucleus which should be in connection with all the churches and chapels that exist, a nucleus which would really represent the Church of Newcastle? I could imagine that the nucleus might even be one single man (or woman) if he was broad enough, and had sixty-four working hours in the day; and if to him any one had a right to go and say, "You are responsi-

ble for Newcastle, you represent the Church of Newcastle; here is this evil, and no one is doing anything to abate it. It is your responsibility, as representing the Church of Newcastle, to see you get it abated." Of course the man could not do much himself, but if he were in connection with all the persons who were really determined to do something for their fellow-men in Newcastle, I think that such a centre would tend to expedite a reform, and tend to hasten the abatement of every evil that exists.

FREE LIBRARIES.

I will give you an instance of what might be done. In the town of Leeds they have a free library, as you have got a free library; but the town of Leeds is miles ahead of Newcastle in the matter of free libraries. And why? Because there is not only one free library in Leeds, but thirty board schools, which, when the children have turned out, are converted into free reading-rooms and branches of the public library. Now, what is the use of your cheering? What is the good of cheering unless you are going to do something? You will say, "But what can we do?" That is just it; there is no one at the centre to appeal to to get it done, and so this disgrace to Newcastle continues. Look at Byker. Mr. Burt told me this morning, "We have a population of 50,000 to 60,000 growing up there without a single reading-room." I say it is a shame and a disgrace, and it is the kind of thing which makes a fellow swear. [Applause and laughter.] But it is no use, as the fellow said, "Swearing at large." [Renewed laughter.] What we want is to constitute a nucleus at which we can swear personally, and which will look at Newcastle on the whole as the Town Council looks at it. It used to be said that the Church was the school-master of the world. I think it is, in many things. I think the pioneer of the free libraries was the Sunday-school library. I think there are many things in which the Church led the way, and in the old times, of course, it led in almost everything.

A CENTRE FOR "YOU OUGHT."

Well, what we want is to have a nucleus which will be in connection with all the agencies which are continually saying, "You ought." The state and municipality differ from the Church in this, that whereas the Church says "You ought," the municipality says "You must." Hence there are many things which you can intrust the Church to do which could not be done by the state. I think that when the Church has educated the people up to a certain level, when it is possible for the state or municipality to step in and take the work on its own shoulders, what we want is that those who have not the law at their back, but who have only the moral law, and who see distinctly the lines of progress along which the community should go, should be as practically organized as the Town Council is. I dare say you will say—for people will speak evil of dignitaries—that the Town Council is

"no great shakes." [Ald. Stephens: "Hear! hear!"] followed by laughter and applause.] Well, the Town Council may be as bad as Mr. Alderman Stephens thinks, but it is the duty of the Town Council to see after whole town. There is not a single dirty chare on the Quayside in which, if a drunken man stuffs his shirt down the sink, and so causes a nuisance, in less than twelve hours intelligence would not be sent to the responsible man at the head of affairs, and if he does not have that nuisance immediately removed he would be called to account by his employers. Can we not take common measures to prevent the great moral nuisances? It is possible for whole districts in a town like Newcastle to grow up without either church or chapel or reading-room or bath or playground, or any other appliances of civilization; and there is not any person in this town who is responsible for seeing that they are provided with these things. Is not that a shame? Can we not provide for this need? We do it in relation to our streets, we do it in relation to our drains, we do it in relation to the relief of the poor, but we do not do it in these institutions which concern the moral and social progress of our fellow-townsmen. I want you to tell me why you do not do it.

A SOCIAL TELEPHONIC EXCHANGE.

Take another illustration. You have the telephone here, and another thing which I had forgotten—you have the trams. You may think that the establishment of a line of trams is not work of the Christian Church; but I think that any person who has taken any part in the consideration of the housing of the poor will consider that there are few things which a Christian church could incite the community to provide which would be more beneficial than the establishment of cheap means of communication by which workmen can get speedily out of town. You know the telephone exchange, simply a call-girl sits there, but how useful she is! Could we not get in every town communication with all agencies which exist for doing good, something like the telephonic exchange? Suppose I am a benighted man who lives in Byker, and I want to have a reading-room. Who have I to ask? I think that if you had any public body representing the real Church of Newcastle, I would go to it and I would say, "I want to get a reading-room established in Byker." Then the representative of that body would interview the chairman of your Free-Library Committee, and get to know exactly where the hitch comes in. At present you do not know where the hitch is, but when you get to know, then half the battle is won. It is easy to punch the devil's head when he stands clearly before you, but you are bewildered when he is suffused round about you in a vague sort of manner, like a November fog. [Laughter.] There should be a centre in the town to get to know where the hitch is, and then they could let the man at Byker know where the hitch comes in. The usual objection now is that no one cares for a reading-room in the locality.

The man may say, "Well, I do." But does anybody else? You go and see if there are other people as well wanting the reading-room, and then, if there are, make as great a row as you can and you will get your reading-room. Then the Byker man may say, I will make as big a row down Byker way as I can, but will no one help me? But if there were a centre they would get all friends in Elswick and elsewhere to make a row at the same time, and so the thing could be done.

You do not know the quantity of good that can be done by judicious wire-pulling: it is quite phenomenal. One of the defects of the Church is that it has never found it out, and that is the reason why I am here to-day to tell you the advantages of having a telephonic exchange in this town. For if you can once get concerted action, how much might be done! How much sooner all these improvements might have been made if there had been a centre!

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

I only did one bit of good work in Newcastle when I was here, outside of my ordinary daily work. It was about the question of the Charity Organization Society. I remember how that was got up, and I remember how difficult it was because there were no people to appeal to. I wrote to the papers: that was my first introduction to journalism. I wrote a letter to the *Northern Daily Express*, and I signed it, I think, "X. Y. Z.," and pointed out what had been done at Blackheath, and asked whether something like this could not be done in Newcastle. I bought fifty copies of the *Express*, marked the letter, and sent it round to as many people as I thought would be interested in the subject. Then somebody wrote and said that they thought it was a good idea, and I followed it up. You can do almost anything if you can keep the pot boiling. Then I wrote a long letter, and the editor—Mr. Haywood he was—cut off at the top, "To the editor of the *Northern Daily Express*," and at the bottom "X. Y. Z.," and put it in as a leading article. Well, I need not say that I sent that article round marked [laughter]; and the result of it was that Mr. Alderman Smith took the thing up, got a public meeting called by the mayor, and became the first secretary of the Mendicity Society. So we got the thing done. If there had been a man who was the real bishop of Newcastle, in the sense that the telephone girl is the real *nerve* between the people whom she switches on, he could have told me exactly what to have done. When you have a straight case like that of Byker, I think that if the Church of Newcastle would print a little slip of paper, on which was set forth the facts that there are 50,000 people in Byker and that there is not a reading-room in the whole district, and sent it round to the churches, you might get a good deal more done in that way.

MY FAITH IN THE CHURCH.

People think that, because I so often criticise ministers and churches, I do not care anything about

them. This is not so. It is because I think there is so much in them that I have spoken as I have done. Most of my friends think I am asking an impossible thing in thinking that the churches will do any good. They say they will not do it. The only good you will get out of the churches will be from individuals in them. I think that the churches can work together themselves, and not only individuals in them. I think that the Church, as I speak of it, is the soul, is the conscience, of the community. The Town Council may represent the intelligence, may represent the physical material freedom, but the conscience of the community is the Church. Our duty is to get that conscience energized. You know what we have had in London. We had no end of vestries, but now we have got the London County Council. Now, the good that came from the establishment of the London County Council would come from the establishment of some such nucleus as I have mentioned. That nucleus would assume the responsibility of seeing that whenever there was an evil which could be abated, and which had been abated elsewhere, the whole allied forces of the conscience of Newcastle were set against it. We would have the body charged with the responsibility of seeing that every good thing other towns have got should be got here, or if any town had abated an evil, it should be abated in Newcastle, or you would know the reason why.

ITS POLITICAL MISSION.

Now, I believe that the Church has a great political mission; I think it has a great municipal mission; and I also think it has a great social mission. I think the more we can get these missions clearly defined before us, the more real our Church would be—the more alive, energetic, and useful. I know there are some people who have such a horror at the idea that the Church could have anything to do with politics that this suggestion would make them faint. But you are going to have an election. Is the Church of Newcastle going to do anything in view of that election? Is there nobody that will speak, or can speak, in the name of the Church of Newcastle? I do not want the Church to proclaim itself either Home Rule or Unionist, or of any party. There are, however, certain things upon which the Church agrees, and I think upon these things we can act together with much greater force. I think that the liquor-dealer can teach the Church a great many things in politics. He stands shoulder to shoulder, and shows that his vote is worth so much. Why? Because the publican is in earnest and the Church is not in earnest. There are three great points on which I think the Church could act, and could act wisely and well. The Church consists of all those who do in their daily life, from day to day, as Jesus Christ would have done if He had been in their place. What did Jesus Christ do and teach? Lessons of self-sacrifice, of giving up time and trouble and life to save people. Those who do so are, in my opinion, Christians, and those who do

not do so are atheists. It is the people who would take trouble to help others, the people who spend time and give a piece of their life in order to make their brother-man or their sister-woman better and happier, who are the real Christians, who constitute the real and invisible Church of Christ in Newcastle.

AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Now I want to know, in view of an election, what is that Church going to do? You know what takes place at an election. A great deal of lying goes on at elections, on both sides, and there is a great deal of corruption in many places, and, what is worse than corruption, there is coercion and an attempt to bring undue force to bear upon people. Now, all these things are distinctly wrong according to the elementary faith of any person. Every one of these things is quite independent of party lines. Now the devil is going to be let loose among you in the coming election. There is going to be a great deal of sin in the shape of corruption and lying, and all that. It seems to me that we might very well have an Election Sunday, when every person who was worth his salt would lay down broad principles for the guidance of voters. Secondly, the Church might write up before the eyes of the people, "For legislators, no scoundrels need apply." You may think that is a very modest thing; it is far in advance of the ordinary ethical standard of a great many electors of the present day. I have heard many men argue deliberately, "I admit he is a liar, I admit he is a scoundrel, I would not have him in my house; but he is a clever man, he is an able man, therefore I shall vote for him." I sometimes think that it would be a good thing if Satan stood as a candidate; he, at least, is clever enough.

A CHURCH PROGRAM.

There is another thing, a third thing, which I think the Church might do. The Church might draw up a certain program for the guidance of the electors, not necessarily to thrust it down their throats, but merely to say, "We, representing all the churches and all the people who are working for the good of the town, think that the following measures should have the support of any candidate that stands for Newcastle." Remember that if you do not do this you weaken the force behind any one of these reforms. I know the kind of argument that weighs with these men. They will pay more attention to six men sitting on a fence than they would to the arguments of six hundred who are safe in the party fold. Therefore, if you want to get your ideas home to the politician you have to let him know that you fear it will be rather awkward to get some of the weaker brethren up to the poll in good time if he does not pay attention to this, that, or the other question. I do not say this will be popular doctrine with candidates. But I think it would make an election purer if when a candidate came to a town he knew that the good people of the town had thought out certain questions upon which the can-

didate had to go straight. Now for our program, into which nothing must go upon which all the best people cannot agree. First, on the Temperance Question. I do not think it would be right to say that the Church of Newcastle was in favor of local option, but I do think that the Church of Newcastle would be in favor of local option for Sunday closing. [Applause.] [Mr. Guy Hayler dissented.] Mr. Hayler says he dissents, and why? Because he says he wants Sunday closing without local option. Well, the greater includes the less, does it not? [Hear! hear!] Another thing upon which the Church has not made up its mind is the question of the Eight-Hours Day, but I think the Church has made up its mind to six days a week. [Applause.] I think the greatest objector to the state interference with the hours of labor would not say that the one day's rest in seven should not be secured to all workers, many of whom now have to work, perhaps, not seven days a week, but thirteen days a fortnight. Many new industries that have sprung up since Sabbatarianism decayed seem to be run on the assumption that God Almighty made a little bit of a mistake at Sinai, and that one rest-day in fourteen will suffice. I think we have to get back to old Moses, and go for one day in seven. [Loud applause.] Now, there is another point on which I do not say that the Church will agree, but I think it would be an incalculable advantage if, before a representative was chosen, the candidate could be got to promise his support to a short bill making it penal for any paper to publish any odds upon any given event. [Loud applause.] Then there is another question upon which I do not think there is any difference of opinion among any good people, and that is that the candidate ought to promise to do everything that he can by voice and vote to prevent the sale of drink and opium to the native races. [Applause.] There is another point which I should like to put before the representative body of Newcastle, as to whether there ought not to be a special rate levied upon the public-houses in Newcastle, to be voted to maintaining a good inebriate home for the drunkards of Newcastle, and for supplying good temperance text-books to teach the children never to enter a beer-house. [Applause.] I do not think that the Church would object to that. Now, there is another question—the question of the poor-law. I think the Church, in view of the discussion on the lapsed masses and the submerged tenth, would unanimously agree to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into

the whole question of poor-law relief, to see whether poor-law administration could be humanized, placed upon a more humane and Christian basis. [Hear! hear! and applause.] There is the great question which, to the followers of the Prince of Peace, is especially important, that is the promotion of peace between the nations of the earth. But far more important, because more urgent and practical, is the promotion and establishment of a good working *modus vivendi* between the United States of America and the other parts of the English-speaking world, so that the men of our common language may not reproduce the armed anarchy of modern Europe.

THE CHURCH IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

There are churches in London and New York which have stood silent in the midst, municipal atheism reigning rampant, and allowed the whole politics of these towns to be run by the corner boy, the publican, and the loafer. Now, if we know that the candidate is a jobber and a rogue, and we allow this man to stand without one warning word, I can assure you that the responsibility will not lie so much with the rum-seller as with the Church. Before municipal elections why could they not put out some broad general program showing the direction in which progress was tending in Newcastle, and saying those who would support that would be returned? Do you not think that that would have some effect? Take the Poor-law Guardians: if there is one duty more pressing than another laid down by the Church, it is the duty of looking after the widows and orphans. The churches have left the elections of guardians entirely to persons whose only anxiety is to save the rates. It is a good thing to save the rates, but there are other things to be thought of. And it is the same in relation to Town Councils and School Boards. The Church should support those who are taking time and trouble to improve the town. Now I have finished. Will you speak straight, and tell me whether anything can be done to establish a common centre like a telephonic exchange, which would hold itself responsible for the whole town—which would receive a complaint from any district that had not a bath-room, or a reading-room, or a coffee-tavern, see the people most interested in these subjects, and poke them up to united action, which would bring all the churches into line on all the broad principles of social, moral, and political progress? I think it can be done in Newcastle.

THE PROPOSED CIVIC CENTRE.

Action having at once been taken in favor of organizing as proposed by Mr. Stend, the following very interesting constitution has been drafted as a suggestion to be acted upon in the future:

1. That the Centre should be composed of the best available representatives of all those who are in any way devoting time, thought, and labor to the pro-

motion of the welfare of the community of Newcastle and Gateshead.

2. That its object shall be to discharge the responsibilities incumbent upon a central body undertaking to secure that every evil shall be combatted by all available agencies for good, and of social, moral, or political progress; to promote the introduc-

tion into the district of every improvement—social, moral, or administrative—which experience has shown will advance the general well-being.

3. That its chief duty will be to act as a kind of telephone exchange between the various agencies at work in the town, but that it will also seek to collect and disseminate information as to what can be done to educate public opinion in the direction of progress, and to do what is possible toward energizing and giving effect to the public conscience of the local community.

4. That the Centre shall be absolutely color-blind to all differences of party, sect, class, and sex, and shall represent, like the Town Council, the interests of all those within the area of its operation.

5. That the Centre shall meet once a month, or once a quarter, like the Town Council, leaving the discharge of its duties between meetings to committees, which will be appointed for various departments of activity, such as political, municipal, philanthropic, industrial, and religious.

6. That the first duty of the Centre shall be to draw up, as speedily as possible, a carefully compiled map of the district of which it is the centre, showing accurately in every ward or section, say of 10,000 population, what agencies exist for the demoralization, such as public-houses, brothels, betting resorts, etc., or for the elevation of the people, such as churches, libraries, temperance houses, schools, parks, wash-houses, etc., and then to endeavor to level up the most backward districts to the standard of the most advanced.

7. That the Centre shall constantly invite fresh suggestions based upon the results of the experience of other communities in the work of social reform, as, for instance, (1) The Recreative Evening Classes of London. (2) The Municipal Lodging-houses of Glasgow. (3) The Temperance Text-book Teaching in the American Schools. (4) The Branch Free Libraries of Leeds. (5) The Brabazon Scheme of Workhouse Employment. (6) The Tee-to-turn or Popular Clubs of London. (7) The Graded Education of Germany and Switzerland. (8) The Arbitral Courts of Norway. (9) The Labor Colonies of Holland and Germany, etc., and endeavor to secure for every district of Newcastle and Gateshead the best results achieved in the most advanced communities elsewhere.

8. The Centre will thus become in time possessed of a body of information as to the results of the experience of other communities, which will enable it to draw up a normal standard of necessities for the progress and civilization of the community, toward which it would seek to approximate the actual condition of things in every district in the town.

9. That the Centre shall not deal directly with the churches and chapels of the district in the first instance, but shall always approach them through the agency of the already constituted Religious Conference, the members of whose committee should form part, *ex-officio*, of the Centre. Only in cases where the Religious Conference was unable or unwilling to act should the Centre address itself directly to any religious organization which is represented in the Conference.

10. That the Centre should, if possible, contain among its members persons who, while entirely at one with the objects of the Centre, could be regarded as more or less directly representing all the institutions which make up the sum of the endeavor made to raise and improve the life of the towns. An ideal centre would be thus constituted:

RELIGIOUS.

1. The Committee of the Religious Conference.
2. Representatives of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations.
3. The Sunday-School Union.
4. Any other general religious association not represented at the Conference.

POLITICAL.

1. Members of Parliament and their opposing Candidates.
2. Representatives of the Local Party Organizations.
3. The Women's Political Associations.
4. Liberation and Church Defence Societies.

PHILANTHROPIC.

- Representatives of
1. The Board of Guardians.
 2. The Charity Organization Society.
 3. The Poor-law Officials.
 4. The Hospital and Dispensary.
 5. The Friendly Societies.
 6. Societies for Preventing Cruelty.
 7. Other Benevolent Societies.
 8. The Band of Hope.
 9. The United Kingdom Alliance.
 10. The Good Templars.
 11. Of other Temperance Organizations.

MUNICIPAL.

- Representatives of
1. Town Councils.
 2. County Councils.
 3. Bench of Magistrates.
 4. The Police and Jail Officials.
 5. Municipal Officers.

EDUCATIONAL.

- Representatives of
1. The Newspaper.
 2. The School Board.
 3. School Teachers (a) Private. (b) Board. (c) Denominational.
 4. Of the Free Library.
 5. Of the University Extension.
 6. Of other Educational Agencies.

INDUSTRIAL.

1. Representative of the Trades Council.
2. Northumberland Miners' Association of Masters and Men.
3. Durham Miners' Association of Masters and Men.
4. Co-operative Societies.
5. Sailors' Union and Federation.
6. Women's Trades Union.
7. Of other Associations.

RECREATIVE.

- Representatives of
1. Cricket and Athletic Societies.
 2. Theatres and Concert Halls.

And say twelve others selected for their special fitness for the work of the Centre.

11. That the Centre should be affiliated with other centres, forming or to be formed in other towns, for the interchange of information and mutual co-operation for the common weal.



THE "POLYTECHNIC" AND ITS CHICAGO EXCURSION.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

BY the time this issue of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches its readers there will have landed at New York the projector and manager of the most considerable excursion party ever organized.

Mr. Robert Mitchell, secretary and manager of the Young Men's Christian Polytechnic Institute of Regent Street, London, sailed from Liverpool on January 20, to perfect arrangements in the United States for bringing to the World's Fair at Chicago next year not fewer than one thousand of the young men who belong to this wonderful technical and recreative establishment. To take an excursion party of a thousand people a hundred or even five hundred miles, to be gone a week or two, would be a sufficiently formidable undertaking. But to arrange for the transportation, board and entire itinerary and program of a thousand enterprising young apprentices, mechanics and clerks—mostly between the ages of fifteen and twenty five—for a journey, first across England to Liverpool, then across the Atlantic

Ocean to New York, then by different routes to and from Chicago, together with minute and systematic plans for board and accommodation in Chicago, and at points on the overland route—all this constitutes an affair of incomparably greater magnitude.

But Mr. Robert Mitchell is as easily equal to this task as Von Moltke was equal to the mobilization of an army corps. For Mr. Mitchell has had experience. I happened to be in Paris early in 1889, and to have been conversant with the plans that Mr. Mitchell was then making for bringing from London to the great French exhibition some two thousand of his young people, in weekly relays. Everybody wondered how he managed to secure such remarkably favorable terms from the railway and steamship companies. And everybody was filled with admiration who learned how Mr. Mitchell leased, through the exposition season, a number of new and commodious houses, bought comfortable cots and furniture, installed housekeepers and cooks, and thus,

in overcrowded Paris, improvised comfortable English homes, in each of which thirty or forty young men could be accommodated at one time.

The apprentices and young workmen, belonging to given trades and industries, came over accompanied by their technical instructors from the Polytechnic Institute, and were thus enabled to make an intelligent and valuable study of those portions of the Paris exposition that related to their handicrafts or callings. The expenses had all been met in advance by the simple plan of requiring a small weekly deposit—which had begun early in the season preceding the exposition—from every young fellow who intended to take advantage of the opportunity. At a small fraction of the amount that the young man would have been compelled to pay if he had made the excursion to Paris on his own plans



MR. ROBERT MITCHELL, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

and resources, he was enabled to enjoy far better advantages through Mr. Mitchell's co-operative plan. Yet there was no suspicion of charity or pauperism about the scheme, for the sums that the young men had contributed not only sufficed to meet the expenses, but left a small surplus in the treasury of the excursion fund. Mr. Mitchell had previously taken comparatively small parties of his Polytechnic boys on walking excursions in Switzerland, and he had for several years maintained summer quarters for them at various points on the English sea-coast.

Encouraged by the great financial and educational success of the Paris excursions, Mr. Mitchell, in the summer of 1890, arranged to take several thousand of the Polytechnic young people on holiday trips to Scotland. It should be said that there is a young women's annex to the Polytechnic Institute, and that several hundred young women went to Paris in 1889, and several hundred more joined the Scotch outings in 1890.

The past summer, 1891, witnessed a considerable



MR. QUINTIN HOGG, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT.

variety of holiday excursions and diversions undertaken by the Polytechnic Institute, but the principal and most novel excursion comprised a several weeks' cruise along the coast of Norway, with various landings. A steamship had been chartered for the purpose, and it made the trip with two or three successive parties of several hundred each during the summer season. But it will be readily seen that while all of these previous undertakings have given Mr. Mitchell great skill and experience in carrying out such projects, the greatest achievement of all will be the grand American tour of 1893.

More than a year ago the books of the savings department were opened to receive the weekly deposits of the young men who desired to begin laying



MR. J. E. K. STUDD, HON. SEC.

by their pennies, sixpences, or shillings toward the round sum which would pay for the Chicago trip. I found on a visit to the Polytechnic at that time that its managers were laboring under the natural impression that the exposition was to be held in 1892. The postponement did not, however, dampen the ardor of the Polytechnic boys, but only made it seem to many of them the more possible to make ready to come. Mr. Mitchell, two or three months ago, closed an advantageous contract with the Inman and International Steamship Company, which secures five hundred passages by the splendid steamers the *City of New York* and the *City of Paris*.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE WORK.

Several hundred more passages have been taken with the fine steamers of the Hamburg line, which touch at Southampton. Mr. Mitchell will endeavor thus early to make good terms with the American railway companies, and will visit Chicago in order

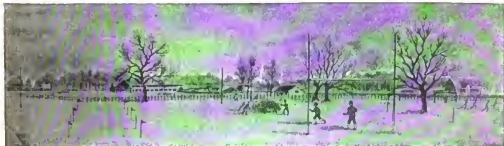


THE POLYTECHNIC'S NEW ART SCHOOLS.

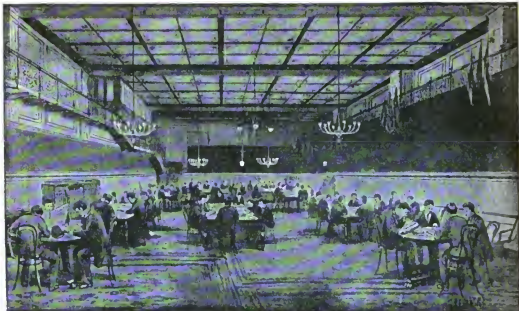
to work out a satisfactory solution of the problem how best and cheapest to house and board his young men in the World's Fair city.

Without attempting at this time to give precise figures, it may be confidently asserted that Mr. Mitchell will be able to provide for a satisfactory trip from London to Chicago and back to London, including a considerable stay in the vicinity of the World's Fair and at least a passing glimpse of numerous other American attractions, at an expense not greater than 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount it would cost the individual young man to secure a similar trip in his own way.

What is the Polytechnic? It is the pioneer of a series of important and growing institutions in London for which it has also been the model. These establishments admit to membership young men and young women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five—the young people belonging for the most part to the working classes. The particular name "Polytechnic," as applied to these institutes, is accidental, and grew out of the earlier name of the building which was acquired in Regent Street; but the name is not seriously misleading. The Polytechnic



THE POLYTECHNIC RECREATION GROUNDS AT PADDINGTON, LONDON.



A WINTER EVENING IN THE POLYTECHNIC'S READING-ROOM.

Institute is a great establishment which provides for the social, recreative, and educational wants of the self-dependent young people of the metropolis. It was founded by Mr. Quintin Hogg, who, in this line of organized work for the welfare of young people in cities, deserves to be called the wisest and most successful philanthropist of our generation. He has not only worked out the plan of the institute, nursing it from a very small beginning to its present magnificent dimensions, but he has given, in addition to great sums of money, his constant energy and supervision. Himself a great West Indian merchant and man of affairs, he has nevertheless devoted all his evenings and his Sundays to the welfare of the institute, while Mr. Mitchell, who was originally taken in hand as a lad and trained for this work by Mr. Hogg, has grown up as the practical organizer and manager.

Upon the club side of the institute one finds a great gymnasium, swimming-bath, library, reading-rooms, the largest boating club on the Thames, successful cricket teams and foot-ball teams, bicycle clubs, tennis clubs, musical societies, and other organizations for sport or pleasure or mutual improvement in almost endless number. Upon the educational side there is a very extensive series of practical technical classes, with machine shops, chemical and physical laboratories, and practical trades workrooms. There are advanced scientific courses, classes in mathematics, book-keeping, and modern languages, and opportunities, in short, for the acquisition of almost any kind of knowledge that

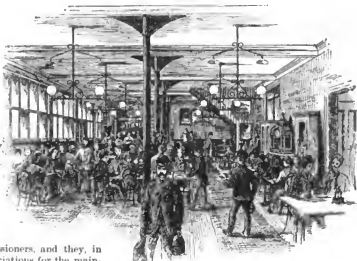
would be useful to any given class of young fellows in London who belong to the working and so-called "lower middle" classes, and who must make their own way in the world as artisans or in some branch of trade. The Polytechnic's art schools, in which every department of technical, decorative and manufacturing art is successfully taught, are exceptionally complete and extensive.

In the great hall of the institute the young fellows enjoy the best of lectures and many good concerts and entertainments. On Sundays Mr. Hogg conducts a great Bible class; and the atmosphere of the place is avowedly religious. The trade schools are all conducted with the approbation and with the practical co-operation of the trade unions of London, so that there is no conflict. Young men who are admitted to membership in the institute pay a small charge of some twelve shillings per year, and for every term of class work or for every particular course of instruction they pay prescribed fees, all of which are very moderate. Many persons attend one or more of the classes—nearly all of which, it should be said, are evening classes—who are not full members of the institute, and are not, therefore, in the enjoyment of the social and recreative advantages of the establishment considered as a club. About twelve thousand persons every year are connected in one way or another with the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute. Of this number nearly two thousand are young women.

The People's Palace in East London, which for reasons not necessary here to explain would seem to

have secured a wider reputation, is much younger than the Regent Street institute, and has as yet not attained so high a success. Its educational and general work, however, has been modelled upon that of Mr. Hogg's and Mr. Mitchell's Regent Street establishment. Upon similar lines, in other portions of the great metropolis, four or five other polytechnic institutes are now being opened. Under acts of Parliament revising the ancient parochial endowments of London a large fund of money has within a few years been placed for redisposal in the hands of the national Charity Commissioners, and they, in turn, have made large appropriations for the maintenance and further development of this Regent Street institute, and also of the entire series of London polytechnics which is being built up, partly by private beneficence and partly through the aid of this public bounty, upon the model of Mr. Hogg's admirable institution.

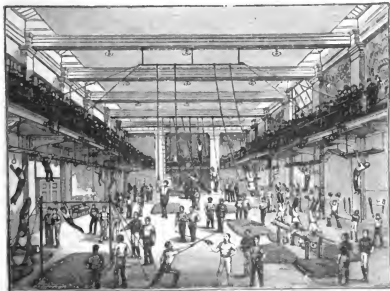
Upon all these matters no man is more minutely informed than Mr. Robert Mitchell, who has had much to do with the organization of technical instruction in several of the newer institutes, including the People's Palace, while retaining his position



IN THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM.

as secretary and manager of the Regent Street establishment. He is accompanied to America by Mr. Douglas Hogg, who has but lately completed his studies at Eton, and has now entered upon a period of work and service as one of the managing staff of the Polytechnic. It was as a young man fresh from Eton that his father, Mr. Quintin Hogg, began, some twenty years or more ago, his work among the apprentice lads of London which has had so extraordinary a development.

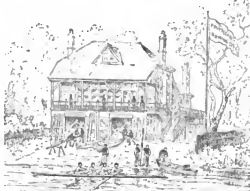
Not least important among the zealous workers whose whole time is given to the administration of the institute is Mr. J. E. K. Studd, a gentleman whose record in football and athletics at Cambridge University gave him international fame among amateur and collegiate sportsmen, and whose presence at the Polytechnic not only promotes athletic enthusiasm, and accounts in some degree for the great number of prizes the Polytechnic clubs and teams are winning in British amateur contests, but whose manly Christian character makes his moral and religious in-



THE POLYTECHNIC'S GYMNASIUM.

fluence a power for good among the thousands of young Londoners with whom he constantly mingles. His whole time is given gratuitously and gladly to this work.

An interesting new departure at the Polytechnic has been entered upon within the past two or three months, and its conduct has been placed by Mr. Hogg in the hands of Mr. Charles Peer, who until that time belonged to the London staff of THE RE-



THE POLYTECHNIC'S BOAT-HOUSE ON THE THAMES.

VIEW OF REVIEWS. It is estimated that there are at least ten or fifteen thousand young English people who come to London from the country each year to find employment and to seek their fortunes. Many of these are without friends or acquaintances in the city who could be of any use to them. Mr. Peer's task is no less a one than an attempt to get into such communication with the clergymen and pas-



THE "POLY." SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

tors of various religious denominations throughout Great Britain that whenever any young persons from their parishes are going to the metropolis they may carry to Mr. Peer's department of the Polytechnic a card of introduction which will entitle them to friendly advice and assistance in securing lodging and boarding places, and which will further secure for them such a welcome from some metropolitan church or society or institution as may protect them in the first critical weeks of residence in the city from evil influences which might otherwise prove their ruin. The ramifications of the work at the Polytechnic are so numerous and so interesting that a very long article would be necessary if it were desirable to describe them in detail. Enough is now known in America of this great London work to insure for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Douglas Hogg a most hearty greeting.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

THE *Forum* for January contains two articles on the "Louisiana Lottery."

Away with the Lottery.

The first, by Judge Frank McGloin, is an account of the popular struggle in Louisiana against the lottery company, which is making a desperate attempt to secure by constitutional provision a new lease of life. The charter of the company will expire December 31, 1893, and it is proposed by its friends that it be renewed for twenty-five years more.

The people are divided. "On one side is a band of lottery gamblers grown very rich upon their nefarious business and willing to spend enormously for the perpetuation of their monopoly, and with them is every element of the population that is purchasable or controllable by considerations of a selfish character. Unfortunately, they have also the countenance and support of many honest but misguided men who have convinced themselves that the State of Louisiana is sunk in the depths of poverty, and that she will be justified in licensing gambling on the same principle that the liquor traffic is laden with a tax for Government support.

"On the other side are arranged all who are opposed as a matter of principle to gambling in any shape or under any circumstances, together with a large number not so extreme in their views, yet opposing this gambling institution as destructive of the best and dearest interests of the State."

The present charter of the company, which dates from January 1, 1869, was obtained originally, says Judge McGloin, by means of bribery and corruption. The Supreme Court of the State has indeed pronounced to that effect.

The charter of the lottery company was abrogated in 1879 by the legislature of Louisiana then in session, but the operation of the statute was stayed by the writ of injunction of a United States judge. The constitutional convention which assembled in New Orleans in the same year to prepare a new constitution for submission to the people, out of deference to the original contract entered into by the State and the company, and after making provision for the licensing of rival companies—which, it was thought, would destroy the monopoly feature of the company—ratified the lottery charter with the subjoined proviso that all lotteries in Louisiana should be unlawful after January 1, 1895. This provision regarding lotteries was submitted to the people, along with other provisions recommended by the constitutional assembly, and was adopted. Had it been submitted separately, it would, Judge McGloin is of opinion, have been rejected.

But notwithstanding the constitutional declaration

that after January 1, 1895, all lotteries in Louisiana shall be unlawful, the lottery company is endeavoring by every hook and crook to secure a continuation of its charter for another period of years.

The opponents of the rechartering of the lottery company, says Judge McGloin, rest their opposition upon these grounds: "In the first place, they protest against this attempt to secure a longer term for lottery gamblers in this State as a flagrant violation of the solemn covenant imbedded in the constitution; by reason of which covenant these men are in justice obligated to be satisfied with what they have acquired during one term, and to allow Louisiana now to be, as other States are, free from chartered gambling. Without such a compact the lottery company would never have carried the day upon the floor of the constitutional convention of 1879; and without the intervention of that body the repealing statute of 1879 would have gone into force. They consider that this act of bad faith on the part of the lottery company abundantly justifies the conviction that the true issue is not merely whether this company shall live among us during a quarter of a century longer, but whether Louisiana shall become forever a gambler's State. They feel that as now the lottery is spending its money and using every effort to gain a new charter, so at the expiration of the second term the parties now or then in interest will be still unwilling to surrender the advantage they have; and that with accumulated wealth and increased power and influence it will be theirs to command perpetuation of the license."

Judge McGloin shows from a calculation based upon the face value of tickets issued and the total value of the prizes drawn during twelve months that the company takes 45 per cent. as its share of the lottery deal. He resents the imputation that Louisiana is a beggar State and must tolerate the lottery on account of the revenue it brings into the State treasury.

The strongest objection to the lottery is held to be the one of immediate morals. "How shall the rising generation be induced to condemn and fear this most insidious of temptations when the State holds it constantly before them as the one great benefactor of the commonwealth? How shall our children despise the gambler who is providing for their education, rearing the levees which keep out the floods, and supporting hospitals and asylums for orphans and the insane?" The opponents of the lottery are confident of success; if, however, the anti-lottery cause in Louisiana is lost, the only sure remedy left, Mr. McGloin asserts, is "the passage according to rule of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from establishing lotteries and making it penal under Federal law to conduct a gambling game of this character."

An Account of the Present Contest.

In the second paper Mr. J. C. Wickliffe, one of the founders of the Anti-Lottery League and editor of its organ, the *New Delta*, relates the history of the lottery company. He gives more in detail the facts stated incidentally in Judge McGloin's paper.

It is, however, of the present contest in Louisiana that he, too, treats especially. This had its origin in the announcement by the company's representative, Mr. John A. Morris, in April, 1890, that he would apply to the legislature for an amendment to the constitution granting the company a new charter for the term of twenty-five years, offering to pay for it the sum of \$500,000 per year. When the legislature met, "nearly two-thirds of each house were opposed to the proposition of Morris. The next day after the legislature met Morris raised his offer from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year for the lottery privilege, and then went to work on the legislature. He established regular headquarters in Baton Rouge, the capital, and would send for members whom he desired to get over, using such arguments as were best suited for the accomplishment of his ends. . . . Finally, the lottery company got the requisite number (two-thirds) pledged to its measure in the House, and the bill was introduced. Three times the bill was put upon its passage before it could be accomplished. First one member was taken sick and could not attend; then another was stricken with paralysis as he rose in his seat to vote for the measure; and finally it was passed amid the most violent storm which had ever passed over Baton Rouge, and just as the member who introduced it gave his vote, the State-house was struck by lightning, extinguishing all the electric lights in the building."

The bill was then sent to the Senate, and, after a bitter struggle, received the requisite two-thirds. Governor Francis T. Nicholls, however, returned it without his approval. The House of Representatives passed the bill over the veto, and again sent it to the Senate. This body adopted a resolution that the Governor had no right to veto the bill and returned it to the House, which immediately rescinded its vote and adopted the resolutions of the Senate, and sent the bill to the Secretary of State for promulgation.

After the adjournment of the legislature "it was discovered that all the constitutional requirements had not been complied with—such as entering the proposed amendment in full on the journal of the House and Senate, with the names of the members voting for it. Nor did the journals show that it had been read in full three different days in each house: all of which were required by the constitution of the State." The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House altered the journals, to make them show that these formalities had been observed, it is alleged, and destroyed the old pages.

The Secretary of State refused to promulgate the act on the ground that it had not passed as the law required, but it was decided by the Supreme Court

of the State that the Governor had no power to veto a constitutional amendment, and that the officers of the two houses had a right to change the record after the adjournment.

The fight now is for the possession of State offices through the coming election. The lottery and the anti-lottery men each have their candidates. "The anti-lottery men have made a combination with the farmers' union inside of the Democratic party, and have agreed to support for governor, treasurer, and superintendent of public schools men named by the farmer delegates of the Democratic convention. The lottery men have made a combination with the 'city ward boss' elements in New Orleans, and the professional politicians in the country; and so the situation stands to-day."

THE DEMANDS OF THE FARMER.

THERE is a large class of people, and a class more influential than it is large, which may read with profit the careful, dispassionate statement of the farmer grievances which appears in the *January Century* over the signature of Mr. J. E. Dodge. His essay, "The Discontent of the Farmer," presents the subject differentiated according to the main geographical divisions of the United States.

This analysis of the farmer's political demands shows a remarkable variation according to local needs. With the single exception of the dissatisfaction with present railway methods, it can almost be said that there is no universal grievance; and even in that problem it would be difficult to imagine the Eastern farmer agreeing with the California fruit-grower on the subject of the long and the short haul rates.

So far, so bad for the solidarity and success of the grangers' movement. On the other hand, Mr. Dodge's able review will show some phases of the granger ferment in a new and favorable light to many people, who have come to consider the Farmers' Alliance and its tenets a byword for all that is farcical and chimerical. There are few people of our Northern and Eastern cities who can appreciate any serious demand on the part of reasoning persons for a system of Government bonded warehouses to store farm products and a sub-treasury system to loan money on the basis of these products, and on farm lands. But is it not easy to understand such a demand in the face of this state of affairs?

"From time immemorial a large contingent of the class of cotton-growers have been in debt. The land has not generally been mortgaged, but the crop, more valuable, and a far more available security, has been held for the cost of advances and supplies through the growing year. A system of credits, running from New Year's to Christmas and often extending into the next crop year, was in vogue a half century ago, and has been continued to the present day, though the State agents and county correspondents of the United States Department of

Agriculture declare the gradual reduction of this pernicious form of debt, far more oppressive and destructive to enterprise than permanent land mortgage. This indebtedness has carried an enormous interest, disguised in supplies of merchandise, charged at a large advance upon cash prices. With an increasing degree of independence and gradual advance in economic education, there is a strong determination to throw off a burden so unendurable, and hence arises a general demand for more available money at a low rate of interest. The sub-treasury plan of the Alliance is a form of crop mortgage by the Government, at two per cent. instead of ten to twenty, naturally growing out of the prevalent and ancient custom of crop liens, and therefore more profitable even than a Government land mortgage."

This, then, to the cotton-grower is an eminently serious question, this question of two per cent. interest or twenty.

Mr. Dodge sketches in a satisfactory manner the causes of complaint in the East, the jealousy of Western competition in cereals and beef, the dissatisfaction with the methods of distributing the public lands, the "double tax" on mortgage indebtedness, the accusations of favoritism in railway management and the making of freight rates, the unjust disparity between the long and the short haul.

IN THE FAR WEST.

Complaints are neither numerous nor loud on the Pacific slope. Prosperity is so general there, in agricultural circles, that the list of grievances canvassed is short. In California the most prominent disability which many farmers are anxious to remove is excessive cost of transportation.

The fruit-growers look to a possible Nicaragua canal and to competing railways to the West, which will cut down rates. They especially deprecate delays in freight transportation, so fatal to their fruit product.

THE RAPACIOUS MIDDLEMAN.

Among the more general grievances, not the least is the exaction of the middleman. "The farmer is appalled to see the long line of intermediaries who pass his produce from hand to hand over continents and seas, each taking his toll, until little of the ultimate value is left to the grower. They are legion in numbers, in forms of pretended service, with hearts beating in unison for the appropriation of the largest possible share of the values handled. These organizations are manifold; they are associated in trade guilds, societies, exchanges, and boards of trade; they are known individually as commission men, brokers, forwarders, jobbers, retail dealers, hucksters, and pedlars, an army of men who produce nothing and yet aspire to own everything. Their service, so far as it facilitates distribution and exchange, is recognized as legitimate and useful; yet they are too many in number and too greedy in spirit, taking more for their share than the service is worth, and using their advantage

of proximity and opportunity for close business association to depress prices in buying and advance them in selling."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM.

REPRESENTATIVES Roger Q. Mills and Thomas B. Reed are given a hearing in the *North American Review* for January on the question of what constitutes a quorum.

Mr. Mills' View.

Having in mind, no doubt, Theodore Stanton's article of last month, in which it was shown that in practically all of the legislative bodies of Europe the quorum is determined by the number of members present, Mr. Mills takes occasion to say, in the opening paragraph of his paper, that the question to be discussed is American and not European. "It arises out of the construction of a specific provision of the Constitution which creates the House and the Speaker, and its decision must be determined by that Constitution and the interpretation it has received from the Speakers who have presided over the House during its existence, and not by the practice of European assemblies or the opinions of European statesmen."

Section 5, Article I., of the Constitution, provides, it is shown, that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. This is interpreted to mean that members must not only be present, but must also speak, make motions and vote, or, in a word, must do business before they can constitute a quorum. The Constitution takes no notice of a man, he holds, who is present but abstains from acting. "It is only those who are present, acting and doing business, that it regards. Members present doing nothing imperil no right and do no injury to any one; but members present who attempt to make laws affecting the rights and liberties of the whole people may do indefinite mischief to millions."

He charges Mr. Reed with having, in 1880, taken the same views which he as Speaker opposed.

In reply to the question, What good can be accomplished by compelling the attendance of absentees if numbers present do not constitute the quorum? Mr. Mills says: "The answer is that when all absentees are present there must be a majority on one side or the other of every question. A majority of those present are always ready to act without compulsion, but they are not sufficiently numerous to make the constitutional quorum. Compulsory attendance supplies the requisite number, and that acts of its own volition. If those who are opposing a measure find, when their numbers are full, that they can defeat it by voting against it, they will do so without compulsion; if those who are advocating it find, when the House is full, that they can pass it, they will do so without compulsion and end the struggle. The compulsory attendance, therefore, is to produce the constitutional quorum, and let the advocates of the measure take themselves the whole responsibility

for its passage, instead of compelling those who oppose it to supply the quorum and share with its friends the responsibility for a measure which the minority hold to be fraught with the direst mischief."

Mr. Mills contends that no parliamentary body should ever compel any member to vote or abstain from voting; he is responsible only to his constituents for his acts. Although members by withholding their votes delay legislation, he believes that it is better that this be done than that, as he considers it, the Constitution be impaired.

Mr. Reed's View.

Mr. Reed opens the negative side of the debate with a short dissertation on rights. There are, he asserts, rights and rights—rights which only the supreme law can take away, and then only after compensation, as the right to an estate in fee simple, and rights which may be easily taken away, as the closing of a highway to the public. "During the last Congress there was much talk by the Democratic press and much haranguing on the floor of Congress about the rights of minorities. Most of the talk and about all of the haranguing were based upon the false idea that the rights in question were real estate in fee simple, not to be diverted, instead of public rights of way, to be changed any time the majority deemed it to be for the good of the community." Another source of error was, he further asserts, "the notion entertained that a minority in Congress is always a political minority. Three-quarters of the questions which arise are not political. One-half, at least, of the bad results or disorder and wilfulness on the part of the few against the many were not political. . . . What are called the rights of minorities in deliberative assemblies are like the rights of any individual in a highway, subject at all times to the control of the whole community. Strictly speaking, they are, like the rights in a highway, bestowed not for the benefit of the minority, but solely for the benefit of the whole."

The right of debate, which is regarded as among the most cherished rights of minorities, is held by Mr. Reed to be not a right of minorities as such. Debate is not for the benefit of the minority, nor "to enable the minority to prevent conclusions, but to enable the majority to come to right conclusions."

"Some also of the rights of minorities," he continues, "are supposed to reside in the rules of a deliberative body. These are said to be the charters of the power held by the fewer." But what are rules? he asks. "The Constitution uses the full expression, and says that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings. How does a house proceed? Solely by majorities. Rules, then, are only methods of procedure established not for the benefit of the few, but to enable the whole body to accomplish in an orderly and systematic way its duties and purposes. What can it be but a perversion of words to claim that in rules of procedure are sacred rights

of non-procedure; that a systematic way of doing something gives the right to a systematic power of preventing the very thing the rules were established to accomplish?"

If to the ordinary checks and balances to hasty legislation are added, Mr. Reed concludes, "the divine right of a minority to stop all business, surely this Government, of which we have made rather frequent and obtrusive boasting as being a Government of the people, is only an irresponsible despotism. For despotism was never anything more than the rule of the few over the many."

EX-GOVERNOR HILL ON THE PARDONING POWER.

THE *North American Review* adds this month to its list of contributors the name of Senator David B. Hill, of New York, who writes upon "The Pardoning Power."

His preliminary survey of the subject is clear and concise. "There has been a tendency of late years toward the establishment of a council or board in which should be reposed at least some advisory functions pertaining to pardons. It has been strongly urged that the power is a judicial function, and that its lodgment in the executive or in the Legislature is an anomaly in our institutions. It has also been argued that the power is too important a one to be reposed in a single official, especially a chief executive, who is usually overburdened with administrative duties, and who must find it impossible to devote the necessary time for the proper consideration of the numerous cases which are constantly before him. On the other hand it is said that there ought not to be a division of responsibility in such matters. It is suggested that, while the responsibility is fearful to contemplate, its very magnitude induces scrupulousness and caution. It is contended that a tribunal of four men can better evade, shift and shirk responsibility than can one official, and that the latter is less likely to be moved by extraneous influences than is a council or board. Hamilton, who was versed in the science of government, reached the conclusion that 'one man appears to be a more eligible dispenser of the mercy of the Government than a body of men.' The force of that conclusion is much augmented if it be conceded that the one man is conscientious, independent, and resolute." Mr. Hill's seven years' experience as Governor has convinced him that the pardoning power should be lodged in the chief executive alone.

Clemency, he assumes, should be based upon public considerations. In the exercise of this prerogative the executive "should always act from the highest motives of public policy and regardless of personal consequences."

He lays down six general rules which it may be safe for the executive to follow. 1. The executive should not interfere to correct mere errors of law which may be remedied by an appellate court. 2. He should await the final determination of a criminal case. 3. The findings upon disputed questions

of fact decided by a jury should usually be regarded as conclusive. 4. Newly discovered evidence of the innocence of the prisoner may be accepted, provided relief based upon it cannot be had in court. 5. Cases should not be considered where the term of imprisonment does not exceed a year, except upon the allegation of entire innocence. 6. The prisoner's conduct while in prison must have been good.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder of the city of New York, writes in *Scribner's* for January on the subject of "Crime and the Law."

Mr. Smyth, speaking from the fulness of a considerable experience, gives it as his opinion that the criminal law is administered, on the whole, with very creditable fairness. His enumeration of the safeguards which the law furnishes the person accused of crime do, indeed, seem well calculated to give the individual every reasonable chance, and as far as our criminal theory is concerned, do certainly answer many of the criticisms launched against the present system. Then, as to the application of the law, it is doubtless true, as Mr. Smyth asserts, that sympathy is oft-times misplaced, and that the rascal who snatches a woman's pocket-book may be much less deserving of pity on account of his four years in jail than the innocent woman whose scanty and hard-earned surplus he has attempted to appropriate.

NEEDED REFORMS.

If not absolutely Rhadamanthine, Mr. Smyth thinks our present jury system and general method of criminal procedure exceedingly good, and much better than any alternative before us. However, he suggests that certain details will bear revision.

He would give more discretion to the judge, this to be accomplished by making the minimum punishment for the greater crime more nearly approach the maximum punishment for the lesser. For instance, he points out that "if a man steal \$24 in money he cannot be more severely punished than by a year's imprisonment and a fine; but if he steals \$26 in money, while the circumstances may not be more aggravated than in the other case, he cannot receive less than two years' imprisonment. There is, of course, little or no moral difference between stealing a sum over \$25 or under that amount, and while a distinction founded on the amount stolen may in some cases be fair, yet it would seem that the minimum punishment for the greater crime and the maximum for the lesser one should more nearly approach. There are frequent circumstances in which a crime comes within the technical definition of a robbery or larceny of the first degree, and yet there are circumstances surrounding the case which would make a punishment less than the minimum now provided equitable. This is especially true of first offenders."

REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN.

We have the strange and not creditable spectacle of a total absence of reforming institutions for the benefit of female offenders, while in the case of men the Elmira Reformatory and other institutions offer various intermediate havens before the "dull obstruction" of state prison or penitentiary is reached. This fact means that while a great hulking man offender may, if extenuating circumstances exist, be sent to the Elmira Reformatory, comfortably housed, fed, educated, be surrounded with every encouraging and de-brutalizing influence, a weak, delicate, and, perhaps, refined woman, must be, if sentenced at all, sent to the penitentiary among the "vildest and most hardened of her sex." Here is a gap which should be filled beyond a peradventure.

WHAT THE SOUTH FOUGHT FOR.

PROF. BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, of the Johns Hopkins University, has in the *Atlantic Monthly* a strong and an interesting paper under the title "The Creed of the Old South." Professor Gildersleeve speaks confessedly from an *ex parte* point of view; he is an ex-Confederate speaking to the world which has his subject in perspective; his is a word of explanation from a son of Dixie, unreconstructed, sorrowing, but—eminently reasoning. The paper is largely reminiscent, and it sparkles here and there at unexpected turns with flashes of that wit which always transfigures whatever this writer has to say; which distinguishes him almost as much as his unquestionable Greek.

What Professor Gildersleeve particularly emphasizes is the loyalty—infinity, sincere, whether misguided or no—which the Southerner felt to his State. This was the creed of the old South; not slavery, not the "mud-sill" theory.

"There is such a thing as fighting for a principle, an idea; but principle and idea must be incarnate, and the principle of States' rights was incarnate in the historical life of the Southern people of the thirteen original States. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were openly and officially on the side of the South. Maryland as a State was bound hand and foot. We counted her as ours, for the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay united as well as divided. Each of these States had a history, an individuality. Every one was something more than a certain aggregate of square miles, wherein dwelt a certain number of uncertain inhabitants, something more than a territory transformed into a State by the magic of political legerdemain; a creature of the central Government and duly loyal to its creator."

Professor Gildersleeve makes out a good case in his further argument that love of the State was not an unnatural phenomenon, has been paralleled in many instances, where the more local division was not nearly so clearly defined as the States of our Union; where no body of traditions and distinct political history had served to individualize as with

them. And he shows how a passionate devotion to one's State might well co-exist with a broader patriotism, which undoubtedly was in Southern hearts.

NO PHYSICIAN TO LOCATE THE COLOR BLINDNESS.

As to the merits of the creed, isolated, there is, as Professor Gildersleeve says, no umpire to adequately decide. Enough that there *was* the creed, absolutely confided in. "All that I can vouch for is the feeling, the only point that I have tried to make is the simple fact that, right or wrong, we were fully persuaded in our own minds, and that there was no lurking suspicion of any moral weakness in our cause. Nothing could be holier than the cause, nothing more imperative than the duty of upholding it. There were those in the South who, when they saw the issue of the war, gave up their faith in God, but not their faith in the cause.

"It is perfectly possible to be fully persuaded in one's own mind without the passionate desire to make converts which animates the born preacher, and any one may be excused from preaching when he recognizes the existence of a mental or moral color-blindness, with which it is not worth while to argue. There is no umpire to decide which of the disputants is color-blind, and the discussion is apt to degenerate into a wearisome reiteration of points which neither party will concede."

WILL A "NEW GENERATION" ARISE?

Professor Gildersleeve gives curious examples of this color-blindness. He contrasts the cases of General Thomas, who clung to the Union, and of General Lee, who clung to Virginia.

"There may," says he, "arise a new generation in Virginia, or even a generation of Virginians, who will learn and confess that Thomas loved Virginia as well as the sons she has preferred to honor, and served her better. But no representative Virginian shares that prophetic vision; the color-blindness, on whichever side it is, has not yielded to treatment during the twenty-five years that have elapsed since the close of the war, and may as well be accepted for an indefinite period.

"That the cause," concludes this notable Southern soldier and American scholar, "we fought for and our brothers died for was the cause of civil liberty, and not the cause of human slavery, is a thesis which we feel ourselves bound to maintain whenever our motives are challenged or misunderstood, if only for our children's sake. But even that will not long be necessary, for the vindications of our principles will be made manifest in the working out of the problems with which the Republic has to grapple. If, however, the effacement of State lines and the complete centralization of the Government shall prove to be the wisdom of the future, the poetry of life will still find its home in the old order, and those who loved their State best will live longest in song and legend—song yet unsung, legend not yet 'crystallized.'"

It is an unwelcome feature of the reviewer's task that the presentation of the *extractum carnis* of such a paper as is before us leaves no opportunity for an attempt to appreciate the literary side, yet more, the rather sad, but very fascinating, personal side of Professor Gildersleeve's essay.

THE POPE AND THE FUTURE OF THE PAPACY.

DR. F. H. GEFFCKEN, who has become a frequent contributor to the *Forum* on European questions, has an article in the January number, entitled "The Pope and the Future of the Papacy."

He holds that the complaints of Leo XIII. of being deprived of the liberty necessary to his office are unfounded. While no longer a sovereign, he is, it is held, treated as a sovereign in important respects. "His person is inviolable. Any offence or attempt against it is to be punished as those committed against the king, nor can any functionary of the state enter his residence without his permission.

The consequence is that the Pope has become more independent and more irresponsible than ever before. He has not to fear any attack on his person either by revolution or by a foreign power. If a sovereign state offends another Government by action or word the latter is entitled to demand satisfaction, and if it is refused, to declare war. The Pope is free of such reprisals. A state offended by him can only break off its diplomatic relations with the Curia. It cannot make him personally responsible. Having guaranteed his inviolability, Italy cannot allow a foreign Government to proceed against the Pope on Italian soil nor do it herself." The Pope, indeed, can declare laws of Government null and void. With the exception of the civil list stipulated by the law of 1871, Dr. Geffcken asserts, the Pope avails himself of all the privileges which that act confers upon the Papacy.

A NORMAL SOLUTION IMPOSSIBLE.

The anomalous position occupied by the Pope is, for the present at least, without a remedy, Professor Geffcken believes. Rome has changed in the last twenty years, and "many independent interests have sprung up which prevent the re-establishment of the temporal power." And, on the other hand, it is not likely that the Pope will leave Rome. "A new capital of the Catholic Church is not to be improvised; the Papacy is too old a tree to be transplanted; all its historical origins and actual interests are rooted in Roman soil, and the whole Papal bureaucracy would feel exiled in a foreign country."

A normal solution of the Papal question, he concludes, is impossible. "All that is possible, so far as can be foreseen, is to maintain the *modus vivendi* established by the law of guarantees, and to avoid as much as possible any infringement upon it, so that the latent antagonism of the two hostile powers may not become acute."

THE PAPACY AND DEMOCRACY.

BY far the most interesting and remarkable of the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December is the justification of the Papal intervention in the social question, of which M Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu published the first part under the title of "The Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy."

THE EVILS OF THE DAY MORAL RATHER THAN SOCIAL.

The history which M. Leroy-Beaulieu apparently proposes to himself to sketch is nothing less than the moral history of contemporary Europe, and the central figure upon which he fixes the eyes of his readers is the head of the Roman Church. Rome typifies for him the religion of Western Europe. What he has to say is that either this religion has a part to play still in the historic drama or it has none. If, as some people think, its part has been played and is now ended, there is nothing more of any interest to be said about it; if, on the contrary, it has yet a share in the evolution of the nations, scarcely any subject of inquiry can be more fruitful than the endeavor to determine what this share may rightly be. For his own part, M. Leroy-Beaulieu makes the clearest announcement of his belief that religion, and religion only, can provide a solution of the difficulties with which modern society is beset. "The social problem is," he declares in unequivocal terms, "before all things a religious and moral problem. It is not only a question of stomachs, it is quite as much, and more perhaps, a spiritual question—a question of the soul. Social reform can only be accomplished by means of moral reform. In this sense Tolstoy and the mystics speak the truth. In order to raise the life of the people we must raise the soul of the people. In order to reform society we must reform man—reform the rich, reform the poor, reform the workman and reform the master, and give back to both of them what is at present lacking, equally to each of them a Christian spirit."

RELIGION THE ONLY BASIS OF MORALITY.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu is well aware that he is not alone in the importance which he attributes to moral reform. He quotes from Saint-Simon and Isaac Pereira—as he might have quoted from almost every school of modern reform—to show how men of absolutely opposed religious views share his opinions in this respect. His arguments must be taken frankly on the ground which he has chosen for them, and this ground is that modern morality is inextricably associated with the Gospel of Christ. He does not discuss the truth of revealed religion. He appears, if one may be permitted to read between the lines, to hold rather the philosophic view that it is beside the question. He only maintains that without it the morality of the age must fall to pieces. "Outside Christianity," he says, "there is nothing but the war of classes. . . . Do we seek a specific? I know of no other. God alone can give us back social peace. It belongs to His Christ alone to pronounce our *Pax Vobiscum*."

POLICE IN CASSOCKS.

But he perceives that if the Gospel is to give peace to the world it must be on condition that it acts upon the rich as well as upon the poor. The time is past in which the Church can play, with any profit to itself or others, the part of "police in cassocks" which was assigned to it by the threatened autocracies of the earlier part of the century. A mistaken desire for temporal dominion has led the papacy hitherto to ally itself with the powers that be. The policy of the long pontificate of Pius IX. was dominated by this desire. In pursuit of it the papacy consented to use the Church as an instrument in the hands of political authority. It became, under the influence of Napoleon and of Thiers, a sort of watch-dog for vested interests. Naïvely, simply, without meaning any harm, it was assumed that in playing this part the Church was doing good service to society. So long as the Church directed its efforts toward securing for itself a share in this world's goods it was only natural that it should encourage the illusion.

A PURIFIED PAPACY.

In relinquishing the dream of temporal power the papacy has become again the spiritual power which it was of old. Leo XIII. looks round upon a scene of which the principal features are altered more by the inward than by the outward change in the attitude and position of the Holy See. The concern of the Church henceforth is not with the political, but with the moral history of its day. The successor of St. Peter looks no longer through narrow vistas of thrones and dynasties upon the maintenance of which his own depends. A wider prospect falls beneath his eyes. On every side he sees the opposing forces of the great social question arrayed for battle against each other. An international war of poor and rich is on the eve of breaking out. He has nothing material to lose or gain in the event. He sees in the whole a great moral problem, of which he believes himself to hold the solution. It is not surprising, then—on the contrary, it is in keeping with all the best traditions of the supreme guardian of virtue upon earth—that he should step down into the arena and insist upon his right to point out the path of peace. This and this only is, in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, what Leo XIII. has done in issuing the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*. It is as a moral instruction, and not as a lesson in political economy, that it must be accepted by the faithful.

DEMOCRACY WITHOUT SOCIALISM.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not admit that this continuity of the policy of the Holy See has been broken by the espousal of the democratic cause. What Leo XIII. has done is a direct continuation of the policy which has always guided the acts of the sovereign pontiffs. The application of it only has changed. Rome has always sought to ally herself with the great powers. Hitherto they have been the political powers. Henceforth, if she is to maintain her

moral supremacy, they will necessarily be the moral powers. Among these Leo XIII. and his advisers have perceived that democracy is every day coming to the foremost rank. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden," is the legitimate cry of the Church. In uttering it and making himself, as he has done, the pope of the democracy, Leo XIII. has shown himself to possess, as his predecessors have done before him, a full share of the wisdom of the serpent, while at the same time, in protesting against the appetites of socialism, he maintains the harmlessness of the dove. The triumph of democracy without socialism is the ideal which he has set before the orthodox. Henceforth, every good Catholic must be a democrat, but he is distinctly forbidden to call himself a socialist. The historic developments of this ideal, the manner in which it has been, as it were, borne in from the circumference to the centre of the Church, the part which has been played in the gradual evolution of the Holy See by the great ecclesiastics of Germany, England, Ireland, and America, and, above all, the intimate harmony of the ideal with the Christian traditions, are demonstrated in a masterly manner in this article. How to give practical form to the ideal is reserved for the next.

FRENCH NEO-CHRISTIANITY.

"IT is a considerable sign in France when ridicule changes its object and passes from one camp to the other," says the *Vicomte de Vogüé* in the remarkable article entitled "The Neo-Christian Movement in France," in the January *Harper's*.

The writer traces with an admirable pen the course of literary—i.e., Voltairian—scepticism of the first half of the century, the scientific scepticism which has accompanied or supplanted it since 1840, the amalgamation of the two into the official unbelief for which the French Government has stood during the last decade, and the reaction, which is even now upon us. Not superstitious, peasant France, which is just being paganized by the teaching of the last century, but the students, the young doctors, lawyers, literary men, the scions of France, her hope and strength—these have revolted from the dry substitute that scientific atheism makes for a religion of ideals.

"In the years that have elapsed since 1880 the religious sentiment seemed to have received a mortal stroke. Outside of the group of militant Catholics—and they were in a very small minority in the professions, wherein is formed the thought that directs the public mind—everything seemed to have conspired against this sentiment—the official action of the legal power, the old Voltairianism of the middle classes, the scientific disdain of the studios, the coarse naturalism of the literary men. We might well have supposed that the generation which was submitted to the decisive test would be definitely emancipated from all religious preoccupation. It is precisely the contrary which has come to pass."

For the generation that has grown up in the disheartening atmosphere of the twenty years after 1870 has tried the religion of scientific criticism and has found it wanting. This brood of *fin de siècle* thinkers have asked for bread, and stones have been proffered them. "There happened what always happened at all epochs of great expansion of knowledge: at the first moment this irradiation of light seemed to brighten the whole horizon, and man believes himself to be freed forever from the gloom wherein he was feeling his way darkly; but soon the impatient spirits spring further forward, beyond the luminous zone, the magnified horizon retires before their eyes, and the gloom grows there once more, thicker than ever. Above all, it was clear from too evident social symptoms that if science can satisfy some very distinguished minds it can do nothing to moralize and discipline societies: criminal statistics loudly proclaim this inefficiency."

There was no creed waiting to receive the mantle of scientific dogmatism; the result has been nihilism, pessimism, introspective self-torture, a wracking analysis of life, Schopenhauer, Taine, Tolstoy. "Rationalists, sceptics, atheists, the minds that are most emancipated from religious beliefs, return by a different route to the state of thought of an Indian yogui, of an Egyptian anchorite of the second century, or of a scholastic monk of the eleventh century, with the only difference that they do not make the demon intervene. They denounce, in the same terms as of old, the pitfalls of nature, of the flesh, and of life."

The most important result of this strange ferment is the new sympathy with the Christian faith. Voltaire and St. Thomas Aquinas have reversed places in the sarcastic flights of the Frenchmen. A serious, a reverent, indeed, a passionate desire to extract whatever is true from the body of Christian tenets has come upon those who, a few years ago, had nothing but scathing irony for anything connected with the religion of the West.

THE LITERARY REACTION.

"In literature, these new-comers declare themselves disgusted with naturalism and scandalized by dilettanteism. They require their writers to have seriousness and moral inspiration. They have a marked taste for what is nowadays called 'symbolism,' that is to say, a form of art which, though painting reality, is constantly bringing reality once more into communication with the mystery of the universe. And as the models of this kind have been given by the mystic authors of the great epochs of faith, we see unbelieving men of letters who read with delight and praise above all things the *Imitation of Christ* and the writings of St. Francis of Assisi and St. François de Sales."

SYMPTOMS OF THE NEO CHRISTIANITY.

Proofs which cannot be gainsaid are patent in the writings of M. Rod, the author of "Moral Ideas of the Present Time," of M. Poullhan in his "New Mysticism," above all of M. Lasserre, the young

student author of "The Christian Crisis," and many others, from whom the Vicomte Vogüé gives striking and significant quotations. People do not see this movement in the flash and glitter of the Boulevard. "But if they would take the trouble to live with the professors and students, to read serious publications, to follow the lectures of the Sorbonne, and sit on the benches of the schools of law and of medicine, they would at once discern the silent labor that is going on within the brain of the nation, in the intellectual centre whence the influences of the future will start."

"THE SOUL OF THE FORESTS AND THE MISTS."

What is the historical significance of this unexpected groping after the eternal mystery? According to the Vicomte de Vogüé, it is the Celtic as opposed to the Latin element in the Frenchman.

"In the new generations we notice the reappearance of one of the essential elements of the French race, namely, the collective and fraternal soul—democracy, as it is called nowadays—of the old Celtic and Gaulish stock, the soul of the forests and the mists, early oppressed by the hard Roman discipline, by the limiting and hierarchic spirit of these Latins, who came from a country of rocks and clear skies. . . . This soul is once more cropping out. Everything announces the rising of the old sap."

DR. BRIGGS ON THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

"THEOLOGICAL Education and its Needs" is the subject of a learned paper by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs in the January *Forum*. He first traces the development in theological education in America through three stages: as a part of the college, as an independent professional school, and as an independent school in friendly relations with the university, and then proceeds to point out some of the advantages and disadvantages that have sprung out of theological seminaries. Theology has suffered in this country, he asserts, from having been confined to separate schools. "Theology has shut herself off from her sister sciences in America during the present century, and has paid the penalty in well-merited neglect by the learned men of other departments of knowledge. Theology is the queen of the sciences, but she can reign only in the university. She dethrones herself when she retires by herself into the theological school." Training in theological schools has, he admits, the advantage of giving the ministry a higher professional education, but it does this at the expense of a broader education.

The isolation of theology has also the disadvantage, it is still further pointed out, of excluding from theological training men of other pursuits in life. "Theological education should be free, open to any man or woman who has sufficient elementary training to pursue these studies. The Church at the present time needs laymen who are trained in theology. It is not necessary that these should undergo

the entire course of training that ministers undergo, but it should be open to those properly qualified, so that they may pursue those studies that seem to them important for their work in life. The new departure of Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in opening its studies to graduate students of Columbia College and the University of New York, makes it possible for lawyers, physicians, and teachers, and others who desire theological training, to secure it in an institution already established where there are many courses of studies suitable for the purpose."

Dr. Briggs believes that theology is for the people as well as for the ministry, and urges the extension of instruction in this science to the public through lecture courses similar to the Chautauqua and University Extension courses.

A PLEA FOR A BROAD CHURCH PROPAGANDA.

MR. THOMAS COLLINS SNOW in the *Contemporary Review* for January, in a paper entitled "Liberal Theology in the Church of England," pleads that the time has come when the Broad Church Party should seek a distinct recognition of themselves as a legitimate party, and further increase the number.

"To accomplish these objects we ought to possess certain definite institutions, of which the three following are indispensable:

"(1) A society, something like the English Church Union, or the Church Association, or the Evangelical Alliance (except that this last is undenominational), consisting of persons acknowledging themselves as Latitudinarian members of the Church of England, and organized for the purpose of advancing our doctrines generally, and especially of defending all Latitudinarian holders of offices whose positions are endangered on doctrinal grounds.

"(2) Institutions for education, including the spread of literature, the training of candidates for holy orders, the religious instruction of other students, and the advancement of theological learning.

"(3) Missions to the heathen, preferably by arrangement with the older missionary societies to accept Latitudinarian missionaries supported by us; but failing this, by means of a new missionary society, avoiding collision with the older societies as they avoid collisions with each other, and working with them so far as they will let us; missions also to the degraded and destitute parts of the English population, conducted in the same way, by alliance with the parochial clergy, and existing agencies where they will accept us, by separate agencies where they will not, but always distinctly teaching our principles."

In explaining how he would work out his scheme, he makes the following suggestions:

"On one important point we might educate by object-lessons the equality of the Christian churches. In fact, by concerted action, it might not only be taught but accomplished—'jumped,' as

the phrase is. Remember Stanley's discovery that the law does not forbid Nonconformist ministers to preach in churches. It may not be good law, but it is good enough to fight with. Let our society appoint a Conciliation Sunday. On that day let every beneficed clergyman who belongs to us invite a Nonconformist minister to preach in his church, and every non-beneficed clergyman officiate in a Nonconformist chapel (and administer the Communion according to the forms there in use, if the rules of the denomination allow him); then let the bishops do their worst. Let us take it before all the possible courts, and if the courts decide against us let us use the invincible weapon of the Ritualists. let us go to prison for 'contempt.' After half a dozen imprisonments the bishops would desist for very shame, as they have done with the Ritualists. When the next Conciliation Sunday came round it would be taken as a matter of course."

THE ENGLISH CLERGY IN POLITICS.

THE *Review of the Churches* (London) makes "The Place of the Clergy in Politics" the subject of a symposium in its December number. Canon Barker, Canon Wilberforce, Rev. W. Tuckwell, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, and Rev. F. W. Macdonald discuss the subject from the clerical point of view. They are all practically agreed in thinking that the parson has a duty as a citizen, with the exception of Mr. Macdonald, who thinks that, on the whole, the parson is better out of politics. Mr. Macdonald thinks that the men are very few who will not do more harm than good in leaving the quiet paths of ministerial duty to take part in political life. Canon Wilberforce replies thus to the four questions put by the *Review of the Churches*:

1. Inasmuch as "politics" are the morals of the nation, I consider that the oft-repeated aphorism that the accredited ministers of religion overstep their functions when they actively participate in the political struggles of the time is both shallow and mischievous. If the clergy of all denominations abstain from influencing the political life of the nation the main springs of national progress are likely to become unspiritualized.

2. The extent to which their influence should be exerted will depend entirely upon circumstances, and should be in the support of principles without regard to parties.

I consider that the sacred ministry, so far from emancipating an intelligent Englishman from participating in the responsibilities of political life, accentuates his obligations as a citizen of heaven to raise his voice against state-permitted vices, which tend to undermine the stability of the commonwealth; and though he may lose popularity among lukewarm temporizers who would prefer to hear in their pulpits echoes of their own opinions, his ministry unquestionably gains in real power if he has the courage solemnly to proclaim, even in the midst of the excitement of a contested election,

the responsibility before God of the exercise of the franchise in connection with such blots upon Christian civilization as the Indian opium revenue, the demoralizing bane of the liquor traffic, the inadequate protection of the purity of women, and the oppression of weaker people, without courting the favor or shrinking from the displeasure of any political party, however powerful.

3. It is not easy to define what has and what has not been a blessing in the past life of the nation. Inasmuch as the eternal purpose works behind all the multitudinous activities of national life, and in that eternal purpose all things work together for ultimate good

4. I see no necessity for the differentiation suggested. The presence of Bishops in the House of Lords, and their complete freedom to debate and vote upon every question affecting the welfare of the nation, is a sufficient indication that the abstinence of her ordained ministry from the political issues of the day is not the theory of the Church of England.

THE DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN CHINA.

IN the *Deutsche Rundschau* for December Prof. C. Arendt gives much interesting information concerning the position of women in China. His pictures of the domestic and social life of Chinese women are the result of personal observation in the country, supplemented by the study of Chinese literature; but, it must be understood, it is of North China in particular that he writes, and he goes into great detail in describing the marriage customs.

Woman's lot in China cannot be called an enviable one. As soon as she makes her appearance in the world she is received with less joy than if she had been a son; yet the affection of the Chinese for their children is, on the whole, one of their favorable characteristics, and the little daughter does not come to much harm during the first few years of her life. Till she is about twelve she has much the same freedom as her brother, though she must, at the same time, undergo some training in the duties of housekeeping and in fine needlework.

Her mental training is, however, greatly neglected. If we follow the Chinese girl further on her way through life we see her in sad and friendless circumstances. At the age of twelve she is banished from society, to become, as the Chinese put it, "the young girl who sits in the house," and to look forward to the day when she will be given to a husband whom she in all probability has never before seen.

The marriage customs and ceremonies are very curious. When the married pair first enter their own apartments the bridegroom removes with his own hand the red silk veil in which the bride has been enveloped, and he sees his wife's face for the first time. They salute each other ceremoniously before they sit down. The other women present

then invite the young pair to partake of food. And what is the lot of the wife after she takes up her abode in her new home? She must obey both her husband and her mother-in-law; she may not come into contact with men or the outside world; she may not go to public amusements or to the theatre, and she cannot read. She has to sit alone in her room while her husband entertains his guests, but she may receive her lady friends and return their visits. In a third chapter Professor Arendt gives us a more pleasing picture of the Chinese woman in the capacity of mother.

WHAT TO DO FOR THE BRITISH LABORER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Thring writes, as is his wont, intelligently and lucidly as to what is necessary to be done in order to settle the English land question. His own summary of his paper is to be found in the following paragraph, which should be committed to heart by parliamentary candidates in every rural constituency at the coming election:

"Comparatively small amendments of the statute-book would remove the legal obstacles in the way of a complete scheme of improvement. Arouse the revenue authorities and the board of agriculture, and you have brought into the market from time to time parcels of land of a size eminently adapted to the wants of the laborer. Moreover, they will not be huddled together in large, unmanageable lumps, but distributed in small holdings throughout the rural parishes. Create district registers of title by making every county council a register office for titles and a sale office of land, and you have the machinery for selling the land. Make the post-office an advertising instrument, and their officers collectors of the instalments of purchase-money, and there arises a complete organization for bringing home to the peasant a knowledge of the land he can buy, and a perception of the easy mode in which he can acquire that land, pay the purchase-money, and deal with it cheaply.

"Create village councils, and you invest the peasant with a status which will give him an interest in his village, and a position which he will not readily exchange for that of a town resident. It is not, however, the interest of the well-to-do laborer which is alone to be considered. Dives and Lazarus may well both claim sympathy. Make it the duty of the parish in the first instance, and of the county council as a secondary authority, to assert the right of the public to the footpaths and the roadside wastes, and the blessing of the artist, the stranger, and the ploughman shall rest on the head of the government who cares for such things, small in themselves, but large in their effects."

From a Farmer's Point of View.

Mr. W. E. Bear, who follows Lord Thring, discusses the proposals of both political parties with considerable severity and impartiality. He maintains that the less power the parish council has in the taking and letting of land the better it will be. The

county council should be the supreme local authority, with either district councils or parish councils acting under it and sending delegates to it, but there should not be both parish and district councils.

Mr. Bear is in favor of district councils. He thinks it would be highly dangerous to the peace and welfare of the rural community to commit any considerable powers to the parish councils. Mr. Bear thinks that the worst of foreign competition is now over, and that an era of moderate prosperity for agriculture is now beginning. Nothing would more rapidly increase the demand for labor than a real and effective Tenant Right Act, giving security for the capital of farmers invested in their homes.

Mrs. Batson, writing on "Hodge at Home," pleads for two things, which are not often coupled together. First, that the laborer should be deprived of his beer, and, secondly, that he should be encouraged to marry as soon as possible. Twenty-three is better than twenty-five, but twenty is better than either.

LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN the *Economic Journal* (British) for December Mr. Charlewood gives a very interesting account of the way in which the strike in New Zealand, which grew out of the Australian strike against the shipping companies, was defeated:

"Before the strike broke out here the price of produce at Sydney was rapidly advancing to famine rates, and naturally our farmers were anxious to reap the benefits. The strikers, therefore, at once had the farmers arrayed against them, and it was mainly owing to their assistance that the Union Company won such a complete victory.

"Immediately after the Seamen's Union called out their men from the Union Company's steamers, the wharf laborers went out, and the whole work of the port was carried on by volunteers and free laborers. For a week the scene in port was a novel one. Men of independent means, members of athletic clubs, bank clerks, schoolmasters, etc., were to be seen loading and unloading ballast, coal, and general cargo, shunting trucks on the wharves—in fact, carrying on the whole work of the port. It was astonishing how soon they adapted themselves to their new work; for the first two days there was naturally considerable confusion, but after that the work was carried on in the most orderly manner."

Curiously enough, the unionist strikers had no objection to the volunteers, and did not treat them with the same severity that they showed to the non-union workmen. The strike, however, was utterly defeated; and although the labor candidates carried all before them at the polls the leaders of the strike were not among those who were returned to Parliament.

IN the *Preussische Lehrbücher* of December there is a very instructive article on Japan, written à propos of Karl Rathgen's new book, "Japan's Political Economy and State Housekeeping." Such

a spectacle as that of an Asiatic people suddenly throwing off its ancient customs like an old dress, while several European states still carefully preserve their old and antiquated forms of government, has never before been witnessed.

LESSONS FOR A YOUNG MAN'S LIFE.

IN the *Young Man* for January Prof. John Stuart Blackie publishes an interesting article on reminiscences of his youth. Like a lady's letter, the most important part of it is in the postscript, in which he sets down a few of the rules of conduct which have guided him through life, and which he has no doubt may have contributed largely to any praiseworthy work that he has been able, in the course of a long life, to achieve.

"I. Never indulge the notion that you have any absolute right to choose the sphere or the circumstances in which you are to put forth your powers of social action; but let your daily wisdom of life be in making a good use of the opportunities given you.

"II. We live in a real, and a solid, and a truthful world. In such a world only truth, in the long run, can hope to prosper. Therefore avoid lies, mere show and sham, and hollow superficiality of all kinds, which is at the best a painted lie. Let what ever you are, and whatever you do, grow out of a firm root of truth and a strong soil of reality.

"III. The nobility of life is work. We live in a working world. The lazy and idle man does not count in the plan of campaign. 'My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.' Let that text be enough.

"IV. Never forget St. Paul's sentence, 'Love is the fulfilling of the law.' This is the steam of the social machine.

"V. But the steam requires regulation. It is regulated by intelligence and moderation. Healthy action is always a balance of forces, and all extremes are dangerous; the excess of a good thing being often more dangerous in its social consequences than the excess of what is radically bad.

"VI. Do one thing well. 'Be a whole man,' as Chancellor Thurlow said. 'To one thing at one time.' Make clean work and leave no tags. Allow no delays when you are at a thing; do it, and be done with it.

"VII. Avoid miscellaneous reading. Read nothing that you do not care to remember; and remember nothing you do not mean to use.

"VIII. Never desire to appear clever and make a show of your talents before men. Be honest, loving, kindly, and sympathetic in all you say and do. Cleverness will flow from you naturally, if you have it; and applause will come to you unsought from those who know what to applaud; but the applause of fools is to be shunned.

"IX. Above all things avoid fault-finding and a habit of criticism. Let your rule in reference to your social sentiments be simply this. pray for the bad, pity the weak, enjoy the good, and reverence both the great and the small, as playing each his part aptly in the divine symphony of the universe."

THE FOLLY OF NUMBERS.

How Are Nations to be Fed in Time of War?

LE SPECTATEUR MILITAIRE, alluding to the speeches made on November 5 in the French Chamber of Deputies by Le Vicomte de Montfort and M. Raiberti, takes the former to task for speaking somewhat contemptuously of the "folly of numbers," which, having swept over the whole face of Europe, makes it necessary for France to recognize numbers as a factor of primary importance in face of the armaments of her neighbors. *Le Spectateur Militaire* considers that what M. de Montfort characterizes as the "folly of numbers" should really be looked upon as a sentiment of precaution; and that any government which failed to impose on all its citizens without distinction the obligation of military service would lamentably neglect the responsibility which rests upon it, to take, as far as possible, all needful measures for guaranteeing the country against defeat and possible annihilation. The real folly is not in organizing the military forces of the country, but in overlooking the fact that even in time of war the country must live.

The women, children, and the aged, all those, in fact, who do not march against the enemy, have needs which must be satisfied in order to insure their existence. Who, then, is to supply their imperative needs when the whole of the youth, and even those of mature years, are under arms and engaged with the enemy? This, surely, is a grave and difficult problem, to which no one appears hitherto to have paid attention before M. Raiberti raised the question in the sitting of November 5 by asking: "What is to become, when the nation has set out, of the country left behind? . . . The war will support those who go; but who will support those who do not go? The men over forty-five years of age will remain by their own firesides; but how many are they? . . . They number 3,015,000 men between the ages of forty-five and sixty. But how are these 3,015,000, who no longer possess the strength and endurance of youth, to carry out simultaneously their own work and the work of the four million absentees? How are these three million men to feed the remaining thirty-five or thirty-six millions?"

Surely, the true folly of numbers lies in the exaggeration of the obligation to military service prescribed by the law of 1889, which extended this obligation up to the age of forty-five years. The law of 1872, which was gravely imperfect in many respects, was yet wise enough not to impose this obligation on French citizens over forty years of age. Now, it seems extremely probable that the concurrence of all between forty and forty-five will be indispensable to insure, with those still older, the existence of that portion of the nation which remains in the country after the departure of the army; and it is not even absolutely certain that the war will be able to support the army. Under somewhat similar circumstances the National Convention

found it necessary to organize special companies to sow, reap, and thrash out the harvest. As M. Raiberti truly says "It is not enough to mass the troops on the frontier, they leave the country behind them, and it is necessary to keep it from starving." It seems, therefore, very questionable whether it would not have been wiser to exempt from military service all French citizens between forty and forty five years of age, and to organize them as regiments of workmen and not as soldiers. In any case, the question raised by M. Raiberti is a serious one, and one which requires long and careful consideration.

THE WAR QUESTION.

IN the politics of the day and in public opinion the question of war is judged rather by the utterances of certain statesmen than by the military position of the moment. But the latter is of considerable importance in the event of a declaration of war. The editor of the *Deutsche Revue* has, therefore, applied to General von Leszczynski, a prominent man in the German army, for his views on the matter, and his reply appears in the *Revue* for January. The general describes the present military strength and weakness of the German army, and seeks to still the universal war panic by killing the illusions and hopes of adventurous politicians and disturbers of the peace.

His comparisons of the German with the French and Russian armies are very interesting. In Germany the underlying principle of all military training is dealing with the individual. No pains is spared to teach each soldier discipline and skill in the use of his weapons, and what he learns he does not forget easily. The main object of the training of a leader is to teach him to be independent, and herein lies the secret of that fresh initiative which has distinguished all the battles of the last wars. France and Russia are only now beginning manoeuvres and exercises which have been in use in Germany for the last fifty years at least, and then they are planned out in advance down to the very minutest details—with very different results, of course. Another secret of Germany's strength lies in her corps of officers, "the first in the world," and the last, but not least, important factor is the confidence in each other of the nation and the army.

Russia is not likely to go to war if she can help it. In the first place, new arms are being introduced into the army; and how could a force two millions strong be fed in an enemy's country? So far as arms are concerned France and Germany may be said to be equal, but in Germany loyalty is a stronger force with the soldiers. They serve the emperor. The German officers have been trained in active service on the field. In France this is not so. In times of peace the discipline in the French army is extremely severe, but on the field, where hundreds of thousands are brought together, strict discipline does not avail much. Their training, the

good example of superiors, and loyalty are the factors which should be brought into play. With regard to the alliances, the main point, the general says, is England's decision; but he has too much confidence in the German nation to fear that Germany could not get on without England.

A RUSSIAN GENERAL ON THE SMALL-BORE RIFLE AND THE CALIBRE OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

GENERAL DRAGOMIROV, in a recent contribution to the Russian *Bereznovskaya Razvedichik*, gives expression to some important views in connection with small-bore magazine rifles and the calibre of field guns. The aim of weapons in war is, in the first place, to damage individuals, and in the second to deal destruction to animate and inanimate masses. The first of these objects is assigned to the rifle, and is admirably fulfilled by the modern small-bore with its high velocity and low trajectory. To fit this weapon, however, with a magazine, leads only to useless complications and sacrifices accuracy for the questionable advantage of rapidity of fire: that is to say, a factor of the first importance is placed in the background by one of only secondary value.

What is really wanted is many hits and not many shots. In battle what is of consequence is not the acoustic effects, or the music of the bullets, but their effectiveness. The magazine is not only complicated in itself, but it is liable to get out of order, while its use at the same time greatly increases the probabilities of waste and loss of ammunition. During peace manoeuvres it has repeatedly been found that soldiers continue firing without noticing that the magazine is empty, and this heedlessness is much more likely to be increased than diminished in the heat and excitement of the battle-field. With many people the principle of the small-bore rifle is indissolubly associated with that of the magazine; whereas in reality there is nothing in common between them. A small-bore rifle can not only exist without a magazine attached to it, but as a fighting weapon it has a higher value without one.

The desideratum which is sought to be attained in a rifle of being able to hit a single point is no longer the same when the merits of a field gun are being weighed; since with the latter the effectiveness of the gun depends principally on the multiplication of hits brought about by the explosion of the shell it fires. Hence with guns the desideratum is sought to be attained not by smallness of calibre, as in the rifle, but by giving the gun as large a calibre as possible, subject only to the vital necessity for keeping the gun within such reasonable limits as to weight as will allow of its being manoeuvred over every description of ground by its team of six horses. The problem to be solved resolves itself, therefore, into the question of what is the largest calibre that can be given to a gun which is to be manoeuvred under all conditions of service by a team of six horses, which long experience has proved to be

the best number that can be utilized for the purpose.

Up to 1885 the largest calibre field gun in the Russian service efficiently was the 4.2-inch, but as it is considerably surpassed in mobility and precision by the 3.42-inch gun, which, moreover, is but little inferior to it as regards power of shell fire, it is questionable whether any sufficient advantage is to be gained in employing two different calibres. In 1885, however, General Engelhardt, of the Russian artillery, showed that it was possible to design a 6-inch field mortar firing a shell of 701.2 pounds, with a bursting charge of 121.2 pounds, and, further, that this mortar could be mounted on a two-wheeled carriage and be manœuvred with almost the same facility as an ordinary field gun. Since then the idea has been thoroughly tested during the manœuvres of the Russian army, and the great superiority of shell fire possessed by the new weapon has been so clearly demonstrated that at the present moment there are already eighteen field mortar batteries in the service. We now find, therefore, three classes of field guns actually in use in the Russian army, viz.: The 6-inch mortar, which gives great vertical effect of shell fire and fairly good direct fire; the 3.42-inch gun, with intense direct fire; and the 4.2-inch gun, which combines to some extent the explosive action of the first named with the accuracy of the second.

The most important factor in determining the best calibre for field guns is general suitability. It is not enough to say a gun of such and such a calibre will be admirably suited for such and such a purpose, for no general can fully calculate in advance all the contingencies under which he will have to operate in a campaign. The most suitable gun is, therefore, that gun which, while it fulfils certain ballistic essentials, is capable of being used under all possible circumstances. If this is conceded, then, to adopt guns of varying calibres and systems must necessarily be a retrograde proceeding in army organization; and those who plead for the introduction of any special type of gun for field purposes on the ground that under certain circumstances it will be of the greatest utility, simply forget that in reality they are arguing against its adoption, seeing that a field gun is not wanted to meet exceptional conditions, but for use under all contingencies.

In fixing the calibre, General Dragomirov considers that the best limits for field guns are the 6-inch mortar and the 3.42-inch field gun, both of which are now in use in the Russian service, and that the medium, or 4.2-inch, gun is clearly destined, sooner or later, to disappear. For the rifle, he considers 8 mm. (.315 in.) as the most suitable bore, partly because it is useless to kill a man with a large bullet if a small one will do, and partly because any further diminution in the bore would raise the cost of manufacture, increase the difficulty of manipulating the weapon, especially in cleaning it, and inordinately lengthen the cartridge. As regards machine guns, General Dragomirov admits that they would be wonderful weapons if it were necessary to kill a man several

times before disposing of him. As, however, once is sufficient, he fails to see how any arrangement for scattering the bullets at the rate of 600 a minute can be made to work satisfactorily. Moreover, he asks, who would be such a fool as to expose masses to the fire of machine guns? At the same time, he allows that they have their uses in positions where there is no room to place sufficient men to give the amount of rifle fire required. For the flanks of defensive works and with small bodies of men who have to contend against badly-armed hordes machine guns may prove useful, but they are not required in European battle-fields, where there is seldom likely to be either want of room or want of men.

THE CAPE FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

THE English theory of colonial self-government is so repugnant to French traditions of administration that it is not surprising to find a French historian of the Cape prophesying all manner of evil things concerning it. The anonymous author of an article which appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* under the title of "An Autonomous Colony" regards it evidently in the light of a bogie with which to scare Algeria. After drawing a parallel between the two communities, he prefaces his study of the institutions of the Cape by the following paragraph, which may fairly be accepted as indicating the bias of his mind:

SELF-GOVERNMENT AS A FRENCHMAN SEES IT.

"If to abandon, under the pretext of emancipation, and not to carry this abandonment to its logical completion; if to withdraw, in one fell swoop, both military protection and financial support, to leave only a flag flying half-mast high, to compromise prestige by economy and the independence of others by the permission to perish if they please; if to inspire a third party with the very natural idea of gathering from the ruins of this prestige and the materials of this independence what some do not care to defend and others are not able to achieve—if this is the English colonial policy, and we believe it to be so, then it is a policy which would suit no Algerian." Nor, the reader may well add, would it suit any other sane inhabitant of any community in the world. But let the last fifty years of the colonial policy of England, which turns on the point of self-government, be compared with the colonial policy of France for a corresponding period, and between the two not an Algerian could waver in his choice. It may be that the art of self-government is an essentially Anglo-Saxon faculty, and that the same liberties would be less successfully exercised by men of another race. There can be little doubt in the mind of any Englishman acquainted with the facts that the prosperity of our greatest colonies dates from their acquisition of the rights of responsible government.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHESS BOARD.

Apart, however, from the prejudice—if South African history can be considered apart from the

essential condition of its existence—the account of the actual position in South Africa which is given by the writer of the article is graphic and interesting. He compares the whole of South Africa to a chess-board, on which the opposing kings, represented by England and Germany, stand stately and almost motionless while the action of the game is carried on by their respective queens. These queens, it need hardly be said, are on their own squares, in Pretoria and Capetown. They move and move rapidly across the whole breadth and length of the board. But the play is somewhat complicated by the fact that the queens do not act wholly and simply in the interests of their kings. The open game is doubled by a secret one, and the name of the second game is Afrikanerism. If the Transvaal and the Cape could come to terms Germany and England would both be left in the lurch, and an Afrikaner nation would be formed.

THE OBJECTS OF AFRIKANERISM.

A description follows of the rise of the Afrikaner party and the formation of the Bond. The principal object of the policy of the Bond is described as being the unity of South Africa. In order to attain it the antagonism between the Dutch and English races must be, as far as possible, removed. Community of interests must be encouraged in politics, commerce, industry, agriculture, and all the other pursuits which influence the life of nations. Mutual respect and tolerance in matters of religion, law, and education must be developed. And the amalgamation of the European races would be ineffectual unless it were accompanied by full responsibility for the affairs of the native races, which so largely outnumber the European population. Hence the further cry of Afrikanerism, "South Africa for the South Africans." There must be no interference from without in native affairs.

THE QUESTION OF THE FLAG.

Under what flag, then, is United South Africa to take its place among the nations? The work of union as yet is far from accomplished. It is only the second game of the queens upon the chess-board. Afrikanerism accepted as a policy in Capetown is disdainfully rejected still in Pretoria. Are the republics to unite with British colonies, of which at present only one enjoys the even partial independence of self-government? Are they to find a place for their free institutions in the heterogeneous medley of chartered company's territories, protectorates, crown colonies, and responsible government? It is impossible. Somehow the various governments must be assimilated. Either the republics must renounce their independence and federate with the rest of South Africa on some such model as the Dominion of Canada, or the English colonies must become independent states like the republics. But the old kings stand still upon the board. The nation that is to be must look on one or other of them for the protection of its coasts. To which of them? is

the question of the future. The game is in progress. The writer of the article has apparently his own opinion of the manner in which checkmate will be achieved, but he reserves the development of his forecast for another chapter.

THE ENGLISH IN BURMAH.

THE interest in England and the sympathy with what is best in English institutions and in English points of view which has characterized the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of late, and is understood to be the reflection of a new and serious current of French politics, is well marked in the number for December. An article upon "Self-Government at the Cape," which is fully noticed elsewhere, condemns the English method of dealing with her large colonies, but is, nevertheless, indicative of the care and attention which it is thought worth while to bestow upon the study of colonial history. Another study of English colonial methods, by M. Joseph Chailly Bert, is conceived in a strain of warmer approval and admiration.

M. Bert openly prefaces his narrative of English dealings with further India with the statement that he thinks Frauco has much to learn from the example of her great neighbor. While he is far from praising indiscriminately, he devotes himself to a careful study of what the conduct of the English has been in their new possession, and how, in the middle of difficulties and in the face of needs which are almost the same (as those of French Indo-China), they have known how, not exactly to complete—for too short a time has yet gone by—but to prepare the pacification, the administrative organization, and the economic development of the country. To follow him through the whole article, which is only the first of a series, would be to narrate the already well-known history of the conquest of Burmah. Among the points which he selects specially for commendation, it is enough to notice one or two of the most important.

First, perhaps, of them all, it is worthy of notice that he praises warmly the very principle of trust in the governing capacity of the great colonies and dependencies which his companion writer upon the Cape takes occasion to ridicule and condemn. M. Bert understands better the principle of mutual respect which underlies this trust, and he attributes a large part of English success in Burmah to the fact that it has been administered throughout as a province not of England, but of India. "And India was close at hand, rich in resources, in troops, and in officials. At its head was a council possessed of extensive powers—powers which, thanks to the liberal spirit of the Secretary of State for India, in London are always increasing; and finally, as president of this council, holding the position of Governor-General and Viceroy, there was a man of great breadth of mind, sound judgment, and rare promptitude in action."

It was to all these circumstances combined, but

most especially to the fact that decisions were made, not in London, but in Rangoon, Calcutta, or Simla, by men who knew the situation, that success is due. The rapidity and completeness of military operations, when military operations were required; the change from a military to a civil occupation, or, more correctly, from an occupation in force by soldiers to an occupation in force by police as soon as the change became possible; the establishment of the English judicial system; the conciliatory attitude of English officials toward such potentates as they saw any hope of trusting; English respect for the religious institutions of the country; finally, the tact with which negotiations with China have been carried out, and the question of the Chinese boundary postponed to a day when it can be settled with more assured knowledge of essential conditions, all receive in turn their share of appreciative recognition.

But from first to last the entire credit is ascribed to the Government of India. The India Office is only praised for the wise tolerance with which it has allowed the right people to manage everything on the spot.

MARLBOROUGH ON SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

UNDER the somewhat absurd and misleading title of "Merry England," the Duke of Marlborough writes in the *New Review* for January upon the development of the English-speaking race in the United States of America. He points out that the English and Americans are practically one people, "dissimilar, no doubt, as Professor Bryce shows us, in many of the fundamental ideas that govern our political constitutions, and yet singularly one in our social conceptions, in our literary tastes and popular ideals. So much is this true that the statesman of the future in both countries will lay these facts to heart as he considers the interests of his own particular country, seeing the enormous potential influence that can be derived from a proper amalgamation of all English-speaking interests all over the world, in the interest of peace, of commerce, and of free trade in thought and language as well as in goods."

His account of America is interesting and fresh. The aristocrat of the "England across the sea" is the millionaire. The American has one leading idea that stands above religion, politics, sport, and everything except family—it is the road to wealth. American aristocracy represents the wealth of the country. Everything that produces riches is in its hands, and there is a law which gives more rigid and constant protection to the rights of property than anything that exists in England. The moneyed aristocracy of America is far more powerful than the titular aristocracy of England. The squirearchy of America is the legal profession. Life in America is hard for the mass; they have no time for politics, little for religion, and of sport, of relaxation, there is none in America outside New York

race meetings and those of other large towns: yet the people are much happier, take them as a whole, although they work twice as hard. A kindly and unselfish hospitality is a ruling habit of almost all, while woman's influence is everywhere admitted. Discussing the influence which American ideas will have upon England, the duke says:

"In another generation or so the political functions of the House of Lords will probably disappear, even by the peers' wish, while the aristocracy must be recruited now entirely from trade. There are no great wars to make great generals, there are no powerful sovereigns to make great favorites. The essence of Mrs. Partington's hare soup is, in fact, not there! Besides this, you have an entirely new class growing up, which has great similarity of circumstance—though on a less wealthy scale—to America. South Kensington is going to overshadow Belgravia and Mayfair, while the numberless suburban families, with wealth derived from foreign trade and colonial enterprise, form a class that only the income tax collector and a few far-seeing Belgravian mammas have the remotest idea of."

On the other hand, the influence of England will be felt in America in an increasing of those forms of leisure and ease which an older civilization possesses:

"But it is clear that in the not distant future America will be possessed of a representative class of landed merchant nobles who will vie in luxury and in wealth with anything that the Old World ever produced, and that the artistic riches in pictures, in furniture, and in works of art which have been so enhanced in value in nineteenth-century Europe will be raised by American millionaire buyers of another generation to the most fabulous proportions. Not only this, but English ways of life among a wealthy class will become more and more popular."

After alluding to some drawbacks in the American social system, he says:

"With all this there is, however, a higher standard of general refinement in the home among almost all classes in America. Even in the humblest walks of life the home is better kept, more attention is given to small things, dinners and festivities mean more as entertainments than in England. There is less happy-go-lucky sort of Bohemian coffee-housing all round. The tendency to nagging and gossip-mongering of an ill-natured character is, I fancy, rarer in that country."

"The American woman is, perhaps, the most different thing in America to anything in England. She has a natural quickness for appreciating the characters of the men around her, and she takes infinitely more trouble, and in some respects greater interest, all round than the English woman displays. Child bearing does not seem to crush everything else out of them, as it does with all classes in England. Taking the two people together, there is really far less difference than one might expect to find."

THE HOME LIFE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A Glimpse of Hawarden.

THE *Young Man* for January gives a pleasant account of Mr. Gladstone's home life, illustrated by a new photograph of his study, showing his desk for literary work, his desk for political work, and the basket into which addresses are cousigned. The following are the more interesting parts of this article:

"NEVER BE DOING NOTHING."

His daily life at home is a model of simplicity and regularity, and the great secret of the vast amount of work he accomplishes lies in the fact that every odd five minutes is occupied. No man ever had a deeper sense of the preciousness of time and the responsibility which every one incurs by the use or misuse he makes of it. To such a length does he carry this that at a picnic to a favorite Welsh mountain he has been seen to fling himself on the heather and bury himself in some pamphlet upon a question of the day, until called to lighter things by those who were responsible for the provision basket. His grand maxim is *never to be doing nothing*. He and Lord Lyttelton filled up every spare moment. Out of their pockets came the inevitable little classic, Homer or what-not, whether at a railway station or on any other of the thousand occasions when the ordinary mortal is content to lose his temper as well as his time. Some may still remember the familiar sight of Lord Lyttelton, lying on the grass in the Eton Playing Fields, watching his sons' batting, bowling, or fielding, and reading between the overs.

BREAKFAST AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Although Mr. Gladstone's daily routine is familiar to some, yet many inaccurate accounts have been circulated from time to time. In bed about twelve, he sleeps like a child until called in the morning. Not a moment's hesitation does he allow himself, although, as we have heard him say, no school-boy could long more desperately for an extra five minutes. He is down by eight o'clock, and at church (three-quarters of a mile off) every morning for the 8:30 service. No snow or rain, no tempest, however severe, has ever been known to stop him. Directly after breakfast a selection of his letters is brought to him. The enormous mass of papers of all kinds that arrives each morning takes so much time in merely opening, and contains so large a proportion of rubbish, that the sorting and selecting is done for him by the son or daughter living most at home. Applications for signatures go remorselessly into the waste-paper basket. Autograph and birthday books, manuscripts, novels, poetry, essays on every conceivable subject, schemes for the government of the universe, inventions, medicines, testimonials, are all placed in a box for future return when demanded. There is an erroneous idea that Mr. Gladstone answers any and every letter addressed to him. This is only because the answers he does send are generally published and read by thousands, and con-

vey no idea of the numbers left unnoticed. As a matter of fact, about one-tenth only of the postal arrivals are laid before him, and of these he answers on the average one-half.

LUNCHEON TO BEDTIME.

Excepting before breakfast, he does not go out in the morning. At 2 P.M. he comes to luncheon, and at the present time he usually spends the afternoon arranging the books at his new library. To this spot he has already transported nearly 20,000 books, and every volume he puts into its place with his own hand. To him books are almost as sacred as human beings, and the increase of their numbers is perhaps as interesting a problem as the increase of population. It is real pain to him to see a book badly treated—dropped on the floor, unduly squeezed into the book-case, dog-eared, or, worse crime of all, laid open upon its face.

A short drive or walk before the social cup of tea enables him to devote the remaining hour or so before post-time to completing his correspondence. After dinner he returns to his sautum—a very temple of peace in the evening, with its bright fire, arm-chair, warm curtains, and shaded reflecting candle. Here, with an occasional doze, he reads until bedtime, and thus ends a busy, fruitful day.

HIS SABBATH REST.

Mr. Gladstone has often been heard to remark that had it not been for his Sunday rest he would not now be the man he is. Physically, intellectually, and spiritually, his Sunday has been to him a priceless blessing. Any one who entered his room in Downing Street on a Sunday during the height of the session could not fail to be struck by the atmosphere of repose, the signs and symbols of the day, the books lying open near the arm-chair, the deserted writing-table, the absence of papers and newspapers. From Saturday to Monday morning Mr. Gladstone puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps to his special Sunday books and occupations, and never dines out that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend; he never travels on Sunday, and it is well known that when Her Majesty invites him to Windsor Castle on Sunday for one night he makes arrangements to stay in Windsor the Saturday night to avoid Sunday travelling. Two services at least see him at worship on Sunday in Hawarden church. He has a poor opinion of those whom he humorously terms "once-ers." In his dressing-room can be seen the large open Bible in which he daily reads.

HOW HE READS BOOKS.

Mr. Gladstone's method of reading is more that of the tortoise than the hare. He cannot read rapidly, nor has he ever acquired the fine art of skipping; he cannot boast, like Carlyle, of reading a page of Gibbon "with one flash of his eye." But he is not slow to discover whether the book is worth reading, and if not, after a few pages it is cast aside, though as a general rule his judgment is lenient. Scott is still to him king of novelists, and among the mod-

ern novels that have struck him he places Baring Gould's "Mehalah" very high for force and originality and Bourget's "Le Disciple" as a psychological study.

His system of marking a book is rather elaborate. The upright cross, the line down the side, the v, are all different degrees of N. B.; and when he wishes to qualify the text the Italian word "ma" (but) is written in the margin. A St. Andrew's cross (X) or a wavering line expresses disapproval or disagreement. At the end of the book a list of pages is always to be found with headings of what has most struck him in the volume. He is also particular in the order and variation of his reading. Last summer, for instance, the three books he had on hand, at one time, were Dr. Langen's Roman History (in German) for morning reading, Virgil afternoon, and in the evening a novel.

LORD ROSEBERY AND MR. PITT.

LORD ROSEBERY'S monograph upon Mr. Pitt has had many reviewers, but none so appreciative as the Hon. Reginald Brett. The reason for this is that Mr. Brett says comparatively little about Mr. Pitt and a great deal about Lord Rosebery. This biography of a statesman written by a statesman naturally leads Mr. Brett to indulge in a comparison between the statesman of a hundred years ago and his present-day biographer. The parallel is in many respects pretty close; it is begun at school and continued down to the present day. Mr. Pitt astonished his teachers by the gravity of his demeanor:

"One who remembers Lord Dalmeny when he arrived at Etou as a 'new boy' describes the gravity with which he used to lie by while others talked, and wait for a chance of saying at his case something unexpected and so; how remarkably he possessed, even then, that capacity for the cool adjustment of two dissimilar things which makes a spark and is called wit; and how, even in boyhood, his wit was interlaced, as it is in the volume just published, with a fine sentiment."

When he left school and entered public life the parallel is continued. Mr. Pitt declared that he would not accept a subordinate office, and Lord Rosebery did much the same. Mr. Brett says:

"Lord Rosebery perhaps remembers that, years ago, a young politician, who had just—what is with singular inappropriateness called—finished his education, was warned by an old and affectionate teacher 'not to take plush,' whereby was meant one of those subordinate ornamental appointments which Ministers are fond of dangling before the eyes of promising youth. The reply was what Mr. Pitt might have written under similar circumstances: 'I have been offered plush tied up with red tape, and have refused it.'"

In political life Mr. Pitt remained firmly and warmly constant to his friends, especially when they were in tribulation. The following anecdote about

Lord Rosebery has not hitherto been common property:

"For, if Lord Rosebery remembers, it must be with satisfaction, how, on the receipt of the news that Khartoum had fallen and Gordon was dead, a younger politician—emulating Canning in loyalty, surpassing him in generosity—wrote immediately to Mr. Gladstone offering to accept office in an administration then discredited, which only a short while before, in times of prosperity, he had refused to join."

But, like Mr. Pitt, Lord Rosebery suffers from the faults of sequestration:

"And aloofness from the rough-and-tumble of familiar intercourse, although it may enhance personal dignity, deadens that fine instinct in the management of men which is commonly called tact. Lord Rosebery's fellow-feeling has induced him to lay no stress upon this. He himself as a boy was difficult of access, even to his tutor. So much so that the unusual method had on one occasion to be adopted of tearing over his verses in order to secure his presence in pupil-room. It had the desired effect. And to his inquiry of why that indignity had been put upon him, he was told the story of how Absalom burnt Joab's corn when he found that an interview could not be obtained by less drastic means. This earned for Lord Rosebery a nickname, which he bore placidly, as Mr. Pitt bore that of the 'Counsellor.' His political colleagues may perhaps regret the lack of that ready invention which secured a result for which they have often wished in vain."

And so the article goes on. It is very well done—one of the best that Mr. Brett has given us. His sympathy, both with the biographer and the subject of the biography, probably accounts for this success. The most ingenious passage in the article, however, is that in which Mr. Brett takes the failure of the Shelburne-Fox administration in order to argue in favor of Sir William Harcourt being Prime Minister in the House of Commons when Lord Rosebery is Foreign Minister in the House of Lords.

"Imagine some Shelburne of our own time, interested as he was in foreign affairs, maintaining relations with the principal European courts as a friend of foreign ministers, not supreme in debate but eminent in the art of parliamentary disputation, a man in whose knowledge of affairs the public feel confidence, and confident himself in his power of directing them wisely. Imagine, further, such a man Prime Minister in the House of Lords, out of touch with the dominant chamber. And, finally, imagine, in a nominally subordinate position, Mr. Fox, perhaps the representative of some large popular constituency, such as Derby, conscious of his power to indulge in every caprice of the moment, headstrong in foreign politics, impetuous in judgments formed hastily, as a fighter in the van forms judgments, and not with all the responsibility of supreme leadership, wielding the vast authority which a parliamentary majority in the House of Commons

bestows upon its leader. Such a political combination could not from the nature of the case be otherwise than unstable."

With one other extract I close. Lord Beaconsfield once described to a sovereign his own method of dealing with his own sovereign. "I never contradict, I never deny, but I sometimes compliment." He might have added, "and I always flatter."

LEOPOLD VON RANKE AT WORK.

"SIXTEEN Years in the Workshop of Leopold Von Ranke" is the title of a series of articles begun in the *Deutsche Revue* for November, and continued in the December number. As Ranke's autobiography only dates down to 1870, his admirers will welcome these connected authentic reminiscences of his later years, written by Theodor Wiedemann, an amanuensis of Ranke during the last sixteen years of his life. Wiedemann had other colleagues, but many of them were university men studying for their future profession, who only regarded work under Ranke in the light of a useful intermediate training.

First of all it should be understood that Ranke objected to the name assistant. To him it was a most inappropriate word. It was, in fact, too suggestive of the very different position of an assistant doctor, and it struck him that a wrong meaning might be attached to the name—just as if his works were not entirely his own creations. Wiedemann was much older than his colleagues, and he differed from them in that he devoted the whole of his time to his master. A natural consequence of this was that Ranke reserved for him a special field of labor, and he was intrusted with the collecting of literary and bibliographical notes, the preparation of excerpts for Ranke's use, the first and second correcting of the proofs, and the final revision of the pages.

Ranke's mode of life was regular and simple. He rose at nine, and after a light breakfast began work about half-past nine or ten and continued till half-past one or two, except for a brief interval of a quarter of an hour or so for the second breakfast or lunch. About two he took his daily walk, and was accompanied by his servant, for he was very short-sighted, and it was the servant's special duty to draw the attention of his master to any acquaintances he might meet in the street, and particularly to members of the imperial family. Dinner was at five, and work was resumed at seven. In later years a longer pause was made, which threw the work into the midnight hours. Still, Ranke could not stand the strain of work longer than from eight to nine hours a day, and only when circumstances were pressing did he ever prolong his labors beyond that period. In any case, he took care that the time reserved for sleep should not be curtailed.

While he was at work he worked with his whole heart and soul. He sat in an easy-chair at a little table, rising every now and then to promote circulation, and often standing a while against the chair

or the table. Leaning against his chair or table, but with his back turned to his amanuensis, that his thoughts should not be disturbed, was, indeed, his usual attitude when dictating.

He prepared himself for his work in a very methodical manner. When he decided on a literary production for publication, he had already a good grasp of his subject, so that his plans of research, conception, and composition were already settled in his mind. Latterly, he relieved his memory by jotting down or dictating his first sketch. Then, from the materials at hand, he dictated extracts bearing upon his subject, accompanying them with remarks, which were all committed to paper. In the case of manuscripts or printed archives, he was able to discern at a glance which would be of any service, so that much useless reading was spared. The amanuensis was expected to look up all references, and this often turned out a very troublesome business, as Ranke was not generally very explicit, and the passage he had in his mind many a time lay hidden away in the most unexpected place. Those books which served as sources were read aloud in the original language, and it was a marvel how Ranke could listen for hours together, and with the closest attention, to this reading in so many different languages, especially as he was so very dull of hearing.

His general method of executing his work was somewhat as follows. The choice of a title always preceded the commencement of the work, and even before a single line was written the title would have been changed half a dozen times, but each time on a new sheet of paper. He was deeply convinced of the importance of a title, and after it had been finally decided upon, it would continue to worry him to the completion of the work. After his preparatory studies, he was so far master of his materials as to be able to sketch out the whole book—the sections and the chapters—with their headings. Sometimes, when a book was being read aloud to him in the evening, he would suddenly stop the reading and begin dictating, showing that he had been marshalling together his facts while the reading was in progress. During the dictation the slightest interruption was intolerable to him, and the amanuensis did well to leave all his questions to the end, even if he had not understood what he had to write. If during the dictation Ranke had occasion to refer to a book, it was only permitted when the book was at hand. Every pause made him impatient, and whenever the amanuensis went into another room to fetch a book, he might count on being called back before he had time to find it. As each chapter was finished, the loose sheets were numbered with Roman numerals and put away in a blue cover labelled with the title. Many corrections, however, were made in the manuscript; indeed, Ranke generally went through it five times, and then handed it over to Herr Wiedemann for further observations and corrections.

It was against Ranke's principle to send copy to

the printer which he had not corrected and perfected to the utmost of his powers and his knowledge. Yet he made even more corrections in the proofs. As a rule, the proof in galley form was corrected from three to five times, and in page form from three to four times. As often as not the pages had to be made up more than once, for the corrections were not confined to words and expressions and the new arrangement of sentences, but whole paragraphs would be taken out of one page to be inserted elsewhere, while such lengthy enlargements of subjects would be added that instead of the broad margins on the proofs, several pages of writing-paper were required to contain them. All these complicated corrections made Ranke need a special compositor, and his publisher spared no pains to meet his wishes in this matter. On the whole, however, Ranke, according to Herr Wiedemann, was too much occupied with research after he had begun his work; his studies and his writings seem to lie too near together. He needed a sort of emancipation from his materials, yet he must have devoted his best efforts to the adequate representation of his thoughts to have attained his universally acknowledged perfection of composition.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE STUNDISTS.

THE writer who still chooses to preserve the transparent pseudonym of "E. B. Lanin" deserts the *Fortnightly* this month in order to publish in the *Contemporary* an article entitled the "Czar Persecutor." The article has little or nothing to do with the Czar, who is a mere Turk's head set up to attract missiles, but it contains much that is of tragic interest in the account of the persecution against the Stundists in the south of Russia.

WHY THEY PERSECUTE.

The writer estimates that there are 200,000 Stundists, and they are increasing daily in spite of persecution, which, we regret to see, he justifies as a necessary act of self-preservation on the part of the autocracy and the Orthodox Church. Of course he does this the better to condemn the autocracy and the Orthodox Church; but the fallacy which underlies the argument is the same which imposed upon the first James, who obstinately clung to a similar belief, which he embodied in his famous formula, "No bishop, no king." The attempt to enforce Episcopacy upon the Scotch cost Charles Stuart his head, and would undoubtedly have destroyed the monarchy if it had been persisted in long enough, but the frank acceptance of Presbyterianism has enabled the monarchy to survive until the present day. If the Czar could really understand the abominations that are being carried on in his name in the persecution of the people who are the very salt of his empire, he would make short work of the veritable reign of Antichrist which seems to have been established in Southern Russia.

"A SHORT WAY WITH DISSENTERS."

Mr. Lanin gives a number of extraordinary instances of the savagery of some orthodox priests in their crusade against Stundism. One idiot of a priest, Father Terletsky, a renegade Roman Catholic, actually sent in a memorial to the Government, making the following proposals:

"(1) Strictly prohibiting all Bible readings and prayer-meetings, and, lest they should be convened at night in secret, quartering soldiers in the huts of all who were suspected of Stundism, and dogging the steps of all wandering pedlars; and (2) condemning without trial or accusation all Stundist preachers to penal servitude in the mines of Siberia."

"E. B. Lanin" no doubt exaggerates the extreme darkness of the Russian peasantry when he compares them to a mass of bewitched beasts, but there seems to be no doubt that the Stundists have created a new life in Russia, which is perhaps the most hopeful thing in the country to-day.

THE VIRTUES OF THE STUNDISTS.

The lofty morality of the Stundists even the orthodox declare to be marvellous. They are most industrious, honest, sober people. Crime among them is almost unknown. They feed the hungry, cure for the sick, shelter the wanderer, their family life is exemplary, and they are, in short, ideal citizens from every point of view except that of the intolerant and persecuting priests, who in every land substitute when they can the rule of Antichrist for the authority of the Nazarene. In order to suppress Stundism a fine of \$7 a head was inflicted for each attendance at a prayer-meeting, while both men and women were from time to time soundly flogged. After the Bishop of Kherson had failed in an attempt to send the chief of the Stundists, Ratooshny, to Siberia, he attempted to bribe him by offering him a living if he would become a priest of the Orthodox Church. When that failed he prosecuted him for apostasy and proselytizing, crimes classed in Russia under the same category as murder. He was fortunately acquitted. Then the priests started a system of lay confraternities, who offered bribes to Stundists who would apostatize and circulate tracts against Stundism.

THE PRIESTS IN COUNCIL.

These severities having utterly failed, a council of the clergy assembled last July, at Moscow, in order to discuss what should be done to stem the spreading plague. The project of law which they drew up and submitted to the Government, but upon which no government out of Bedlam could act, is thus described: Provisions are to be made by which "no work of any kind may be given to Stundists. No Stundist recruit is to be allowed to profit by the privilege of short military service, unless he can pass a satisfactory examination in the rites and ceremonies of the Orthodox Church and consents to say all the prescribed prayers in the presence of a pope. The police are to be empowered to drive Stundists into the church to listen in silence to

sermons against their religious tenets, as the Roman Jews were compelled to attend the Christian sermon on Holy Cross Day, only that the Russian Holy Cross Days may be multiplied *ad libitum*. None of the sectarians are to be allowed to purchase or rent land under any pretext. All Stundist families are to be ruthlessly broken up: the children torn from their fathers and mothers, and handed over to strangers to be brought up by hand. Any Stundist found reading the Bible or praying in company with one or more of his co-religionists is to be arrested and, without other formality, deported to Siberia; while every active Stundist, male or female, who presumes to preach, teach, or read the Bible to others, is liable to be summarily arrested and condemned by the Governor to penal servitude in the mines of Siberia."

PERSECUTION NAKED AND UNASHAMED.

Although this is only a project of law, it shows the aspiration of the persecuting clergy. The state is levying heavy fines, inflicting eight months' imprisonment as a minimum punishment for joining the sect. "Mr. Lanin" says he knows personally some hundreds of cases which have occurred within the last few months. That is for merely attending a prayer-meeting or for reading the Bible in common. But teaching and preaching are reckoned along with high treason. The preachers are sent to Siberia and driven as penniless wanderers over hundreds of thousands of miles across the country. The most abandoned women in Russia are allowed to follow their husbands to Siberia, but this right is now denied to the Stundists by special order. The sufferings of the Methodist Stundist preachers who have been exiled to Siberia are as bad as anything that Mr. Kennan has ever printed. "E. B. Lanin" says

"The greed of the soldiers was surpassed by their bestial carnality. At night, the husbands being separated from their wives, these devoted women were forced to listen to the obscene jests and suffer the brutal attentions of their escort, against whose ruffianly attacks protests were idle and complaint would have been dangerous. And thus many of these defenceless women were, night after night, subjected to indecent assaults of the most abominable nature, against which there was no remedy and no protection.

"Such is the price exacted from Russians by the Holy Orthodox Church for the privilege of following the dictates of their consciences and obeying the behests of their God."

Notwithstanding this hideous story of oppression and of suicidal madness on the part of the persecuting party in Russia, there are Russians, patriotic and humane withal, who still take exception to Mr. Stead's describing M. Pobedonostzeff's policy as the Shadow of the Throne. The phrase is faulty. This system of persecution is far worse than a shadow; it is a blot which may leave an ineffaceable stain on the reign of Alexander the Third.

THE ARTIST'S SOCIALISM.

IN the January *Atlantic* Walter Crane has a vigorous word in answer to the question, "Why Socialism Appeals to Artists."

Assuming that an artist, if he be worthy of the name, is something more than a fine mechanic, that he paints, or otherwise expresses what he thinks and believes as well as what he sees—in short, that he has ideals—Mr. Crane finds that the path before the nineteenth-century votary is a rough and a devious one. He asserts that whatever of beauty is drawn from our life of to-day is distinctly in spite of the influences that surround us.

"The choice presented to the modern artist is really pretty much narrowed to that of being either the flatterer and servant of the rich or a trade hack.

"If he has cherished dreams of great and sincere works he must put them away from him unless he can face starvation. Perhaps, in the end, he goes into some commercial mill of production, or sells his soul to the dealer, the modern high-priest of Pallas Athene. Then he finds that the practice of serving mammon has so hardened into habit as to make him forget the dreams and aspirations of his youth, and the so-called successful artist sinks into the cheerful and prosperous type of cynic of which our modern society appears to produce such abundant specimens."

This is all very unfortunate. But not only does the personal career of the artist lie between the Scylla of starvation and the Charybdis of sycophancy; art itself, the beauty and picturesqueness of life, is smothered under our social enormities, complains Mr. Crane.

"The blind gods of Cash and Comfort are enthroned on high and worshipped with ostentation, while there exist, as it were, on the very steps of their temples, masses of human beings who know not either, or, at the most, scarcely touch the hem of their garments. . . . The joy, the dignity, and the poetry of labor are being crushed out by long hours in factory or field and the overmastering machine, and the beauty of our country and city becomes more and more a rare accident."

In this unjust fabric of society, in this hurry and bustle and strain to reach, before one's fellows, the "blind gods," the artist-development has but small chance, thinks Mr. Crane. The creation of ideals cannot, hardly the existence of them can, be expected.

And the artist is, in his undebauched state, pre-eminently the fearless sayer of true things, the champion of the under side of freedom.

Hence it is that he turns to the communal system, believing that it cannot be worse and hoping that it will be infinitely better than our present régime. Mr. Crane's hasty answers to some of the stock objections to socialism cannot be of great importance. His peroration is at least very pretty.

"Times of activity in art, as William Morris has well said, have been times of hope. There is the

alternation of night and day in the history of human progress. Each new daydawn lifts the voices of new singers; the reddening lips of the dawn fire the eyes of painters. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of them that bring good tidings! In the freshness of the morning, in the wonder and delight and anticipation of the new intellectual day, Art is born again; she rises like a new Aphrodite from the dark sea of time trembling in the rose and gray of the morning, her blue wistful eyes full of visions, her slender hands full of flowers, and straightway there appears a new heaven and a new earth in the sight of men, filled with the desire and joy of life; as the husk of the past, the faded chrysalis, shrivels away, and the new-born spirit of the age rises upon the splendor of its painted wings."

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE AND ITS HISTORY.

THIS is the title of a long but interesting article in the December part of *Nord und Sud* by Dr. Alexander Tille, professor of German literature at Glasgow University. Once on Christmas Eve, so runs a Protestant legend, Luther was travelling alone across the country. Above him the sky shone bright and clear with thousands and thousands of stars, and the picture impressed him so deeply that, when he got home, he made it his first business to get a fir tree from the nearest wood, set it up in the house, and cover it over and over with wax-lights.

The tree was to be a picture to his children of the evening sky, with its innumerable lights, which the Lord Jesus left that night to come down to earth. This legend, however, is not old, and there is no proof in Luther's writings that the tree, with its lights, dates back to the era of the Reformation.

Passing over all the folk-lore associated with the Christmas-tree in Germany, we come to Goethe and Schiller and the allusions they have made to it. It was in 1765, at Leipzig, in the house of Körner's grandmother, that Goethe first made the acquaintance of a Christmas-tree. It was adorned with sweets, and under it lay a manger with a child Jesus, etc., made of sugar. In 1767 Goethe lent a hand in decking a tree for Christmas. In his works Schiller has never described a Christmas scene; but in 1790, after his marriage, he set up a Christmas-tree in his own house.

By 1830 the custom had grown pretty prevalent in Germany. In some parts of Saxony an early morning service at six o'clock is held on Christmas Day. On the altar table there is a Christmas-tree, and every one is expected to take with him a candle or a lantern. The tree thus takes the place of the manger in the Christmas celebration of the Catholic South. To-day the tree is universal, even in Jewish families.

In 1840 Princess Helena, of Orleans, introduced the custom at the Tuilleries, and it was not long in making its way in France. The ex-Empress Eugénie has rendered similar service. In 1870 the German

army kept Christmas in France, and now Paris requires some 40,000 Christmas-trees. The Christmas-tree found its way into London also through the royal palace. In 1840 Prince Albert became Prince Consort, and it was he who brought the Christmas-tree to the Court of St. James, whence it gradually, though slowly, made its way among the aristocracy, and now the custom is quite common in the metropolis; but in Scotland and Ireland it has scarcely got beyond the German families settled there.

ARTISTIC HOMES.

IN the January number of the *Magazine of Art* Mr. Reginald Blomfield opens the series of articles on "Artistic Homes" with a paper on "House Architecture, Exterior."

"With certain critics and architects it has been," he says, "the fashion to assume that an architect who considers architecture an art is necessarily an unreasonable and unpractical person, full of fads and crotchets, and negligent of the points that go to the real comfort of the house. The basis of architecture is good planning and sound construction. The better the architecture the more simple and logical it will be found, and the fact that a straightforward plan is difficult to design accounts for its rarity in inferior work. Any one can tack one room on to another, and tie them loosely together with long irregular passages. The problem is to get all this within the compass of a reasonable plan. The best house architects are strongest in their plans, and, at least, the days are past when a distinguished architect could plan all his rooms crooked, and run his pointed windows into his ceilings, out of very cussedness of false medievalism.

"If, then, there is now no one style in which every one works as a matter of course, and a totally new style is out of the question, and a literal production of old work is pedantic, and a patchwork of multifarious details is not architecture, how should one set to work with the elevation of a house? The designer should think for himself instead of copying others; and the house-builder, instead of darkening counsel with irrelevant suggestions, might recollect that the business of a designer is to think for himself, and that it is expressly for this that he is employed."

The article, though containing a good deal of criticism of the recent fashions of architecture, is full of suggestions as to the point of view from which house-building ought to be considered.

IN the *Neuberg House Magazine* for January ardent evangelicals will read with shuddering horror the answer to the fifty-eighth Church Notes and Queries, which is: "Has the Church of England ever deliberately accepted the word Protestant?" The editor answers emphatically, Never; not only has she never sanctioned its use, but on one memorable occasion, in 1689, it was deliberately rejected.

THE HISTORY OF WITCHES.

IN the *Century* Dr. J. M. Buckley at once engages attention in his subject of "Witchcraft" by telling us that four-fifths of the fifteen hundred millions of the human race still believe in witches, and, further, by the perhaps no less astounding statement that the superstition is still current among a majority of the citizens of the United States. This prepares us to find his article something more than a resurrection of a long-buried historical phenomenon, an extinct psychological freak.

He uses the word "witchcraft" in its restricted and generally accepted meaning of a compact with the devil, "the party of the first part and a human being, male or female, wizard or witch, the party of the second part—that he, the devil, will perform whatever the person may request." With a praiseworthy conscientiousness, however, witchcraft tribunals have carefully insisted that the compact should be voluntary, and the herd of swine which ran violently down the steep place would presumably have enjoyed immunity in Salem.

CURRENT BELIEF IN THE UNITED STATES.

The large class of emigrant population has largely to answer for the extent of the superstition still prevailing in the United States.

"Where colonies of emigrants have remained isolated, retaining the use of their own language, the influence of witchcraft is more easily traced. The interior of Pennsylvania affords better illustrations of this, and on a larger scale, than any other State. It has been but two or three years since suit was brought by a man against his mother, in one of the counties of Pennsylvania, to recover damages for a dog which he charged her with having killed by witchcraft; and he not only brought suit, but obtained judgment from a justice of the peace. Various witnesses testified as to their experiences in witchcraft, and only one said that he had never had a friend or a relative who was bewitched."

The Dunkard settlements furnish some regulation specimens of witches, and among the negroes and poor whites of the South there is an extensive profession of "witch-doctors," who are supposed to counteract various diseases and uncanny manifestations. Nor is enlightened New England by any means free. Dr. Buckley says that in his long pedestrian tours in both the Northeast and West, "I have invariably listened to the tales of the neighborhood, stimulated them by suggestion, and have found the belief in witchcraft cropping out in the oldest towns in New England, sometimes within the very shade of the buildings where a learned ministry has existed from the settlement of the country and public schools have furnished means of education to all classes."

ITS REMOTE ORIGIN.

As far back as the historic eye can reach the various tribes of the world seem to have believed in witchcraft, and it has generally been either bound up in, or hanging on the skirts of, their religion. It was always looked on with horror, and was always

punishable by a terrible death. Dr. Buckley gives a brief but comprehensive sketch of its existence in various parts of the ancient world. Christianity, developing among the Hebrews, must necessarily have been tainted with it. In Egypt, Persia, China, India, and Japan, it exists still as a heritage of the immemorial past.

WITCHES AND THE BIBLE.

"John Wesley, who was born only twelve years after the scenes in Salem, wrote in May, 1768: 'They well know [meaning infidels, materialists, and deists], whether Christians know it or not, that the giving up of witchcraft is, in effect, giving up the Bible.'" Sir Matthew Hale, writing a hundred years earlier, proved—to his own satisfaction—on scriptural authority that the devil and his works were frequently at the behest of witches.

This is a fallacy that especially grates on Dr. Buckley, and he goes to some pains to show that even if we accept the literal words of the Bible, it was the attempt to practise witchcraft which was there recognized and reprehended.

"Those who reject this conclusion," says he, "if they would be consistent, must believe all the forms of imposture comprehended in the common law of Israel to be supernatural; they must believe in astrology, augury, and charms; and that the heathen gods were actual, supernatural devils." As an object-lesson Dr. Buckley gives a "rationalistic" exegesis of the Witch of Endor episode.

THE SALEM TRIALS.

To the student of witches the Salem horrors, of course, present the most fertile field, on account of their nearness to us in every way.

The Pilgrims had not occupied their new home sixteen years before they included among their capital crimes "the solemn compaction or conversing with the Devil by the way of witchcraft, conjuration or the like."

Ten years after, in 1646, the first execution took place at Hartford, and from that time on to 1692 the cases are thick and frequent.

The trouble of 1692 was begun by the foolish talk of some negro slaves from the West Indies with a few hysterical children and girls.

"Before the winter was over some of them fully believed they were under the influence of spirits. Epidemic hysteria arose; physicians could not explain their state; the cry was raised that they were bewitched, and some begun to make charges against these whom they disliked of having bewitched them.

"From March, 1692, to May, 1693, about two hundred persons were imprisoned. Of these some escaped by the help of friends, some by bribing their jailers, a number died in prison, and one hundred and fifty were set free at the close of the excitement by the proclamation of the Governor."

Dr. Buckley's description of the procedure of trials and his explanation of the phenomena of confessions are highly interesting.

SHALL WE TALK WITH THE MEN IN THE MOON?

Probably, says M. Camille Flammarion.

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, in an interesting paper on "Inter-astral Communication" in the *New Review*, states the reasons which lead him to believe that we shall before very long be able to hold communication with the inhabitants of the moon and of Mars. He says:

"The idea in itself is not at all absurd, and it is, perhaps, less bold than those of the telephone, or the phonograph, or the photophone, or the kinetograph. It was first suggested with respect to the moon. A triangle traced in luminous lines on the lunar surface, each side from twelve to fifteen kilometres long, would be visible from here by the aid of our telescopes."

It is more likely, however, that communication will be opened up with the people of Mars. Mars is only four million leagues away. It is older than the earth, smaller, lighter in weight, more quickly cooled—it is farther advanced than we in astral life, and everything leads us to believe that its intelligent races, whatever they are, are far superior to us. He even suggests that its inhabitants have already attempted to enter into communication with us. With the aid of a powerful telescope we can see anything on Mars that is not smaller than Sicily or Iceland. There are certain geometrical triangulations on its surface, and "men have sometimes observed luminous points which appear placed very regularly. It is possible that these points represent mountains covered with snow. However, if our neighbors wanted to address us, they could not do better than to trace lines of this kind. The supposition is a bold one, I confess; doubtless, these cousins of the sky concern themselves about us no more than we concern ourselves about them; but, in a word, if they should do so, they could go about it in this way."

M. Flammarion is an astronomer who does not flinch from putting questions from which most scientific men recoil in horror. For instance, he says:

"May there not exist between the planetary humanities psychic lives that we do not know of yet? We stand but at the vestibule of knowledge of the universe."

HOW CRIMINALS MAY BE DETECTED.

IN his essay on "Criminology" in the *New Englander and Yale Review*, Mr. Arthur Macdonald enumerates the following peculiarities in cranium structure which have been found to be characteristic of criminals: 1, a frequent persistence of the frontal median suture; 2, a partial effacement of the parietal or parieto-occipital sutures; 3, a frequency of the wormian bones in the regions of the median and lateral posterior fontanelles; 4, the development of the superciliary ridges, with the effacement, or even frequent depression, of the intermediary protuberance.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

A Woman's Right not yet Recognized.

THE *Economic Journal* (British) for December publishes Mr. Sidney Webb's valuable paper upon the differences of wages paid to men and women. Those who are disposed to maintain that women have no reason to complain of the treatment which they receive when they compete on equal terms with men will do well not to read this paper. It will disturb their equanimity and convince them that they are wrong. Mr. Webb says:

"Women clerks in the English Post-office perform exactly the same duties as some of the men clerks. In the Savings Bank Department they do unit for unit, precisely the same amount of work. In the ledger work, on which both men and women are still employed, the women are said to do the work much better, more carefully, more neatly; they are more conscientious, and perhaps too rigidly stick to rules and regulations, not exercising discretion. It has often been stated that they make fewer mistakes. But, as the following table shows, they receive much lower salaries."

SALARIES OF CLERKS IN THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Clerical Staff...	Second Division, Lower Grade.....	270-350 3d Class.....
Sup'r Clerical...	Second Division, Higher Grade.....	250-350 1st Class.....
Supervising Staff	310-500.....
Heads of Departments.....	625-900.....

Mr. Webb mentions, as a curious illustration of the idea that woman's work ought to be paid less because it is woman's work, is that the Treasury cut down the pay of a woman clerk employed on the Labor Commission from 42s. to 35s. per week on the ground that 42s. was a man's pay, whereas it was a woman who did the work, so she ought not to receive more than 35s. The following are Mr. Webb's practical conclusions:

"The following suggestions as to causes are only put forward tentatively, as affording some indication of the directions in which further study of the question is needed:

"(a) Custom and public opinion founded on the other causes, but more potent than them all, and prevailing in cases which they do not affect. Can be altered by (1) education of the public, especially as regards salaries paid by public bodies; (2) greater public influence of women; (3) removal of the other causes of inferiority of wage.

"(b) Lower standard, caused partly by a lower standard of life, both in physical needs and in mental demands, and partly by the presence of 'make-weights,' in the shape of assistance from family or husband. To be remedied by (1) teaching women to insist on a higher standard both of physical needs and mental demands; (2) greater independence of women; (3) change in public opinion.

"(c) Lower productivity either in quantity or quality, caused by insufficient training or deficient strength; aided by irregularity of work through sickness and lack of permanence through diversion by matrimony; and sometimes by greater incidental expenses of production through legal or social requirements, the difficulty of promoting women to the higher grades of work, or otherwise, the result of inferiority of work. To be remedied by (1) technical training for women; (2) greater independence among women; (3) equal treatment by law.

"(d) Lack of protective power, through failure to combine, want of adaptability, limited number of alternatives, and greater immobility. To be remedied by (1) better education of women; (2) greater freedom and independence; and (3) change in public opinion removing feminine disabilities.

"Summarizing roughly these suggestions, it may be said that women's inferiority of remuneration for equivalent work is, where it exists, the direct or indirect result, to a very large extent, of their past subjection; and that, dependent as it now mainly is upon the influence of custom and public opinion, it might be largely removed by education and combination among women themselves. I am inclined to hope most from a gradual spread of trade unions among women workers; and that even more in the direction of an increase in the efficiency of labor which trade unionism so often promotes than in the improvement in its remuneration arising merely from collective bargaining."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN ORATORY.

IN the *Young Man* for January, which is a singularly strong number, containing many articles of more than average interest, there is published an interview with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, under the title of "How to Conquer an Audience," by which the interviewer means how a speaker can best command the attention and lead captive the hearts of his audience. The following is a summary of what Mr. Hughes said, and on this subject, no doubt, Mr. Hughes is one of the highest authorities, for no one has more absolute control over those who listen to him than Mr. Hughes. The platform is his throne, there are none to dispute his authority. Mr. Hughes told his interviewer that—

"Other than moral qualities have little to do with that achievement.

"The first quality is *sincerity*

"Intense reality, thorough-going earnestness, I should regard as the very first qualification for the highest success as a public speaker.

"Be real: that is the first secret of victory.

"The second condition of success is *disinterestedness*. It is impossible to gain a permanent hold of the public ear unless the public believe that you are free from self seeking

"The self seeking speaker can never really succeed.

"I should say that the third great condition of

success in public speaking is *moral courage*, by far the rarest of all moral qualities.

"If you are afraid of your audience, you can no more direct them than a timid rider can control a high-spirited horse.

"There is nothing that commands a great audience so readily and so powerfully as utter fearlessness. That has been the secret of the great religious orators, who, realizing the presence of God, had no fear of man.

"Another great quality, which is intellectual rather than moral, is *lucidity*. All the greatest orators, both ancient and modern, have used great simplicity of speech. Demosthenes and Cicero were extremely plain and simple in their style of oratory. So are all the best speakers of our time. The great quality is not glitter or gaudiness, but intelligibility. A great crowd is half inclined to believe you without further ado if you only put your case plainly and luminously before it.

"I may mention one other primary quality of successful oratory, and that also is a moral one, and it is what I may call *geniality*—a certain good-humored *bonhomie*. There is a vein of wit or humor in every eminently successful speaker."

CO-OPERATIVE LUXURY.

IN the *New England Magazine* for January Mr. John Waterman describes the "Beaconsfield Terraces," an institution which goes a certain distance toward solving a huge and discouraging problem—the fate of the suburban resident. These terraces were erected in Brookline, the beautiful suburb of Boston, on land which had been only used for farming or desultory building. Their distinctive features were (1) that they were built in the best, most handsome and durable style, instead of the flimsy manner which the ordinary American interested in real estate seems to consider the thing; (2) especially their co-operative principle, each terrace consisting of half a dozen or a dozen houses, giving the outward appearance of a single very large building, but differentiated within to suit the most eager taste for that spice which comes from variety. Each terrace has also its stable building, where both livery and private horses are kept, the former to be obtained at a much cheaper rate than in the regular livery stables. One can also hire a coachman for any occasion if one has a horse and hasn't a husband or brother. There is also a club casino, where the children play in the day and the "old folks" dance at night. A boiler-house attached to each terrace furnishes heat on tap of an electric bell—by a steam-heating system that reads charmingly. One terrace owns a park of six acres with tennis-courts, playgrounds for children, and other nineteenth-century necessities.

"The residents enjoy," says Mr. Waterman, "the *summum bonum* of material comforts, with almost complete relief from the worries and cares of the average household. They have all the pleasures and

benefits of a large country estate without the care and trouble and expense of its maintenance."

Altogether, the enterprising originator of this system, Mr. Eugene R. Knapp, ought to be encouraged, and he has been by the immediate success of his undertaking. Of course, this is not a scheme for the relief of the submerged tenth; the houses are fitted up tastefully and even luxuriously; but for the unsheltered fraction of our population, which consists of comfortably off business men who have to be within half an hour of their office, it will be a boon, and a powerful aid toward rescuing them from the dubious mercies of the suburban land-improvement companies.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CARLYLE.

THE first part of what promises to be an exceedingly interesting series of papers appears in the *Contemporary* for January. Half a century ago, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, then a young man who had not enjoyed the advantage of imprisonment, made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle; and this friendship was kept up until Mr. Carlyle's death. From the letters which he received from Mr. Carlyle and from the notes of his conversations he is beginning his papers on conversations and correspondence.

THE GENIALITY OF CARLYLE.

We are glad to find Sir Gavan Duffy speaking a truthful word against the hideous exaggeration which prevails in certain quarters as to the temper of the Scotch philosopher. Sir Gavan Duffy says:

"It has been a personal pain to me in recent times to find among honorable and cultivated people a conviction that Carlyle was hard, selfish, and arrogant. I knew him intimately for more than an entire generation, as intimately as one who was twenty years his junior, and who regarded him with unaffected reverence as the man of most undoubted genius of his age, probably ever did. I saw him in all moods and under the most varied conditions, and often tried his impatient spirit by dissent from his cherished convictions, and I found him habitually serene and considerate; never, as so many have come to believe of his ordinary mood, arrogant or impatient of contradiction."

"IRELAND A NATION."

Of course there was a great difference between Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Duffy on the Irish question. Mr. Carlyle, for instance, was resolutely opposed to the favorite nationalist sentiment, "Ireland a Nation."

"Some friendly critic upbraids me, on one of these sheets, that I do not admit the Irish to be a nation. Really and truly that is the fact. I cannot find that the Irish were in 1641, are now, or, until they conquer all the English, ever again can be a nation, 'anything but an integral constituent part of a nation—any more than the Scotch Highlands can, than the parish of Kensington can.'"

He showed none of the savage ill-temper with

Repeal which some who consider themselves his representatives display in dealing with Home Rule. Mr. Carlyle wrote in 1845:

"When one reflects how, in the history of this world, the noblest human efforts have had to take the most confused embodiments, and tend to a beneficent eternal goal by courses they were much mistaken in, why should we not be patient even with Repeal? You I will, with little qualification, bid persevere and prosper, and wish all Ireland would listen to you more and more. The thing you intrinsically mean is what all good Irishmen and all good men must mean; let it come quickly, and continue forever."

THE SALVATION OF IRELAND.

Here is Mr. Carlyle's view of what should be done for the salvation of Ireland:

"Your Irish governing class are now actually brought to the bar; arraigned before heaven and earth of misgoverning this Ireland, and no Lord John Russell or 'Irish party' in Palace Yard, and no man or combination of men can save them from their sentence—to govern it better or to disappear and die."

"That you in Ireland, except in some fractions of Ulster, altogether want this, and have nothing but landlords, seems to me the fearful peculiarity of Ireland. To relieve Ireland from this; to at least render Ireland *habitable* for capitalists, if not for heroes; to invite capital and industrial governors and guidance (from Lancashire, from Scotland, from the moon, and from the Ring of Saturn)—what other salvation can one see for Ireland? The end and aim of all true patriotism is surely thitherward at present."

CARLYLE'S TENDERNESS.

Mr. Carlyle thrice visited Ireland, and on his third visit he had Mr. Duffy with him as his travelling companion. Of this Irish tour Sir Charles says:

"We travelled for six weeks on a stretch, nearly always *tête-à-tête*. If I be a man who has entitled himself to be believed, I ask those who have come to regard Carlyle as exacting and domineering among associates to accept as the simple truth the fact that during those weeks of close and constant intercourse, there was not one word or act of his to the young man who accompanied him unworthy of an indulgent father. Of arrogance or impatience not a shade. He was a man of genuine good nature, with deep sympathy and tenderness for human suffering, and of manly patience under troubles. In all the serious cares of life, the repeated disappointment of reasonable hope, in privation bordering on penury, and in long-delayed recognition by the world, he bore himself with constant courage and forbearance."

CARLYLE'S ORBITER DICTA.

A few sentences must be quoted from his literary judgments. Mr. Carlyle said

"You could get more meaning out of what Wordsworth had to say than from anybody else. Except

ing about poetry, he had more sense in him of a sound sort than any other literary man in England. He was a man of enormous head and great jaws of crocodile cast in a mould designed for prodigious work. Of Browning he said, nearly forty years ago, that he was one of the few men in literature of whom it was possible to expect something. Speaking of Shelley, he said that he was a windy phenomenon, a poor shrieking creature who has sung or said nothing that a serious man would be at the trouble of remembering. Of Walter Savage Landor he said he was a wild creature with fierce eyes, boisterous attitudes, uttering prodigious exaggerations on every topic that he turned up."

ALUMINIUM, THE METAL OF THE FUTURE.

IN the *Comopolitan* for January is told the story of scientific man's struggle during centuries to wrest from nature a great secret—if not a golden, what may be more important, an aluminium secret. The historian is Mr. Joseph W. Richards, a specialist in aluminium and author of the most exhaustive treatise extant on that subject.

THE DISCOVERY.

Aluminium—so called from its oxide, alumina, which in turn gets its name from being the base of alum—is two-fifths more abundant than iron, and is only exceeded in quantity by two elements of the earth's crust—oxygen and silicon. And yet the labors of the greatest chemists in the world, from the Middle Ages on, but succeed in 1824 in extracting a minute button of the pure metal! The French professor Henri St. Claire Deville was the fortunate man. His method was to pass aluminium chloride as vapor over melted potassium, which took out the chloride and left the new metal free.

"He found it to be a remarkably light metal, malleable, ductile, unaffected by air or water and by most acids except hydrochloric. He recognized, with what elation we can hardly conceive, that here was a metal particularly useful because of its lightness and its resistance to corrosion."

THE PRICE OF ALUMINIUM.

Devil's button cost more than its weight in gold, but during the next six years he so perfected his method that he was enabled to manufacture it on a commercial scale at a cost of \$8 per pound and a price of \$12. Strange to say, for the next twenty-five years there was no cheapening of the metal, and from 1860 to 1885 this French manufactory supplied practically the whole product of the world.

But the immense strides of electrical invention overtook this industry too. Six years ago the Messrs. Cowles, of Cleveland, Ohio, decomposed alumina directly by electricity, obtaining, however, an alloy, not the pure metal. Since then improvement after improvement in the process has been made, till to-day the price is 50 cents per pound, and it is manufactured in extensive establish-

ments in England, America, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

WHAT IT IS USED FOR.

Aluminium is "only two and a half times as heavy as water, while iron is seven and a half times, brass eight times, copper nine times, silver ten and a half times, lead eleven times, and gold nineteen times.

"Very noticeable, when compared with silver, is the fact that sulphurous vapors have not the slightest blackening effect on aluminium, while every one knows how unsightly they render silver or silver plating. . . . Again, the acids of the bodies have no effect on aluminium, so that surgeons use all sorts of instruments made of it with the greatest satisfaction as to cleanliness."

One of the principal uses will be for cooking utensils, for which its lightness, resistance to corrosive action, and great conductivity for heat peculiarly fit it. In the light of Mr. Richards' experience we are promised pies with more artistic bottom crusts than were ever possible in our lately sloughed-off age of iron.

In alloys, the new metal finds an especial field in the manufacture of astronomical instruments, field-glasses, etc.

"If," says Mr. Richards, "aërial navigation ever attains practical success these strong, light alloys will be the most important factors in solving the problem."

Value and Use of the Metal.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, in its magnificent special annual number, gives the most exhaustive and accurate information that is accessible upon the production of all the metals and minerals known to commerce. The following paragraph is from its article on aluminium:

"At the present time aluminium is being largely used to replace German-silver and high-grade brass, and for castings for very many purposes in light moving machinery and parts of apparatus where lightness is an important element. A large amount is also used in steel castings, aluminium now being regularly employed for this purpose in almost all the important steel foundries in the United States. It is the increase in demand from the foundrymen that has, perhaps, been the most marked during the past year. Pure aluminium is also making its way into a thousand-and-one uses that must eventually consume enormous quantities of it, as, for instance, canteens for soldiers, cartridge shells for smokeless powder, buckles and sword scabbards, and other military accoutrements—the German Government having purchased a considerable quantity of metal in the United States during the autumn for this purpose—wire for telegraph and telephone purposes, harness trimmings, surgical instruments and household utensils, for all of which uses it has demonstrated its fitness in an unequivocal manner."

Aluminium is a bluish-white metal, very malleable and ductile, and, after silver, copper and gold,

is the best conductor of both heat and electricity. The price of the metal has undergone great fluctuations during the last thirty years. Its value in 1855 was as high as \$90 a pound; in 1887 it had been reduced to \$5 a pound. During the last year aluminium had been sold in New York City, it is reported, as low as 90 cents a pound.

THE LAST DAYS OF BALMACEDA.

AN English resident in Chili writes a brief paper in *Blackwood's* for January on the fall of Balmaceda. It is very short, but vivid. He gives a very horrible account of the massacre of Lo Cafiaz, when one Chilean was tied to a tree, cut with swords, and then burned slowly to death with lighted paraffin. Notwithstanding this, he heroically refused during the one long hour of agony to betray the hiding-place of his employer. After all was over Balmaceda took refuge in the Argentine Legation.

"The one room in which Balmaceda lived was in a disused part of the house, led to by a private staircase, with a door at the foot which was always kept locked. His food was prepared by a trust-worthy woman-servant—the only person there, besides his hosts, who knew of his presence. To avoid suspicion, she went out and bought his food every day, and cooked it on a little spirit-lamp upstairs.

"Balmaceda wrote incessantly, occupying himself in making an exposition of his conduct and plan of government; but this he afterward destroyed.

"One day when the door at the foot of the staircase had been accidentally left open, the children of the house ran up, and, playing about, began noisily to thump on the locked door of his room. They little knew that behind it, revolver in hand, stood a desperate man, who, hearing the sounds, and living in constant terror of his life, thought that his hiding-place had been discovered by the people, and waited for death, determined to sell his life dearly. It was a dramatic contrast—the unconscious children at play on one side of the door, the fallen and desperate man, hidden in the darkness, on the other.

"But early on the morning of the 19th the sound of a shot was heard in his room, and on hurrying there Señor Uriburu found him lying on his bed, covered to the chest with a sheet, the revolver still in the nerveless fingers, and his head terribly shattered by the bullet, which had passed straight through the brain. He had killed himself in a most determined manner, for the left hand was also blackened with the powder, proving that while he held the trigger with one hand, he held the barrel with the other, lest it should slip and fail to destroy him. Death had been instantaneous. It proves his great force of will that he waited until the 18th of September had passed, and destroyed himself directly his full term of presidency had expired.

"When the Junta del Gobierno had been informed of his death it was resolved not to publish the event

until he should have been decently buried, to prevent outrage from the mob.

"With the utmost secrecy they managed to huddle his body into a coach and drive it that night to the cemetery, where an iron coffin was in waiting. And so in the darkness, hurriedly, and as if hiding some terrible crime, they buried the man who, less than a month before, had been the first in the land.

"It is a strange coincidence that Balmaceda committed suicide exactly one month after the massacre of Lo Cafiaz, on the same day and at the same hour, and he was secretly buried in the vault of a kindly friend who had shown the same charity to the body of one of the poor boys killed in that massacre. They both lie together now, judge and victim."

CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH POETS.

A Curious Muster-Roll.

MR. H. D. TRAILL, in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, gives a list of sixty-six English poets whose verse has been printed at least in Victoria's reign. We extract the list as a curiosity:

Arnold, Sir E.	Morris, L.
Austin, Alfred	Morris, W.
Barlow, George	Myers, E.
Beeching, H. C.	Myers, F. W. H.
Bevington, Louisa	Nichol, John
Blakie, J. A.	Noel, Roden
Blind, Mathilde	Palgrave, F.
Blunt, Wilfrid	Patmore, Coventry
Bridges, Robert	Payne, John
Brooke, Stopford	Pollock, W. H.
Buchanan, Robert	Raffalovich, M. A.
Clarke, Herbert	Ramsey, H. M.
De Vere, Aubrey	Robinson, A. Mary F. (Madame
Dobson, Austin	Darmesteter)
Dowden, Edward	Rodd, Rennell
Fane, Violet	Rossetti, Christina
Frewland, William	Rossetti, W. M.
Garnett, Richard	Sharp, William
Gosse, Edmund	Simcox, G. A.
Hake, T. Gordon	Stevenson, R. L.
Hamilton, Eugene Lee	Swinburne, A. C.
Henley, W. E.	Symonds, J. A.
Holmes, E. G. A.	Teoyson, Frederick
Ingelow, Jean	Todhunter, J.
Kemble, Frances A. (Mrs. Butler)	Tomson, Graham (Mrs.)
Lang, Andrew	Tynan, Katharine
Lefroy, E. C.	Waddington, Samuel
Locke-Lampson, F.	Watson, William
Mackay, Eric	Watts, Theodore
Marzials, Frank	Webster, Augusta
Meredith, George	Wilde, Oscar
Meynell, Alice (Mrs.)	Woods, Margaret (Mrs.)
Monkhouse, Cosmo	Yeats, W. B.

Mr. Traill maintains that at least fifty living Englishmen are able to speak in the veritable and authentic language of the poet. There has been nothing to compare to this general mastery of form in any former age.

THERE is a pleasantly-written paper in the *English Illustrated* for January on "Village Life in Olden Time," by Mr. Frederick Gale. It is a very curious and interesting feature of a phase of English life which has passed away.

WALCOTT BALESTIER AND "THE NAULAHKA."

THE last month of the old year brought a distinct loss to the world of letters in the death of Walcott Balestier, the very gifted young American writer. Mr. Balestier died in Dresden, of typhoid fever, at the age of thirty-one. If the judgment of the highest literary authorities in America, and, what is even more emphatic, in England, be worth anything, this event has blotted out a star which was destined to wax into the first brilliancy. And the personal qualities of this young American distinguished him even more than his widely-recognized literary abilities. He had but to come and see in order to conquer the most valued and unattainable favors that literary and social London could surrender.

His specific mission to Europe was as the agent of the United States Book Co., and, no less, as the partner of Mr. Heinemann in their scheme of the "English Library," in which they published Continental editions of English works in rivalry with the Tauchnitz editions. This venture is said to have been quite successful. Messrs. Heinemann and Balestier were the publication agents on the Continent for THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

It was rather his potential ability than the evidence already before the world which lead such men as Henry James and Edmund Gosse to predict a splendid future for young Balestier. Indeed, he seems to have presented the rare spectacle of a writer with the full consciousness of power, deliberately waiting for years of maturity in order to do the very best life-work. But he was far from being silent. At the age of twenty-three he produced his first novel; in the same year a life of James G. Blaine was dashed off in odd moments, and since then he has contributed short stories to *Harper's* and the *Century*. At least until the appearance of the novel which the *Century* has in hand from his pen, Balestier will be best known as the joint author with Rudyard Kipling of "The Naulahka," the brilliant serial novel now running in the last-mentioned magazine.

"THE NAULAHKA."

A "Story of West and East," it begins in the westernmost parts of the new West, in the small mining town of Topaz, Colorado. Here is the home of the heroine, whose individuality so far is contained in the determination she has formed to spend her existence trying to make the life of the Hindustani woman better worth living.

The hero is "Nick" Tarvin, genius of Topaz, and epitome of the dauntless, throbbing, rushing West, builder of towns, projector of railroads, founder of improvement companies, and boomer of gold mines, whose every word is real and fresh as it is apt to be slangy. He is head-over-heels in love with Kate, and scores probably the first failure of his life in trying to prevent her from going there. It is not that she isn't fond of him, but that she loves her dream of duty better.

One other desire of Tarvin's heart there is, next after Kate, to have the 3 C's railroad run through his native town and "make" Topaz. The 3 C's may be captured through its president's wife, and Tarvin, keen reader of human nature, finds that Mrs. Mutrie is to be captured through her passionate fancy for precious stones. In a supreme moment he promises to obtain for her the famous necklace of an Indian rajah, with pearls and rubies and diamonds of fabulous size—the Naulahka.

Kate, of course, is the other bird to be killed with this journey to the East. So we find this young man in India, at Rhatore in Rajputana, his mind set on two things—his sweetheart and the wonderful necklace. A more striking and picturesque contrast could not have been conceived than Tarvin at the court of a native Indian prince. Strength and weakness, heat and cold, life and death are hardly greater contrasts. But he of Topaz makes a conquest of the maharajah over the merits of a fox terrier and a revolver trick, and becomes, for the moment, an indispensable part of the royal economy.

About so far has the story progressed. It is to be presumed that the opening chapters on the American stage and the character and "make-up" of Tarvin throughout are the work of Mr. Balestier, while the shift to the East will now bring Mr. Kipling's pen to bear.

HENRY JAMES ON LOWELL.

THOSE who look into Henry James' *Atlantic Monthly* paper expecting to find an elaborate analysis and critical estimate of "James Russell Lowell" will be disappointed in so far; but the discursive essay which they will find is a charming substitute. We have had the same manly sympathy and appreciation that Mr. James shows in many previous tributes to Lowell, who, of course, commanded all but universal sympathy and admiration, but in this paper before us there is a masterly elegance, yet calm dignity of style, which marks it peculiarly appropriate and worthy of him who wielded "his largo prose pen" with such magic.

But though he begs off from the less welcome task of criticism, Mr. James must adopt certain points of view of his own.

A MAN OF LETTERS, FIRST.

"It was in looking at him as a man of letters that one got closest to him, and some of his more fanatical friends are not to be deterred from regarding his career as in the last analysis a tribute to the dominion of style. This is the idea that his name most promptly evokes to my sense; and though it was not by any means the only idea he cherished, the unity of his career is surely to be found in it. He carried style—the style of literature—into regions in which we rarely look for it; into politics, of all places in the world, into diplomacy, into stammering civic dinners and ponderous anniversaries, into letters and notes and telegrams, into every turn of the hour—absolutely into conversation, where, in-

deed, it frequently disguised itself as intensely colloquial wit."

MR. LOWELL AND LONDON.

This is more particularly the subject on which we feel Mr. James is the man of all men to dilate, and he does dilate so charmingly that it is a hard task to keep quotations within the limits of reason.

London, he says, is a "great personage," who plays with her courtiers. "She is the great consumer of spices and sweets; if I were not afraid of forcing the image I should say she is too unwieldy to feed herself, and requires, in recurring seasons, as she sits, prodigiously at her banquet, to be approached with the consecrated ladle. She placed this implement in Mr. Lowell's hands with a confidence so immediate as to be truly touching—a confidence that speaks for the eventual amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon race in a way that, surely, no casual friction can obliterate. She can confer conspicuity, at least, for the hour, so well that she is constantly under the temptation to do so; she holds a court for those who speak to her, and she is perpetually trying voices. She recognized Mr. Lowell's from the first, and appointed him really her speaker-in-chief. She has a peculiar need, which when you know her well you understand, of being eased off with herself, and the American Minister speedily appeared just the man to ease her."

"Mr. Lowell immediately found himself, whether to his surprise or no I am unable to say, the first of after-dinner speakers. It was perhaps somewhat to the surprise of his public there, for it was not to have been calculated in advance that he would have become so expert in his own country—a country sparing of feast-days and ceremonies. . . . It was a point of honor with him never to refuse a challenge, and this attitude, under the circumstances, was heroic, for he became a convenience that really tended to multiply occasions. It was exactly his high competence in these directions that constituted the practical good effect of his mission, the particular manner in which it made for civilization. It was the *revanche* of letters."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING FOLK UNITED IN HIM.

"Not only by the particular things he did, but by the general thing he was, he contributed to a large ideal of peace. We certainly owe to him (and by 'we' I mean both countries—he made the plural elastic) a mitigation of danger." The "common admiration" for him strengthened the bonds of peace. He knew how to work the spell which would quiet the "prying Furies" of international dissension. "The spell that worked upon them was simply the voice of civilization, and Mr. Lowell's advantage was that he happened to find himself in a supremely good place for producing it. He produced it both consciously and unconsciously, both officially and privately, from principle and from instinct, in the hundred spots, on the thousand occasions, which it is one of the happiest idiosyncrasies of English life to supply."

THE WASHINGTON "SPECIALS."

THERE is a readable article in the January *Cosmopolitan* by T. C. Crawford on "The Special Correspondents at Washington." Many people will be surprised to learn what influential and well-paid positions some of these gentlemen hold. These are the political correspondents, who are not required by the great papers they represent to spend their energies in describing matters and events of merely social importance. They must be men of sufficient cultivation, ability and tact to obtain the confidence, or at least the good will, of the great political leaders. The volubility of the lesser congressional fry will not suffice. Mr. Crawford takes pains to explain that the true inwardness of important affairs can only be obtained by going to the fountain-head. The "specials" are the only beings who can do this. Mere Congressmen can't. "I once heard," says Mr. Crawford, "an honest member of Congress say that he read the New York newspaper for the purpose of finding out what was going on in the House of Representatives."

"SECRET" SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

There is something *naïve* in the way this writer proves the infallibility of those great institutions, the New York Associated Press and the United Press.

"The executive sessions of the Senate are supposed to be secret. Their proceedings are held behind closed doors, while Senators are pledged by their honor not to mention a word of what takes place behind them. Yet the two news services can always be trusted, in the event of any session of importance, to furnish an accurate report of what takes place, even to a record of the votes cast in a close or exciting contest."

ELECTRICITY GALORE.

The stereotyped exciting incident of two rival newspaper men madly racing for the same wire, the successful one setting the operator at work on the Old Testament while his despatch is getting written—all this must be banished to the dusky realms of tradition. For now each chief correspondent has his own private wire running to his editorial room in New York or Chicago or Cincinnati. And outside, the large telegraph offices have been organized so elaborately that it would hardly be a possible feat to "stick" them. The Washington office of the Western Union alone has sent out over 400,000 words in a single evening.

"I once gave Mr. Young, the chief of the Western Union's operating-room, a public document containing 15,000 words. Under the conditions given, the document could be had for only half an hour. It was not possible to copy it, and the document could not be marked or disfigured in any way. Mr. Young took this precious paper, separated deftly its numerous leaves, distributed it through his great office, and in twenty-five minutes' time the 15,000 words were on the register in New York, and the document, without a spot upon it, was restored to its owner."

NERVES AND COLLEGE GIRLS.

IN the January *Atlantic* Annie Payson Call touches an important theme in her paper on "The Greatest Need of College Girls." She points out that while the woman's college proper has been modelled after the traditional and existing college for men, the former has failed lamentably in one fundamental department—physical culture. While the authorities that be of our great men's colleges have all they can do to restrain students from over-indulgence in athletics, the gymnasia of Vassar, of Smith, and of Wellesley are ill-attended, inadequate in their influence, are *bêtes noires* to the college woman; "they take up too much time."

THE NECESSITY OF RELAXATION.

"It does not require acute perception to find the greatest physical need among women in our schools and colleges. A collective need is most often an exaggeration of the average individual shortcoming. No one who has been an inmate of a large college for women will deny the general state of rush and hurry which prevails there. 'No time,' is the cry from morning until night. Worry and hurry mark the average condition of the school-girl. If she is not hurried or worried herself, through the happy possession of a phlegmatic temperament, she cannot entirely resist the pressure about her. The spirit of the place is too strong for an individual to be in it and not of it. The strain is evident in the faces of students and teachers. It is evident in the number who annually break down from over-study. More pitifully evident is it in those who have not wholly broken down, but are near enough the verge of disaster to have forgotten what a normal state of mind and body is."

This rush through life with its casual—and consequent—accompaniments of morbid conscience and self-consciousness is wracking the mothers of an already too nervous race. The writer before us has no hesitation in ascribing the superiority of English women's colleges over our own to the more robust physical conditions of students in the former. But it would be actually a minor evil if it were only that our Vassar and Wellesleys did not produce a Miss Fawcett once in a while. It is when this nervous, over-wrought college graduate, who has rushed and trembled through three years of examinations, is wedded to a likewise rushing, nervous, over-wrought American business man, that the great evil comes; when they become the parents of small nerve-bundles, who will hurry through life as their father and mother did, only a little more so—that is the misery of it.

WHAT A MODEL COLLEGE WOULD DO.

"Let us suppose a school started in the United States, having in its scheme a distinct intention of eliminating all hurry and worry, and training girls to a normal state of active repose. Suppose that to be the main idea of the school. To get rid of the 'no-time' fever the teachers would need to

accept the fundamental principle that it is not the acquisition of knowledge, but the training of power to think, which is the justification of school or college. A girl can at most gain in her school life but an iota of the knowledge which is possible to her, but she can gain the power of acquiring knowledge. . . . When a girl feels rushed she begins to lose mental power in proportion, however well she may seem to work at any one time.

"There must be vigorous exercise, plenty of food carefully chosen, long sleeping-times; a friendly attitude and perfect confidence between students and teachers must be cultivated, but without emotionalizing." Then "there still remains for our school a distinct power to cultivate, a power to be gained through repose: not a forced, a studied, or a flabby repose, but a natural repose which is self-forgetful and often delightfully active."

The writer's practical suggestions and hints as to how this regenerating "freedom" is to be attained are most valuable. She outlines the work of a class in physical culture. In its exercises, she lays the greatest stress on the systematic cultivation of rhythmic deep breathing. In the calisthenic or other exercises for "suppling up" the joints and muscles the motions should never have a suspicion of nervous jerkiness, but should only be rapid when rapidity comes with a natural ease.

THE FOUR HUNDRED OF WARD M'ALLISTER.

IN the new monthly, the *Beacon*, there is a rather sensible disquisition on a phase of New York society life. Mr. Chauncey Van Hudson is the writer, and he calls his paper "A View of the Four Hundred."

NOT BRILLIANT, BUT THEY ARE GOOD.

Mr. Van Hudson hastily sketches the former state of purity of the Knickerbocker aristocracy and its subsequent survival, in spite of certain influences of people who wore their "Van" at the wrong end. It is somewhat interesting to note that in the good old days, too, the West End of London and its denizens were worshipped quite as at present.

Then this writer gives his "view" of the Four Hundred. He thinks that they are innocuous.

"Uninteresting, alas! they ordinarily are. Their conversation is of triviality trivial. For art and literature they usually care not at all. An opera box with them is a place in which to show dresses or persons, receive callers and chatter banalities. And there is nothing more noticeable about their gorgeous houses than the unused look of the books in the library. But at the same time they are virtuous. And another good point about these women is that they generally accept bad fortune gracefully." And our attention is called, too, to the somewhat dubious charitable labors of the gilded feminine youth.

AND THEY ARE HEALTHY.

Mr. Hudson thinks that, like their English exemplars, the Knickerbocker youth of both sexes are

robust and healthy. Drag bunts, polo, pigeon-shooting and the like do not, he points out, go with excessive dissipation. As for the maiden, "she plays games, rides, walks and swims, and the display of feminine terror is to her the worst possible bad form. So, also, is it bad form to pretend, as women pretended a generation or so ago, that it was unfeminine to eat heartily. On the contrary, if it falls to one's lot to lunch one of these damsels a thoroughly safe order is a sirloin steak and a bottle of claret; her mother would probably have preferred an ice or some tea."

THE HEBREW MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.

AMONG the most striking of the facts which Richard Wheatley relates in his *Century* article on "The Jews in New York" are some statistics of their business importance. The Hebrew population of about 250,000 give the following results.

"Dry and fancy goods absorb the energies of 514 firms, the aggregate rating of whose capital is \$58,000,000. Names of proprietors are as familiar in the mouth as household words to multitudes of shoppers.

"In the manufacture and sale of clothing—Mr. Max Cohen, editor of the *American Hebrew*, being the authority—there are 264 firms with \$24,000,000 capital; 81 firms, with over \$7,000,000 invested in business, are in the cloth trades; 169 firms, with \$12,000,000 invested, make and sell hats and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Tobacco and smokers' articles engaged the attention of 163 firms possessed of \$15,500,000 capital in 1890, while 94 firms, with \$10,000,000 capital, are pre-eminent in the wine and liquor trade. Jewelry, precious stones, and optical goods employ the activities of 133 firms and the power of \$8,500,000. Leather findings and hides are but little less acceptable objects of commerce, judging from the 83 firms with nearly \$7,000,000 of capital that deal in them. So is it with paints and glass, bought and sold by 38 firms, with a capital of nearly \$6,000,000. Furniture, bedding, and upholstery statistics furnish the names of 37 firms whose \$2,750,000 are utilized in the production and sale of these articles. Seventy-four persons or firms have invested about \$5,000,000 in the meat business, and 416 about \$37,500,000 in miscellaneous trades. The average rating of capital controlled by all these 2,018 merchants is \$207,388,000.

"In no city have the Jews been more successful as traders than in New York. Of the 400 buildings on Broadway from Canal Street to Union Square the occupants of almost all are Hebrews, over 1,000 wholesale firms out of a total of 1,200 being of that race. Hebrew firms also predominate on the streets contiguous to Broadway within the territory named. Nor elsewhere have they been more successful, on the whole, as bankers and financiers. The 35 firms whose average rating in 1890 was over \$13,000,000, but whose available capital is, in all probability,

\$100,000,000 or more, include the names of Seligman, Haigarten, Wormser, Lazard, Scholle, Kuhn, Loeb, Schiff, Ickelheimer, Speyer, Schafer, and many others, some of whom are more conspicuous for philanthropy and patriotism than for wealth.

"Holdings of real estate by the Jews in New York are estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and five-eighths of the transfers are said to be for their account."

A GOOD TIME COMING.

THERE are some rather attractive thoughts in a short paper, "The New Civilization Depends on Mechanical Invention," contributed by Dr. W. T. Harris to the *Monist*.

He considers that the printing-press and the steam-engine are the necessary stepping-stones to music, poetry, architecture, sculpture, painting—"these fine arts portraying man's victory over wants and necessities."

THE INCREASE OF COMFORT.

But more striking is the optimistic view which Dr. Harris takes of the constant increase in individual and collective production, and the results we are to expect therefrom.

"The average production of man, woman, and child in the United States increased in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880 from about 25 cents per day to 40 cents per day—an increase of over 60 per cent. This means the production of far more substantial improvements for human comfort. Finer dwellings, better roads and streets, fences for lands, drainings and levelings, and the processes necessary to bring wild land under cultivation, artificial supplies of water and gas, the warehouse and elevators, and the appliances of commerce, and, finally, the buildings and furnishings of culture, including churches, schools, libraries, museums, asylums, and all manner of public buildings. Great Britain, the leading nation in commerce and manufactures, according to the returns for 1888, distributed comfortable incomes of \$1,000 and upward to each family of 30 per cent. of the entire population, and the remaining 70 per cent. averaged \$485 per annum (for each family). France provided incomes of \$1,300 per annum for 24 per cent. of its families. This shows what great capitalists are doing for the creation and distribution of wealth. Italy showed by its income returns that less than 2 per cent. received incomes of \$1,000 and upward, while 98 per cent. of the families averaged less than \$300 income. Italy makes little use of steam power and labor-saving machines."

SOCIALISM UNNECESSARY.

To such an extent is this geometrical progression of production raising the standard of living in the countries that most foster mechanical invention, that Dr. Harris believes society will need no revolutionizing.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for January contains fourteen articles, four of which, "The Pope and the Future of the Papacy," by Professor Geffcken, "Theological Education and its Needs," by Dr. Briggs, and the two papers on the Louisiana lottery by Judge Frank McGloin and Mr. John C. Wickliffe, are reviewed among the Leading Articles.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

Mr. Joseph B. Bishop gives a good summary of the progress of ballot reform in this country. Thirty-three States have now adopted the secret ballot. Twenty-six, according to Mr. Bishop, have passed good laws; three—California, Connecticut, and New Jersey—poor laws; and one, Maryland, a fair law. Of the two principal forms of ballots adopted by these States, the alphabetical blanket-ballot and the party-group blanket-ballot, he regards the alphabetical arrangement as the more desirable.

THE LATE CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

The crisis in Brazil which resulted in the overthrow of President de Fonseca had its origin, according to Courtenay De Kalb's account in this number, in a contest between the Administration and Congress over the drafting of a currency bill. The conflict was precipitated by the refusal of the President to sign the "Incompatibility Bill," which provided that no one should hold a state and a federal office at the same time. "The veto was an act of stubbornness born of the lamentable policy of systematic opposition then prevailing. Congress secured a two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the veto, by excluding the vote of Senator Pedro Paulus Fonseca, the President's brother, who, as Governor of Alagoas, was said to be deeply interested in the result. Negotiations for a reconciliation between Congress and the executive which had been pending were instantly broken off. Congress next retaliated by passing a bill denying the right of veto to the President."

This act on the part of Congress was held by the President to be in direct violation of the Constitution, and he forthwith dismissed the National Assembly on the grounds of incompetency. "There appears to have been no intention," says Mr. De Kalb, "of doing more than to carry the question to the people, but an uprising similar to those which had driven three monarchs from the helm of Brazilian affairs forestalled the decision of the ballot-box." The Republic asserted itself and the dictator resigned.

REPEAL OF THE SILVER LAW OF 1890.

Mr. George S. Coe contends that the silver law of 1890 "is not reciprocal in its operations, because the Government, in doing business as a banker, does not deal with its customers, the public, upon equal terms. It buys silver bullion at market prices, paying for the same in currency notes, but when a holder of the notes desires to redeem them he can get back only silver coins containing a uniform but much smaller amount of silver than the market value in bullion given for them, and therefore the notes are not redeemed at cost. The silver consequently accumulates in the Treasury at the rate of four and a half millions of dollars per month and there lies buried—a torpid and useless mass, with no practical provision for its release." For these reasons he holds that the law should be repealed.

THE BRUSSELS TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. Lambert Tree gives an outline of the work performed by the International Conference which met in Brussels a few months ago for the purpose of considering measures for the suppression of the African slave-trade. The treaty framed by the conference is now before the United States Senate for ratification, and upon the action of this country, it is asserted, rests chiefly the responsibility for its life or death. The treaty, in general, authorizes the adoption of rigorous measures for the suppression of the traffic in all its forms. It provides for the punishment of slave dealers and for the liberation of the victims wherever found, for the restriction of the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to slave hunters, for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives and for the establishment of stations of information and control in the slave country.

Under the terms of the treaty the United States is not called upon to take any active part in the repressive measures provided for, "further than to guard its own flag from abuse by slavers in the manner regulated by the treaty; to lend its co-operation by appropriate legislation to the prevention of the introduction of fire-arms and ammunition into the interdicted region; and to provide for the punishment of any of its own citizens who may be caught participating in the slave-trade."

APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS.

General Henry W. Slocum furnishes some valuable information regarding the amount expended by various countries in pensions. As against over \$100,000,000 appropriated each year for pensions by the United States, Great Britain expends for this purpose \$25,000,000, France \$30,000,000, Germany and Austria each less than \$15,000,000, and Russia about \$18,000,000. In sum the pension-roll of the United States is as great as those of England, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia combined.

THE HEALTH OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE WAR.

From his necessarily incomplete investigations as to the average effect of military service upon the health and longevity of the men who constituted the armies of the United States and of the Confederacy in the war of 1861-65, Dr. John S. Billings finds that "while the health of some men has been improved by their military service, even to the preservation of lives that would have been lost had the owners remained exclusively in civil life, the health of the average veteran has been deteriorated by his service, and that he suffers more from illness and has a somewhat less expectation of life than other men of his age."

The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, makes an article out of the important heresy trials which have taken place from time to time in the history of the Church in this country, giving especial attention to the recent case of Dr. Briggs.

THE *Beacon* is the name of a new magazine, the first copy of which appears for January. It proposes to devote itself to "Religion, Literature, Music, and Art," and to the reproduction of rare manuscripts. Annexed to Dr. Charles F. Deems' "Life of Washington" and William Evarts Benjamin's paper on "Washington Manuscripts" are two dozen pages of the first President's prayers, reproduced in *fac-simile*.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

BESIDES the two contributions on the power of the Speaker, by Congressmen Mills and Reed, and the paper on "The Pardoning Power," by ex-Governor Hill, which have been selected as Leading Articles, the *North American Review* contains the following other articles of note.

THE FRENCH NOVEL.

Andrew Lang replies to Mme. Adam's article on the French novel which appeared in an earlier number, holding that "French fiction exaggerates much in French life that is evil, and omits much that is noble; thus its picture cannot be correct; yet, on the whole, novels show what way the popular wind blows, and help a little to produce the modes of action and sentiment which they describe."

WAGES IN MEXICO.

M. Romero, Mexican minister to the United States, combats the prevailing idea that restrictions should be placed on this country's trade with Mexico, on account of the lower wages paid labor in that country. Wages are lower in Mexico than in this country, he admits, but, on the other hand, he holds that transportation in that broken country is more expensive, and that the working capacity of the Mexican laborers is not so great. The causes which he gives for the inferior working capacity of the Mexican laborer are: 1, That he is not so well fed and paid as his brother in this country; 2, that he generally works until he is exhausted, and his work is not, therefore, so productive; 3, that he is not, on the whole, so well educated as the average laborer in the United States; and, 4, that he has fewer wants to satisfy, and therefore less inducement to work.

NEW YORK AND LONDON "SLUMS."

Lady Henry Somerset, in her paper, "The Darker Side," draws a comparison between life in the poorer districts of New York with that in the "slums" of London. New York, in her opinion, has the advantage of London in three respects. "New York's quorum of submerged poor is smaller, they are individually more self-reliant, their women are more self-respecting. And yet so wretchedly is this class housed that all these advantages seem to be in a fair way of being lost in the vice of the system that herds them together."

THE BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR.

Each of the seven well-known persons asked to name in this number the best book of the year makes a different selection. Sir Edwin Arnold has been most forcibly impressed by Emil Zola's "La Bête Humaine." Gail Hamilton regards the legal documents in "The Maybrick Case" as not only the "best book of the year," but as the most impressive work that she has ever seen. Agnes Repplier selects Oscar Wilde's volume of four essays, "Intentions." Amelia Barr has read with most profit the "Life and Letters" of Rev. Adam Sedgwick. The most important theological work of the year, in the estimation of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, is the Bampton lectures of Canon Chyene on the "Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter, in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religions." Julien Gordon eliminates from the yearly output Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Justice," part fourth of his "Principles of Ethics," and Dr. William A. Hammond names the "Century Dictionary."

IN the *Arena* for January Mr. D. G. Watts characterizes Walt Whitman as the "ugly duckling of American literature," at whom "all barnyard fowls—those who have never flown over the fence of conventionality—peck."

But are they not unawares, he asks, ill-treating a "beautiful swan?" He says of Mr. Whitman further:

"Verily, a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. America has been slow to acknowledge Whitman's great merits, but in England he has already taken a high position. It is a shame that the country Whitman loves so well, and whose future grandeur and noblest aspirations he constantly celebrates, should withhold her praise, and that encouragement should first come to him from a land to some extent out of sympathy with his aims and teachings. Recognition long delayed should no longer be withheld. He still lingers among us, and there is yet time for the *amende honorable*." One might well wish, just at this juncture, that the disappointed life might pass out with what cheer of praise might be bestowed, even regardless of merits, but Whitman seems likely to remain for some time at least "the inventor of literary formlessness," as a contemporary, who has been recognized, calls him. The frontispiece of the *Arena* is a portrait of the poet.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for January is a good number, with several articles of more than ordinary interest, some of which are noticed elsewhere.

HYPNOTISM AND HUMBUG.

Dr. Ernest Hart reprints his recent address at Toynbee Hall. Dr. Hart takes up his parable against all manner of occult investigation, and even telepathy is to him a silly attempt to revive the failures and impostures of the past. He maintains that the clairvoyance of hypnotized persons is pure imposture. He gives very extraordinary instances in which people can be hypnotized into sleep, and he mentions that in Austria a law has been passed for the shoeing of horses under mesmerism. If you stand in front of a horse so that it has to look at you fixedly, it becomes mesmerized. Dr. Hart himself had only too great success in putting a girl to sleep by telling her to look at a candle which he declared he had mesmerized. The worst of it was that she went to sleep whenever she saw him afterward, no matter how much he willed that she should not do so.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Lord Albemarle has an interesting paper which brings up to date the story of the efforts which have been made to transmit power by electricity. He makes out a good case for the utilization of water-falls to drive electric launches. The Sprague Motor Company in America utilizes it for mining purposes. He thinks there are several systems by which trams can be successfully worked by electricity. Electrical pumps in mines is also another field in which great progress has been made. He thinks that the general Government should have power to interfere whenever the power reserved to local authorities is exercised in an arbitrary manner.

FEDERATION FOR NAVAL DEFENCE.

Lord Brassey deals with this subject in a paper the gist of which may be gathered from the following sentence:

"If the colonies were prepared to contribute by millions of sterling to the cost of maintaining the army and navy, the taxpayers of the mother-country would probably be well content to accept some extensive modifications in the constitutional functions of the House of Commons. Proposals to create an Imperial Council of Foreign Affairs and Defence might then be received with favor. But the time has not yet come for sweeping changes. We can profitably occupy ourselves with plans

for combining resources and co-operating for mutual protection against external foes."

He concludes with a word in favor of the federation of the English-speaking peoples.

THESE GOOD BARRANIANS.

Prince Krapotkin, having already shown how the principle of brotherly communism has been practised for thousands of years by the animals, is now vindicating the reputation of the barbarian. This is his account of the process of evolution in the early stages of our history:

"When the clan organization began to break up, the village community, based upon a territorial conception, came into existence. This new institution, which had naturally grown out of the preceding clan one, permitted the barbarians to pass through a most disturbed period of history without being broken into isolated families which would have succumbed in the struggle for life. New forms of culture developed under the new organization: agriculture attained the stage which it hardly has surpassed until now with the great number; the domestic industries reached a high degree of perfection. The wilderness was conquered, it was intersected by roads covered with swarms thrown off by the mother-communities. Markets and fortified centres, as well as places of public worship, were erected. The conceptions of a wider union, extended to whole stems and to several stems of various origin, were slowly elaborated."

A GOOD WORD FOR PURITANISM.

The Rev. Samuel A. Barnett has gone round the world, and has written a most interesting article, entitled "Man, East and West," in which he tells us, among other things, that he never felt so much sympathy with men who killed tyrants as he did in California. His account of India is very interesting. He thinks that all the Hindoos need to realize is the Christ whom Cromwell and our fathers followed into battle. As one result of his tour he has an increased respect for the human race. But the chief lesson that he has learned is that the Puritan spirit is the right spirit. He says:

"The devout Indian helps him to see in the versatile Japanese a capacity for religion. The pushing American makes him more hopeful about the saddened Indian, and the stable Chinaman opens his eyes to see new qualities in the Japanese. All together help him better to understand his own neighbors. At the same time, he is conscious how all come short of the standard of true manhood. All want more principle, that love of righteousness, that fear of God, which makes character strong and homes happy. All need the lesson taught by Puritans, from Moses down to Gordon."

"I return, therefore, more inclined to believe in my neighbor's own strength to help himself, and more shy of schemes which profess to help him. I would give men more responsibility; but, on the other hand, I am more inclined to ally myself with those teachers who have the Puritan spirit, who in season and out of season are conscious of law, and who in some language preach 'Cling to principle. Righteousness is the first thing.'"

TAXES AND TRANSPORT.

Mr. W. M. Acworth reviews M. Colson's work, "Transports et Tariffs;" his article is full of information and suggestion. Incidentally he describes the French law under which streets are widened, which is known as the obligation to set back. When a local authority has decided that a street needs to be widened, it is not allowed to repair the buildings which project beyond the line to which the street has to be widened. When they fall out of repair they are ordered to be pulled down as dangerous,

and the owner is then compelled to give up for public use the land on which the projecting portion stands.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The only other article is Lord Grey's paper on "Protection, Free Trade, and Fair Trade," in which he maintains that the policy of commercial treaties adopted in 1860 gave new life to the old belief in the advantages of protection. Diplomacy, he thinks, will never do anything to reduce tariffs. What England should do is to return to the free-trade policy in its entirety, and get rid of the policy initiated by the commercial treaties of 1860.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for January gives the first place to a readable and on the whole sensible article by Sir Herbert Maxwell, on the rural voter. Sir Herbert sees clearly that the time has gone by for ignoring the serfs of the soil, and his article is noteworthy, if for nothing else, for the demand which it contains that the agricultural laborer should have the Saturday half-holiday.

"A reduction of hours of labor in agricultural districts might be carried out without disadvantage to the employer. Even where this is not found to be practicable, a strong effort should be made to establish the weekly half-holiday. It is a cruel and dangerous error to despise the desire for physical and intellectual recreation natural to men in all stations; and the well-meant attempts to found village libraries, to organize lectures, choral societies, Primrose League fetes for the amusement or instruction of the working classes, will prove futile so far as farm servants are concerned, unless one afternoon in the week can be saved for them out of the exigency of agriculture."

AS TO STATE INSURANCE.

He has also the following suggestion to make as to state insurance:

"Probably the most effective means of improving the position of agricultural laborers in this respect will be found in a voluntary plan of assisted insurance, similar to the German compulsory scheme, in which one-third of the premium is paid by the state, one-third by the employer, and one-third by the workman. Further, without invoking state interference, if landlords, farmers, and laborers in each county were to come under an agreement to contribute to a county superannuation fund, or to bear each a third of the workman's contribution to the superannuation fund of approved friendly societies, the expense to each class would hardly be felt, and ultimately there would be a marked effect on the poor-rate."

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. L. Agar Ellis delivers himself of the following vigorous denunciation of the Irish local-government bill which has been promised for next session:

"What the Government are about to ask their party to do is this: First, to abolish a system which has not only worked admirably, but has never been objected to, except on the score of sentiment. Secondly, to create a body in whom they have no confidence—who, they declare, will not do the work as well as it is now done. Thirdly, to ostracise a class or classes in county business—for it is not only the gentlemen who will be cut out of the management of county business. The bettermost farmers and every Protestant will be sent to the right-about."

Lady Colin Campbell writes characteristically on domestic decoration in an article the note of which is that English ladies decorate their drawing-rooms on the principle on which the bower bird ornaments its nest, namely,

by sticking into it any bright sticks, straws, shells, or buttons that it may come across.

Mr. Kebbel, writing on the greatness of Pitt, says that Lord Rosebery's "Life of Mr. Pitt" is one of the best books of his kind:

"Lord Rosebery has a natural literary grace which a little cultivation would raise to a high level of excellence, while throughout we are conscious of that nameless charm which tells us that we are in the presence of a mind of no ordinary depth and strength."

Mr. W. Earl Hodgson has rather an amusing article upon "Men of Letters and the State." It is devoted to a criticism of Mr. Besant's demand that men of letters should receive more recognition at the hands of the state, and should be regarded as suitable recipients for peerages. Mr. Hodgson maintains that there is no need for this because the peers, who, Lord Beaconsfield used to declare, read nothing, are the most literary class in the community. "It is not necessary to write a book in order to become a man of letters."

ENGLISH MONETARY QUESTIONS.

Mr. A. Egmont Hake, in an article upon "Mr. Goschen's Mission," thus states his own specific for prevention of panics:

"Legal-tender £1 and 10s. notes should be issued by the Government itself, in such a way as to leave the banking of the country uninflated and unaffected. The Government should use these notes in all its disbursements, including the payment of interest on the national debt, except, of course, in the instances when payment of notes would be inconvenient. By receiving taxes in both gold and notes, and only paying in notes, the coin circulation would be gradually, to a large extent, replaced by notes."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Julia Cartwright writes pleasantly about Danbury, a beautiful corner of Essex. Mr. J. G. Alger has a paper on "Women in the Reign of Terror," the period during which 177 women were executed. Mr. J. E. Gore discusses "The Mystery of Gravitation," that unsolved problem, as to how it is that matter attracts at a distance and repels when in close proximity. Mr. E. T. Buckland gossips pleasantly about "Men-Servants in India." The article "Among the Books" is to be the first of a critical series of studies of new books written with equal freedom from "perfunctory panegyric and censorious carping."

THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.

WITH the new year comes Number 1, Volume I., of the *Philosophical Review*, whose title sufficiently explains the aim of the magazine. The editor is Professor J. G. Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University.

In a "Prefatory Note" Mr. Schurman calls attention to the fact that in America philosophy alone among the sciences and arts is without an official organ. He considers that the American nation is peculiarly fitted by its character and surroundings to do great work in the domain which his journal is to represent, and to support this view he draws an ingenious parallel between the Americans and the ancient Greeks, the most philosophical thinkers that the world has seen.

The *Philosophical Review* is to be published bi-monthly. The co-operation of most of the foremost philosophical teachers and writers of America and many of those of Great Britain and the European continent has, it is announced, already been secured by its editors. It is handsomely printed and neatly bound.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE first and last papers in the *Contemporary Review* are noticed elsewhere. The others are of varied interest. Mr. Frank H. Hill's "Revival of Henry the Eighth" is one of the few semi-theatrical papers which have appeared in the *Contemporary Review*.

THE LONDON WATER COMPANIES.

Mr. Archibald E. Dobbs, the indefatigable, having rested for some years from his labors, now returns, like a giant refreshed, to the attack upon the London water companies, which raise a revenue from the metropolis of £1,790,000, of which £647,000 goes in working expenses, while the remainder goes in dividends. Mr. Dobbs reviews the legal rights, privileges, and obligations which affect the companies first as a whole, and then which affect them as separate corporations. He winds up with illustrations of the illegal charges which are at present enforced whenever possible by the companies. The instances which he gives are likely to encourage the householder to make a fight against extortion, for the water companies seem to be constantly trying it on, and when resisted, often do not appear to defend their charges in the police court.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES AND LORD WOLSELEY.

There is little love lost between the war correspondent and the commanding general, and in his article on the "Failure of the Nile Campaign" Mr. Archibald Forbes takes occasion to let Lord Wolseley have it as hot as he knows how. "Every one knows," says Mr. Forbes, "that the campaign to rescue General Gordon was a failure, but no one who has not studied the long-delayed 'Official History of the Campaign,' carefully 'revised' as that work has been, can have a conception how profound an utter that failure was. The whole business was one of amazing amplitudes, of strange miscalculations, of abortive facts, of waste of invaluable time, of attempted combinations which, devised in ignorance of conditions, were never within measurable proximity of consummation, of orders issued only to be changed and dispositions indicated only to be altered, of lost opportunities, wrecked transport, and squandered supplies."

The fault, of course, was Lord Wolseley's, or, as Mr. Forbes calls him, "the commanding general." He did not discover the necessity of a camel corps until it was too late, and then he muddled things. Mr. Forbes asserts that Lord Wolseley might have extricated Gordon a fortnight before the fall of Khartoum, if he had not allowed end to be subordinate to means, and had been ready in expedients to relieve the situation thus created.

THE LAST ARTICLE OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

The Bishop of Carlisle's last article is entitled "Probability and Faith." His closing words are as follows:

"And hence the general conclusion at which I arrive and which it is the purpose of this article to recommend and enforce, is this, that probability and faith have been joined together by God, and must not be in any way put asunder."

"A rational acceptance of the probable, accompanied, or rather inspired, by a divine element of faith, may be regarded as constituting the higher life of man, somewhat as body and soul combine to constitute humanity. Each needs the other, and it is when the two co-exist and co-operate without friction or interference that health and happiness result."

HOW THE FRENCH WOULD SOLVE THE ENGLISH LAND QUESTION.

The Rev. W. Tuckwell describes a visit of investigation which he recently paid to France in order to ascertain

how the rural population fares across the Channel. He gives an account of his discoveries in a brief paper, entitled "Village Life and Politics in France and England." The picture is very highly colored; he describes, for instance, a market gardener near Paris, who employs fifteen men on two acres of land devoted to growing asparagus, out of which he makes an annual profit of a thousand pounds:

"Questioning everywhere innkeepers, wayfarers, fellow-travellers in hotel and railway carriage, we met with unbroken testimony to the prosperity, freedom, thrift, of the laboring peasant, as due to the facility of acquiring land at will and cheaply, consequent on the extinction of great land-owners at the Revolution, and the centrifugal distribution of the soil which followed it."

In England, says Mr. Tuckwell, the peasantry is miserably housed, underpaid, servile, despairing; in France he is decent, well-to-do, independent, hopeful. The French village commune is what our English parish council will be. The councils are elected for five years by all the villagers twenty years old and upward, in the proportion of one councillor for every hundred of the population. The councillors choose a mayor from among themselves, and they control sanitation, public-houses, the octroi, poor-relief—everything except the church and the school. Next month Mr. Tuckwell will give us a companion picture in contrast, which will show us the miserable state of things in an English rural district.

THE DANGER BEFORE LABOR.

In the story entitled "A New Capitalist" Mr. Francis Adams preaches his favorite doctrine of the necessity of cultivating intelligence, at all costs and all hazards, as the first thing needful. Mr. Adams says:

"Labor shows us in Australia, where it is alone yet powerful enough to have anything like a free hand, what it is really after, and the civilization which it rules will be a hell of mediocrity, pululating into corruption and decadence; at best a China, at worst an easy prey for the first incursion of a more vigorous stock. It will not advance us one step toward the true civilization, not to say toward the resolution of the great human problem. Already the labor men decree that none but a labor man shall stand by them. Do you guess what that means? It means that the masses are to 'run' talent and genius tomorrow, just as the classes 'run' them to-day, for the profit and pleasure of the 'runners'; and once more the weary, heart-sick web shall be spun by the stupid spider, and Nature shall sit, savage and sardonic, enthroned on our bones, and drinking our blood from her cups of gold, while Time, in the gray depths of space, waits in his lethargic stupor till she, too, falls prone in an everlasting oblivion."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE first shilling number of the *New Review* appears this month with the first three chapters of Mr. Carlyle's unpublished novel of "Wotton Reinfred." On turning over the pages of Mr. Carlyle's effort we are reminded of Goldsmith's criticism of Samuel Johnson as a writer of fables. "He would fail," said Goldsmith, "for he would make his little fishes talk like whales." Mr. Carlyle makes the characters in his novel talk too much like Scotch philosophers. It will have to improve a great deal, if it is not to make Mr. Carlyle's admirers wish that it had remained unpublished.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Mme. Adam gives us a summing up of those opinions which have been awakened in a French mind by the acts

of the occupying government in Cairo. The net effect of her paper, however, will be the reverse of that which she desires. She maintains that whoever holds Egypt holds the canal, and whoever holds the canal can prevent any effective action in the extreme East. In that sentence she justifies the determination of England, whose interests in the East immeasurably exceed those of all Europe put together, not to surrender a position which she cannot honorably abandon until Egypt is strong enough to stand alone. Unfortunately for the wishes of those who clamor for evacuation, the more England reforms the Egyptian Government the less possibility is there of her withdrawing. As Mr. Edward Dicey says in the article which follows Mme. Adam's:

"The plain truth is that Egypt, though more prosperous, better administered, and more civilized than she ever was before, is less able to govern herself by herself than she was before the British troops set foot in the country. We have, by the very nature of our reforms, weakened the authority of the khédive, curtailed the power of the pashas, and overthrown the influence of the sheiks by whom the village communities were kept under a sort of rude control."

Mr. Dicey is very clear and outspoken as to English duty in the matter! He says:

"Mandate or no mandate, we have got to remain in Egypt. Our military occupation has taught us that the possession of Egypt involves the command of the Suez Canal. Whether we like it or not, the Suez Canal is our highway to India, and as long as we continue to be masters of India we cannot allow the Suez Canal to pass out of the control now secured to us by the presence of our troops in Egypt."

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Mr. Henry A. Jones replies to Mr. Traill with a defence of the literary drama. Mr. Jones says:

"Eminent literary gentlemen must not be contemptuous of those who are fighting a tough fight with all the giant forces of theatricality, conventionality, indifference, jealousy, folly, and ignorance, that they may gain a little secure foot-hold where the art of portraying our national English life can be practised without the terrible necessity of immediately pleasing the crowd. We may not succeed. The English theatre may drop back into imbecility, impotence, disrepute, and paralysis. But if it has any future as an art, if it ever becomes operative in the life of the nation, it must come the way I have indicated. It cannot grow toward conventionality, toward tricks, toward violent and outrageous situations, toward stage-device and illusion. There's nothing but death before it that way. If it lives and flourishes, if it grows as an art, it must draw its nourishment from the spiritual and intellectual forces of the nation, not from the stale air of the footlights. And the English drama is beginning to tap these great reservoirs and to find nourishment there. And its enemies and false friends rage. But it holds its way."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Duchess of Rutland, in the first part of a paper entitled "How Intemperance Has Been Successfully Combated," explains the work of the Church of England Temperance Society, and pleads ardently and earnestly for the establishment of institutions which would take the place of the public-house. She says:

"Would, indeed, that every hamlet in our land possessed a public-house without the drink, open to all, with no rules or regulations! Would that a village hall, a reading-room, and a temperance society existed even in the smallest village!"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE January *Fortnightly* is hardly up to its usual high standard. A fair paper on the "Conservative Foreign Policy," by Sir Charles Dilke, begins the number, and Mr. Mallock's story ends it. Sir Robert Ball publishes his remarkable British Association address on "The New Astronomy," and Sir Henry Pottinger describes how he shot bear and elk in Norway. Mr. Coulson Kernahan discourses upon Philip Bourke Marston.

AN IDEAL FOR THE ENGLISH SQUIRE.

The best paper in the *Fortnightly* is the second instalment of Mr. Auberon Herbert's paper, "Under the Yoke of the Butterflies." Mr. Herbert is an admirable writer, and when he condescends to rein in his Pegasus is full of helpful suggestiveness. He preaches his gospel faithfully with eloquence and fervor. His satire is light and searching, and his picture of the monotonous uniformity of life in English country houses is painfully true. But why need it be so? he asks:

"Given their great opportunities, why should not each of them have served our little English world in its own way? Might not some of them have been devoted to the cultivation and spread of music in their neighborhood, or to some form of art, or to the effort to spread the taste for dancing and acting among the people; or to the cultivation of some form of local history, or of sanitary knowledge and household economy? Might not some of them have possessed their chemical laboratory, and have been devoted to experiments in agriculture, after the fashion of which Sir John Lawes has set such good example; and others to experiments in small holdings, much as the late Lord Tollenache has done; in a word, might not every great house, that was not simply a butterfly haunt, have played the part on a smaller scale that the Italian cities once played for Italy, each famous for the pursuit of some art or some knowledge, each impressing upon the general life the seal of its own peculiar talent? Unhappily fate and the nineteenth century have decreed otherwise."

THE BLIND GUIDES OF ITALY.

"Ouida" indulges once more in a wild and passionate wall over the destruction of all that is distinctly Italian in Italy.

"In other centuries she was the light of the world; in this she deliberately prefers to be the valet of Germany and the ape of America.

"Italy might be now, as she was in the past, the Muse, the Grace, the Artemis, and the Athens of the world; she thinks it a more glorious thing to be only one among a sweating mob of mill-hands.

"Italy, beautiful, classic, peaceful, wise with the wisdom inherited from her fathers, would have been the garden of the world, the sanctuary of pure art and of high thought, the singer of immortal song. Instead, she has deliberately chosen to be the mere initiator of a coarse and noisy crowd on the other side of the Atlantic, and the mere echo of the armed bully who dictates to her from the banks of the Spree."

IN the *New England Magazine* for January Julius H. Ward contributes a sketch of Phillips Brooks, in which he fully appreciates the significance of the election of the new Bishop of Massachusetts. "Bishop Brooks is in that central position in public interests among Americans which Milton occupied in the political and religious convulsions in England during the middle of the seventeenth century. He is not only a distinguished preacher, but, to use the language of one of his friends, 'a two-sided man.'"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE most serious paper in the *Westminster* for January is Mr. Walter Lloyd's article on "Inspiration and Truth." Mr. Lloyd claims that the most elementary conception of the divine influence upon human thought demands that we ought to refuse to accept as inspired anything which is demonstrably untrue. Mr. D'Acosta has a brief paper on English Indian frontier expeditions, the gist of which is that India will become bankrupt by the growth of military expenditure, chiefly incurred by uncertain and heavy demands for frontier expeditions.

Miss Matilda L. Blake strings together a list of offences against women which have been treated with comparative leniency, while offences against property have been treated with severity, in order to support her thesis that women are not protected, and she presses the plea for the recognition of the citizenship of women. Charles Kingsley said: "Women will never obtain moral equity until they have civil equality," and Miss Blake adds that without moral equity any high spiritual development is impossible.

Lady Florence Dixie takes up her pen in order to denounce the horrors of sport. Never again in life, she says, will she raise gun or rifle to destroy the life of an animal. She has seen the horrors of sport to the utmost. Sport, she says, is horrible; the memory of her exploits in the field haunt her with a huge reproach; she fain would never have done those deeds of skill and cruelty. She thinks that it is quite possible to have sport without cruelty, and she would rather ride to the hounds after a well-laid drag than after a living fox.

There is a somewhat Spencerian article on the "Nature of State Interference," the writer of which explains the law of anticipatory interference and the working of the law of compensation.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *Harper's* we select the Vicomte de Vogüé's paper on "The Neo-Christian Movement in France" as a Leading Article.

THE EXPOSITION.

Julian Ralph occupies quite his share of *Harper's* this month in two long descriptive articles, one of which is concerning "Our Exposition at Chicago." Mr. Ralph has been studying the plans and buildings, and enthusiastically predicts success in fullest measure for the World's Fair. He says that the general spectacular effect of the fair will be Venetian, or "what the poetic comprehension conceives that Venice might appear if she were in gala attire, and her beauties, seen under a flood of electric light, were effectively concentrated along two miles of the Adriatic shore."

Many people, especially of the Kniekerbocker persuasion, are grumbling that Chicago should ask Congress for help after having promised to furnish herself the sinews of war. It may be said in answer that the \$5,000,000 asked of Congress is to be secured by the gate receipts; and the explanation of Chicago is not to be ignored, that "the necessity for this sum was brought about by the National Commission, which so enlarged the classification lists of exhibits as to greatly widen the projected scope of the exposition and to make \$10,000,000 inadequate for the purpose."

This paper is accompanied by a plan of the exhibition grounds, which resembles a feeble edition of that published in the December *Review of Reviews*.

Mr. Ralph's second paper is on British Columbia, "Canada's El Dorado," the home of the salmon, the grizzly, and the coast Indian.

Walter S. Drysdale writes on that most picturesque incident in American history, "Aaron Burr's Conspiracy and Trial." We don't see that Mr. Drysdale is very successful in his attempt to put a better light on Burr's character. Instead of a "crafty and dangerous traitor," he would make his subject "only a sharp, ruined lawyer, at bay with his countrymen and with his times, seeking at a dash to become the Napoleon of Mexico."

"Had Burr's boats," says he, "moved down the Ohio in the beginning instead of the end of 1806, his expedition might have had official countenance and been a splendid success."

"The London of Charles II." is Mr. Walter Besant's theme this month. It is the period of the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London. The fact stated by Mr. Besant that Charles sent £1,000 every week to help feed the plague-stricken citizens may make "The Deplorable" a trifle less to be deplored.

In the literary vein proper, *Harper's* contains two very attractive contributions, which happen, in subject and treatment, to be as far apart as the poles. The first is Mr. Howells' one-act comedy-drama, "A Letter of Introduction," a delicious little affair. "The Sorrow of Rohah," a poem by Arlo Bates, in the first place is quite excellent blank verse, and, in the second, there is a strength of plot and sensuous passion of beautiful description which really holds one captive.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for January is, as usual, a fine number. We give fuller space among the Leading Articles to Dr. J. M. Buckley's paper on "Witchcraft," to Statistician J. R. Dodge's exposition of "The Discontent of the Farmer," and to the brilliant serial novel by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, "The Naulahka."

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

There are two remarkable and undeniably eloquent pages, over the signature "Josephus," dealing with "The Jewish Question." After analyzing in a masterly way the essential factors of the situation, this anonymous writer concludes:

"Deep in the heart of Judaism is enshrined a sacred, an immortal, word—duty—which makes of man a moral being and links him to the moral source of the universe. Deep in the heart of Christianity is enshrined a sacred and immortal word—love—which makes of man a spiritual being and links him to the divine source of all life. Humanity needs both these words in order to become the perfect creation it was meant to be. The one gives the conscience, the other the heart of mankind; the one is the masculine, the other the feminine, element of the world. Judaism gives the Ten Commandments and Christianity the Beatitudes. But only the two together can yield the perfect ideal—the love that is simply the highest duty and duty that is lost in love. And in order to come into this closer, higher union, into the faith which makes humanity whole and not a thing of parts and the truth which makes men free, fixed and formal codes must disappear; the outer framework of history and theology must fall away, and spirit be left free to seek spirit. Then, and then only, will life have its whole meaning, as part of a larger life whose beginning and end are hidden from mortal vision. Religion will have its full sway, and yet there will be none who persecute and none who are persecuted, 'for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.'"

A glorious dream, if only a dream! Perhaps one of these visions which the people were once without.

The opening paper of the number has also to do with the tribe of Abraham, being an elaborate description of "The Jews in New York and Their Customs," by Richard Wheatley.

"The face of the Jew is toward the future," he concludes, "but whether that future will bring reparation is a matter of indifference to the reformer. He wills none of it. 'New York is my Jerusalem,' he says. 'The United States of America is my country. In fact, my Jerusalem is wherever I am doing well. I don't want to go to Canaan and would not if I could.' But Mr. Wheatley does not mean to say that there are not more orthodox Hebrews who would consider such talk sacrilege.

E. L. Godfrey, one of Custer's troop commanders, gives a graphic history of "Custer's Last Battle," illustrated by the admirable drawings of Frederic Remington. The much-talked-of tragedy has rarely been brought so near as in the story of this soldier, who was all but a participant.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Scribner's* for January appears an article by Frederick Smyth, Recorder of the City of New York, on "Crime and the Law," which we treat at greater length among the Leading Articles of the Month.

Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield have an exceptionally lively article this month under the title "A Day With the Donkey-Boys." Karnak, Luxor, and Thebes quite lose their ponderous proportions under the treatment of these gay travellers. Of all the sights, they say the most fascinating are the small children of Egypt. "Imagine Barbedienne's bronze Cupid transformed to softest flesh, all melting curves and deep dimples; look through smoked glass at the round-cheeked, grave-eyed cherubs of the Renaissance; or fancy the dusky-tinted Tanagra Loves with their little cloaks and printed hoods, and heavy wreaths, dancing, frolicking, laughing, and you may have some idea of the baby graces of the young Egyptians, graces that even ophthalmia, wretched feeding, and neglect cannot destroy." The illustrations of E. H. Blashfield are quite spirited.

William F. Apthorp contributes the first of a series of papers on "Paris Theatres and Concerts." This first chapter concerns "The Comédie Française and the Odéon;" it is unusually well done, and the accompanying illustrations and portraits are examples of *Scribner's* best style of work. The Théâtre Française was founded away back in 1680, and of all the Paris theatres is the "most evidently and unmistakably historic."

Art subjects appear in the "Correspondence of Washington Allston"—which gives occasion for the reproduction of some of that artist's vigorous work in chalk-tracing—and in "American Illustration of To-day," the latter by William A. Coffin. Mr. Coffin's remarks and the reproductions accompanying his article are calculated to have some bearing on the question lately mooted of what Americans are accomplishing in art. Mr. Will H. Low, who is getting a good deal of—undoubtedly deserved—magazine mention these days, is fully appreciated in text and illustrations.

"Bokhara Revisited" is the title of a good descriptive article by Dr. Henry Lansell, who for a second time has beard the Emir in his den. He finds the Bokhariots visibly improving under the influence of Russia and the guidance of their progressive ruler. "So vain, indeed, and so ignorant were they on my former visit that, on my thinking to surprise the young bek by describing our 110-ton guns and their enormous projectiles, he replied, 'Yes, ours are like that too.'"

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

AN uncommonly good paper is a brief *résumé* of the progress of the past century, by Professor E. A. Freeman. Whatever the French Revolution has done for France, it has undoubtedly awakened England to notable reforms—reforms won not by breaking with the past, as did the more mercurial nation across the Channel, but reforms wisely and steadily worked out. The removal of the disabilities of Non-conformists, the popular reforms in the House of Commons, the repeal of corn duties, the establishment of general education, all this, combined with numberless minor changes, has rendered England democratic, even more so than America, as the real ruler, the prime minister, can be got rid of whenever the House or the people will it, instead of holding on to the close of a fixed term. The English Church, prodded on one side by the movements of dissenters, on the other by the Roman Catholic movement, has thrown off its lethargy and become a living body. Religious thought is unconfined. The social changes have been even greater, while science can almost be said to have had its birth within these past hundred years. A tendency not to be lost sight of is the awakened interest in the past, which, though seemingly a paradox, has been one of the most potent factors in the progress of art, literature, and religion.

Mr. Edward Arden reviews the progress of Nationalism, whose platform, he thinks, "is made of principles which have stood the test of business applications." So great has been the growing control of municipal government of industry that the public is prone to lose sight of the need of national control. The chief conditions for the transference of monopolies to the central Government is that "the state should pay for the actual capital invested, as represented in the working property and improvements, according to a fair valuation, as they exist. For this franchise there should be no compensation, unless it originally cost something, and then only the price of its purchase in the first place should be paid."

Professor John Trowbridge, of Harvard, discusses the feasibility of transmitting power from Niagara Falls to the World's Fair by means of an alternating electric current. Such an experiment has not as yet succeeded for a distance greater than 100 miles, but Professor Trowbridge thinks that, with the numerous recent improvements, the 500 miles between Niagara and Chicago can be overcome.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

IN the January *Overland* Kate Douglas Wiggin tells, in most lively manner, how she spent "A Day in Potalozzi-Town," which is Yverdon, on the southern bank of Lake Neuchâtel. She found there the celebrated old educator's methods still in active operation, and the recognition of the simplest villagers showed that he was not without honor in his own country. The name of Froebel, however old, did not prove so talismanic.

That very picturesque region, Lower California, is described by Charles Howard Shinn, chiefly as to its old Spanish churches and the traditions connected therewith.

Professor Edward S. Holden makes the first of a series of contributions descriptive of the work at the great Lick Observatory. "Photographs of the Moon" is the title of his paper this month. Of our nearest astronomical neighbor he says: "There is almost no atmosphere; its temperature probably never rises above zero; there is no running water, therefore its volcanoes are probably all extinct; it is in all respects probably a dead and not merely a dying world; there is certainly no human life there, and very likely no life at all."

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

THE opening and longest paper in the January number of the *International Journal of Ethics* is by Brother Azarias, on "The Ethical Aspects of the Papal Encyclical." The paper is almost entirely exegetical, bringing out in stronger relief the ethical side of the encyclical. Apart from that its most striking feature is the vigor with which Brother Azarias heaps contumely on the devoted head of the Malthusian theory, which is *à propos* of the papal assertion of individual freedom in the matter of celibacy. "Malthusianism," this writer thinks, "is false in its premises, immoral in its application, and misleading in its conclusions."

"A Palm of Peace from German Soil" has a pretty sound. It is a fine review, by Mary Kertz, of a powerful work from the pen of Frau von Suttner. "Die Waffen Nieder!" (*Lay Down Your Arms!*) is a volume which has attracted very general notice in Germany. Frau von Suttner's object is to paint the horrible anachronism of war in its most repellent colors; and writing always at "white heat," she neglects to combat and disprove not a single objection, no matter how apparently insignificant, to her beloved gospel of peace. Her novel is in the form of an autobiography of a woman who, introduced to us first as a young girl, grows up in the atmosphere of a war-loving society—her father a warrior by profession, her husband killed at Solferino, her boy destined from the cradle to be a soldier. The reaction caused by her husband's death and, no less, by her own good sense, leads her and her second spouse into a life of condemnation of the war-solacism.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

THIS quarterly is thoroughly alive, from its simple but graceful cover to the end.

Perhaps the most important contribution in this mid-winter number is Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin's paper on "The Battle of the Styles." The forms of modern architecture are spread thin over a multitude of schools, or "styles," especially in America, which are about as tolerant of each other as church sects. Moreover, these different schools of form have often been determined, as Professor Hamlin says, "by no more serious consideration than the architect's personal predilection and the changing fads or fashions of the day."

The conclusion the writer draws from his historical arguments, which we have not space to summarize, is that "the only safe pilot between the Scylla of servile imitation on the one hand and the Charybdis of an eccentric originality on the other is a thoroughly disciplined and cultured taste."

There seems to be one fact that the contributors to the *Record* are generally agreed upon, whatever be their "styles"—that Philadelphia, architecturally speaking, is "the most backward and provincial of American cities." The opening article on "Architectural Aberrations" applies to the Quakers' commercial buildings Carlyle's comparison of village society to an Egyptian pitcher of tamed vipers, each struggling to get his head above the others; this forcible simile is transformed into a metaphor and sustained with enthusiasm and success by the *Record's* contributor.

To the lay reader the quaint charms of "Colonial Annapolis" will, perhaps, most appeal. T. Henry Randall describes, between "profuse" illustrations, this oldest, dearest and most picturesque of Maryland towns, many of whose houses and gardens are hardly changed since the halcyon period, a hundred and fifty years ago, when the gayest society of the colonies held its levees in them.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE two more important articles of the January *Cosmopolitan*, "The Special Correspondents at Washington," by T. C. Crawford, and Joseph W. Richard's paper on "Aluminium—the Metal of the Future," are reviewed at greater length elsewhere.

Albert E. Greene, of the Kansas Railroad Commission, sketches the political struggle for that institution, which was won by the people from the railroad interest in 1883. Nowhere else, probably, has the problem of State control of common carriers been made such an important issue in local politics. The sensational fight that took place was the sign of the wide-spread reaction from a too generous policy toward the railroads. A reduction of fifty per cent. in rates during the past eight years is, in Mr. Greene's estimation, largely owing to the work of the Commission. It has also very important supervisory powers over the roads.

M. Riccardo Nobili contributes a readable article, illustrated by himself, on the Paris "Salon," the yearly exhibition which began in 1667 under the auspices of L'Académie Royale.

If Stanley's officers have anything to do with it, the light of the Emin Pasha Expedition will not be left under the bushel. "In Camp with Stanley" is the *Cosmopolitan's* share this month, brightly written by A. J. Moun-teney Jephson.

"Old New York," by James Grant Wilson, is especially striking in its illustrations; one of them shows the present site of the Equitable Building in the days when it was the Damen farm-house—a little cottage so charmingly cosy in appearance that one is apt to wonder if, after all, it were worth while.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic* presents in its January number an unusually large variety of important papers. We notice at greater length elsewhere Henry James' paper on "James Russell Lowell," Professor Glidersleeve's on "The Creed of the Old South," Walter Crane's explanation of "Why Socialism Appeals to Artists," and "The Greatest Need of College Girls," by Annie Payson Call.

Nor are these the only contributions of importance. An unsigned paper, presumably the work of Mr. Scudder, reviews "The Political Situation," without extracting much cause for satisfaction with the outlook. "We all recognize," says the writer, "a steady decadence in our politics. The men in public life to-day are, with few exceptions, intellectually and morally inferior to the great statesmen of the war and the years which preceded it. Political preferment is less and less tempting to good men. The conditions of public life are more and more repellent. The tendency is dangerous, and it is our duty to arrest it." The remedy is a somewhat vague proposal for a "conference of those who think alike," to devise a course of action.

C. Marion D. Towers edits and comments on an interesting batch of letters showing John Stuart Mill's relation with the *London* and *Westminster Reviews*. The most striking points brought out are John Stuart Mill's irreconcilable dislike and almost contempt for Harriet Martineau, and his consequent quarrels with Robertson, his fiery young co-editor. The great logician gives the impression of being a very crusty individual.

A hitherto unpublished essay of Emerson's is given. It is on the inspiring subject of Boston, and is in a tone calculated to conquer any little diffident hesitation on the

part of the Bostonian as to the importance and superiority of his town. Of course it is Emerson writing, and it would be absurd to praise his eloquence.

The literary feature of the month is contained in the first three chapters of Marion Crawford's new novel. He calls it "Don Orsino," after the young hero, and the scene is modern Rome. It promises to have a good deal of interesting character study. It is strange how the atmosphere of the historical novel seems to linger inappropriately about it.

THE MONIST.

THE *Monist* makes its quarterly appearance in January, and, as usual, presents some able essays. Dr. W. T. Harris' contribution, "The New Civilization Depends on Mechanical Invention," is given fuller mention elsewhere.

"A 'ROBERT ELSMERE' OF REAL LIFE."

Moncure Conway is generally interesting, even to those who do not agree with him in the slightest—and their name is legion. His paper in the *Monist* under the title "Religion and Progress" is a brief sketch of Wathen Wilkes Call and a review of his work on "Final Causes."

Mr. Conway's felicitous characterization of Call as the "Robert Elsmere" of real life "sums up in a phrase the mental history of this quondam theological student, Shelleyan sceptic, clergyman of the Church of England, and, after the storm, fervent Humanitarian. Here is the eloquently prophetic conclusion of "Final Causes:"

"As Humanity will be the sole Ideal Object to which dutiful obligation and exalted sentiment will be referred, so the world of Humanity will be the world revealed, not by divine inspiration or metaphysical intuition, but by Positive Science. . . . The great and majestic truths of the stellar universe, the mysteries of life, of light, of heat, of sound; the wonders of natural history, the magic of geologic lore, the epic of man's progression in time; the exaltation, the solace, the delight which flows from poetry, music, painting, sculpture; the interest in the arts, industrial no less than æsthetic; in the fellowship of work which ameliorates the common lot; in friendships of man and woman short of passionate love, and in the happier, profounder affection of wife and husband. . . ; all these incidents of thought and varieties of emotion and action will possess the intellect and fill the heart of future generations, in a mode and degree which we can now only imperfectly realize, and which, in the end, will leave men but little reason to regret that the raptures of saint or prophet, or the splendors of ancient theocracy or the power and glory of the Mediæval Church, or the imposing premise of Hellenic or of Teutonic speculation, are as the dreams of a night which has passed forever away."

If one have the opportunity and inclination to concentrate his attention for an hour on C. Lloyd Morgan's essay, "Mental Evolution," he will find fascination in the study of the question whether there is a conservation of consciousness, as there is a conservation of energy. If, finds Mr. Morgan, we generalize our definition of consciousness to include absolutely all forms of life, then "the modern tendencies of scientific thought suggest conservation which is but the antithesis of creation *ex nihilo*."

The most considerable paper of the number, the editor's essay in answer to the question, "Are There Things in Themselves?" we pass reverently by. One notes without surprise the warning against the new French "mysticism" which Lucien Arretat throws out in his review of M. Paulhan's now famous work.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE initial article in the January number of the *Charities Review* is a sketch of the life of the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, written by Alexander Johnson. This article speaks appreciatively of the work of Mr. McCulloch, who was, at the time of his death, one of the foremost of practical philanthropists of the day. He was president of the Eighteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, president of the Indianapolis State Board of Charities, and prominent in all charitable enterprises in the city of Indianapolis.

In a paper under the title of "The Christmas Society and Its Critics" Mr. Robert W. de Forest reviews the evidence in relation to the work of this well-meaning society. All the more important documents concerning this society are quoted in full, and Mr. de Forest sums up the case in a few words. Whatever difference of opinion, he says, there may be about the scheme of the Christmas Society—this scheme was to collect twenty or thirty thousand poor children in Madison Square Garden and give them presents and sweetmeats on Christmas Day—there can be but one opinion about the good effect of the discussion it has provoked. "While giving toys through the machinery created by the Christmas Society doubtless 'has its reward,' that reward is greater just in proportion as the children's charity is personal services, not mere largess, and is given in such a way as to minimize class distinction and recognize most fully the common brotherhood of all children, 'rich' and 'poor.' If as the result of this experiment, each 'rich' parent will next Christmas bring his 'rich' child into personal relations with some 'poor' child at the poor child's home and this 'rich' child give that 'poor' child not only 'candy and gingerbread cakes,' but some words of sympathy and love, all the better if at the cost of some self-denial, then the enterprise of the Christmas Society will be truly 'a great success.' The lesson, too, will be quite as profitable to the 'rich' as to the 'poor.' The problem of true charity," he continues, "is quite as complex as that of statesmanship. It is a science, not exact, to be sure, but in which some experience has been gathered and some principles have been established. Its practice is a profession, and the best results can only be accomplished under the leadership of those who are qualified for this office by study and experience. In war against pauperism we need not only the enthusiasm of the volunteer, but the judgment of the veteran officer."

The paper on "Every-Day Economy" by Mrs. Georgia B. Jenks is one of much practical value in its suggestions of economy in consumption. Care is taken in every step of the processes of production, but little care in consumption. There is an almost universal thoughtlessness and carelessness in the every-day selection and preparation of food. There is ignorance of the nutritive value of foods, and a wasteful expenditure is often made because of this ignorance.

The paper by Mr. E. T. Potter entitled "A Study of Some New York Tenement-House Problems" enumerates features which every good tenement-house plan should embody. With the highest rate of concentration of residence, there must be combined the avoidance of evils which naturally accompany such concentration, namely, poor ventilation, bad light, a lack of privacy, etc. Mr. Potter's plans, which are described at some length and shown in the illustrations, insure sunshine exposure one or more hours daily in every dwelling and adequate ventilation; a private food cellar, fuel cellar, clothes-drying loggia, bleaching space and garden-bed are also provided

for. Each suite of rooms consists of sitting-room, bed room, kitchen, closet and bath, and vestibule. Mr. Potter also makes some suggestions as to the improvement in ventilation of existing tenements. The evils most complained of in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City are almost wholly unknown in the neighboring city of Philadelphia, in Dublin and in London.

GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

GOLDTHWAITE'S reviews Mr. Justin Winsor's work on Christopher Columbus in its January number and criticises the historian for lack of sympathy with his subject. "Of Christopher Columbus," says this reviewer, "whether he was the hero Irving describes, the saint as Mons. de Lorgues believes, or a weak and false man as Harrisse and Mr. Winsor imply, it is impossible for us at this late day to determine—it is sufficient for us to know that he discovered the New World." Even if this is sufficient for the geographer, to the historian it will naturally be far from satisfying.

Captain William H. Parker touches the same theme in the first of his series of papers on "Columbus and His Times." But this introductory chapter deals principally with the Scandinavian voyages as related in the sagas. Illustrations of Iceland cities and landscapes tend to bring the conception of the *Vikinga Thule* nearer to us.

Enin Pasha, thinks another contributor, is not half as bad as he has been painted, especially by Stanley's brush. "In spite of Stanley's criticism, he did wonders in the Equatorial Province, reducing it to order and enabling both the Egyptians and the natives there to live at peace during several years when there were no other means of communicating with the outer world. He is, perhaps, the most accomplished linguist who has engaged in geographical labors since Burton. He has a thoroughly scientific spirit, and has used his varied gifts for advancing civilization in Africa."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN *Lippincott's* for January the veteran journalist, Colonel A. K. McClure, briefly reviews his editorial career, casting wistful glances back to the early days when he was editor of a backwoods newspaper in the Alleghany Mountains. He found then more pleasure, comfort, and freedom than he has since found as editor-in-chief of a great city daily. Then he was responsible for what he wrote, but now he is responsible for all his associate editors, for reporters whom he scarcely knows by sight, and for correspondents whom he never laid eyes on. This responsibility has brought upon him twenty-nine libel suits. It is not strange that he longs for the Alleghany and the old weekly sheet.

A very wise article on a matter not trivial is Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's paper on "The Decline of Politeness." That true courtesy is largely disregarded now is unquestionable, and Mrs. Barr finds more causes for this effect in the spirit of pushing competition of the time, which doesn't leave men time for politeness. In the vast number of wealthy upstarts in society, who, with all their wealth, cannot purchase that which is in the blood. But more than these does she blame her sisters, the women; it is with them that the responsibility of courtesy rests, and they have despised it in their frantic rush after "a career" and "a mission in the world." They jostle men on the street, in the counting-room, everywhere; and very truly does Mrs. Barr say that "the very element of rivalry makes chivalry meaningless and impossible." Children are no longer taught reverence for their superiors; and

the precocity which they learn in their plastic state stiffens into boorishness later on. There is need of a nobler purpose among men; the worship of Mammon breeds nothing beautiful; men now "have no large national or religious interest to give them size and demeanor."

Julian Hawthorne arraigns Deism for its artificialities and wearisome tricks. He considers that the system is altogether false to nature, for the reason that it leaves out of all consideration varying individualities. Doubtless there is a bodily and vocal expression for every emotion, but this expression is not the same in any two people, nor even at two consecutive times in the same person. If one has heard Artemus Ward deliver his lecture or Tennyson read "Maude" one will want no more Deism. Mr. Hawthorne considers Sidney Woollett the ideal professional reciter, or *interpreter*, as the writer prefers to call him. Woollett loses himself in his art, and when he recites a master-poem the hearer thinks not how beautifully it was done, but how beautiful it *was*.

The number contains a brief sketch and very handsome portrait of Agnes Huntington, now famous as *Paul Jones* and *Captain Thérèse*.

The novelette of the number is "The Passing of Major Kilgore," by Young E. Allison.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE *January Catholic World* is announced on the cover a "Columbus Number." The key-note of the attitude toward Christopher is sounded very decidedly in the opening contribution, an elaborate description in blank verse of "Columbus and the Sea-Portent." Rosely de Lorgnes himself would not be ashamed of it. The other Columbus contributions concern his birthplace, his royal patrons, etc., and will be interesting to those who have refused to allow the cold light of historical criticism to qualify the classical picturesqueness of the "World-giver."

Charles A. Ramm puts to torture Henry George's arguments in the latter's letter addressed to the Pope "On the Condition of Labor." Mr. Ramm concludes:

"The truth is that Mr. George's theories, besides being ethically unsound, sin against the highest form of human evidence, the common consent of civilized humanity. Allowing the state the uttermost extreme of the right of eminent domain, the universal practice of civilized nations has ever been to develop individuality from the trammels of tribal community of goods into the personal and family independence of real-estate ownership."

In "The Amenities of the School Adjustment," Thomas Jefferson Jenkins reproves "the few but blatant anti-Catholic cliques in our three largest cities, who are damning with their open-secret societies the flow of level-headed and large-hearted sympathy of a great people for the soul convictions of more than Catholics." In the second department of his article he draws on a score of formidable authorities to support his conclusion that it is eminently within the province of the state to interfere in matters educational.

SERIALS NOW RUNNING IN THE MAGAZINES.

Argosy.—"Ashley," by Mrs. Henry Wood, begun Jan. '92. "A Guilty Silence," Jan. '92.

Atalanta.—"A Battle and a Boy," by Blanche W. Howard, Oct. '91. "Maise Derrick," by Katherine S. Macquoid, Oct. '91.

Atlantic Monthly.—"Don Orsino," by F. Marion Crawford, Jan. '92.

Blackwood.—"Chronicles of Westerly," Apr. '91.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—"Out of the Fashion," by

L. T. Meade, Dec. '91. "You'll Love Me Yet," by F. Haswell Dec. '91. "Had He Known," anonymous, Dec. '91.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—"An Excellent Knave," by J. F. Molloy. "Tracked to Doom," by Dick Donovan. *Century*.—"The Naulahka," by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, Nov. '91.

Chambers's Journal.—"A Skiller and a Gentleman," by J. M. Cobban, Nov. '91.

Cosmopolitan.—"A Daughter of the South," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, Dec. '91.

Cornhill.—"The Slave of the Lamp," by H. S. Merriman, Jan. '92. "The Strange Story of Mr. Robert Dalyall," by Mrs. Oliphant, Jan. '92.

English Illustrated.—"A Strange Elopement," by W. Clarke Russell, Oct. '91.

Fireside.—"Carried Forward," by Rev. T. S. Millington, Jan. '92. "The Shut-up Houses," by Edward Garrett, Jan. '92.

Fortnightly.—"A Human Document," by W. H. Mallock, Oct. '91.

Good Words.—"The Magic Ink," by Wm. Black, Jan. '92. "Alston Crucis," by Helen Shipton, Jan. '92.

Great Thoughts.—"Lapsed but not Lost," anonymous. *Household Words*.—"Estelle," by Mrs. De Courcy Laffan, Nov. '91.

Irish Monthly.—"Won by Worth," by Attie O'Brien. *King's Own*.—"Catharine Pelzel," by T. L. Edwards, Nov. '91. "Shawston and Its New Minister," by Geo. Ouseworthy, Nov. '91.

Leisure Hour.—"In Spite of Herself," by Leslie Keith, Nov. '91.

Little Folks.—"The Next-Door House," by Mrs. Molesworth, Jan. '92. "Through Snow and Sunshine," by Henry Frith, Jan. '92.

Longman.—"The Three Fates," by F. Marion Crawford, May, '91. "Mrs. Juliet," by Mrs. A. W. Hunt, Jan. '92.

Macmillan's.—"Don Orsino," by F. Marion Crawford, Jan. '92.

Month.—"The Scythe and the Sword," by J. S. Fletcher, Apr. '91.

Monthly Packet.—"Strolling Players," by C. M. Yonge and Christabel Coleridge. "In Cadore," by Moira O'Neill, Jan. '92. "Mr. Francis," by Annette Lyster, Jan. '92.

Newberry House Magazine.—"No Compromise," by Helen F. Hetherington and Rev. H. D. Burton.

New Review.—"Wotton Reinforced," by Thomas Carlyle, Jan. '92.

People's Friend.—"Winifred's Wooing," by Adeline Sergeant.

Quiver.—"Through Devous Ways," by F. Axtens. "The Heiress of Aberstone," by Mary Hampden.

Scribner.—"The Wreckers," by R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, Aug. '91.

Sunday at Home.—"Tom Heron of Sax," by E. E. Green, Nov. '91.

Sunday Magazine.—"Half Brothers," by Hester Stretton, Jan. '92. "The Home Secretary," by Carmen Sylva, Jan. '92.

Sylvan's Journal.—"In Deacon's Orders," by Walter Besant, Jan. '92. "Two New Year's Days," by Helen Marion Burnside, Jan. '92.

Temple Bar.—"God's Fool," by Maarten Maartens, Jan. '92. "Aunt Anne," Jan. '92.

Tinsley.—"For Sweet Love's Sake," by J. E. Muddock, June, '91.

Victorian.—"The Cuckoo in the West," by Mrs. Oliphant, Dec. '91. "Through Pain to Peace," by Sarah Doudney, Dec. '91.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

Atlanta.—January.
January. (Illus.) Elsie Kendall.
The Joke E. N.

Atlantic Monthly.—January
Down by the Shore in December. T. W. Parsons.

Belford's Monthly.—January
The Passing of the Year. John D. Barry.
The Plains of Laramie. Eugene Barry.
The Two Kings. Margaret A. Oldham.

Cape Illustrated Magazine.—November.
The Long Trail. Ruoyard Kipling.

Century.—January.
The Cloud Maiden. W. W. Campbell.
A Parting Guest. M. Nicholson.
A Garland. Frank D. Sherman.
New Year's Eve. (Illus.) Alice W. Brotherton.
Sonnet on the Sonnet. Inigo Deane.
Five Poems by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Cornhill.—January.
Time and Change.

The Cosmopolitan.—January.
Refuge. George Macdonald.
A March Day. Archibald Lampman.
Sun Shadows. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—January.
Columbus. Joaquin Miller.
A Village Maid. (Illus.) Arthur Salmon.

Harper's.—January.
The Sorrow of Robah. (Illus.) A. Bates.

Irish Monthly.—January.
New Year Bells. Elmor Sweetman.
Father Damien. Mary Gorges.

Leisure Hour.—January.
The Year's Birth. Maxwell Gray.
Remembrance. L. M. Little.

Lippincott's.—January.
The Gudewife. J. W. Riley.
My Love and I. A. P. Terhune.
A Fragment. Daniel L. Dawson.

Longman's Magazine.—January.
Banbury Town. Clothilde Balfour.

New England Magazine.—January.
The Master of Haven's Woe. Arthur L. Salmon.
Purification. George Edgar Montgomery.
Deposed. Florence E. Pratt.
George William Curtis. John W. Chadwick.
The Fines. Zittella Cooke.
Gray Dawn. S. Q. Lapsus.
"The Better to Have Loved and Lost. Philip Bourke Marston.

Overland Monthly.—January.
New Year's Eve. Mary S. Bacon.
Nasturtiums at Carmelo. Clarence Umy.
The Exile. Marcia Davies.

Scots Magazine.—January.
Three Poems by Patrick P. Alexander.

Scribner's.—January.
A Ballade of Dawn.
At Noon. G. Santayana.
Armistice. Ellen Burroughs.
The Lamp in the Pool. Graham R. Thomson.
The Dean of Bourges. B. Woodall.
Song. Duncan C. Scott.

Strand Magazine.—December.
The Winding Walk. (Illus.) F. L. Moir.
A Vision of St. Nicholas. (Illus.) C. C. Moore.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. JOAQUIN MILLER contributes a poem on Columbus to the January number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*:

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghosts of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'r! speak; what shall I say?"
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"
They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fail dead.
These very winds forgot their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone;
Now speak, brave Adm'r! speak and say——"
He said, "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! and on!"

There is as much truth as poetry in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem on "Sun Shadows" which appears in the *Cosmopolitan* for January:

There never was success so nobly gained,
Or victory so free from earthly dross,
But, in the winning, some one had been pained
And some one suffered loss.
There never was so wisely planned a fête,
Or festal throng with hearts on pleasure bent,
But some neglected one outside the gate
Wept tears of discontent.
There never was a bridal morning, fair
With Hope's blue skies and Love's unclouded sun
For two fond hearts, that did not bring despair
To some sad other one.

In the *Century* for January there are five short poems by Mr. Thomas B. Aldrich, one of which, "Death Defied," is republished here:

There dwells one bright immortal on the earth,
Not known of all men. They who know her not
Go hence forgotten from the House of Life,
Souls of oblivion.

To her once came
That awful Shape which all men hold in dread,
And she with steadfast eyes regarded him,
With heavenly eyes half sorrowful, and then
Smiled, and passed by. And who art thou, he cried,
That lookest on me and art not appalled,
That seem'st so fragile, yet defiest Death?
Not thus do mortals face me! What art thou?

But she no answer made: silent she stood;
Awhile in holy meditation stood,
And then moved on through the eumored air,
Silent, with luminous uplifted brows—
Time's sister, Daughter of Eternity,
Death's deathless enemy, whom men name Love.

ART IN THE PERIODICALS.

THERE is an excellent paper by W. A. Coffin upon "American Illustrations of To-day" in *Scribner's* for January. Great progress, he points out, has been made in the last twelve or fifteen years in the United States, and the art of illustrating has become a regular profession. Mr. Coffin begins his series of papers by describing the illustrations of Mr. W. H. Low, who has illustrated *Kent's*; Mr. Kenyon Cox, who has illustrated *Rossetti*; and of Mr. Elihu Vedah. Some of the illustrations which he reproduces are striking. The illustrations of life in Egypt, under the title of "A Day with the Donkey-boys," are full of character. The sketch of the women watching a daylabial is remarkable, and the little silhouette picture shows how much can be done by simple black and white. The plan of reproducing the portraits of the ancient kings side by side with those of their nineteenth-century descendants is very effective.

The best thing about Mr. Lansell's paper on "Bokhara Revisited" are the pictures from his photographs. He is a painstaking but not very fascinating writer. One item of information in this very solid article is that when he was at Bokhara two parents were proved to have sold their daughter for immoral purposes; the father's throat was cut and the mother shot. What happened to the girl is not stated. The paper on the "Correspondence of Washington Allston" contains fac-similes of pen-and-ink drawings from the artist's paintings. An interesting paper on "Paris Theatres and Couverts" is full of portraits of the leading members of the *Comédie Française*.

The *Century Magazine* has a portrait of Gounod as its frontispiece, and two wonderfully-engraved pictures by Andro del Sarto—Saint Agnes and two Angels—in the series of Italian old masters. The picture of "Dolce far Niente," by W. H. Low, is curious on account of the contrast between the two shoulders, which is very marked owing to the pose of the figure. The illustration of the papers on the Jews in New York, and the alligator hunts in Louisiana, and Custer's "Last Battle" are all in the best style of the *Century*; higher praise could not be given.

The best illustrated paper in *Harper's* is the lengthy article on "Popular Life in the Austro-Hungarian Capitals." There is an admirable engraving on the last days of Aaron Burr, and a somewhat horrible picture of the slaying of Lutra Rohah's Delilah. The illustrations of Canada's El Dorado, or the fishing region of British Columbia, are numerous and interesting. The small sketches which accompany Mr. Walter Besant's "London of Charles the Second" also possess considerable interest.

The frontispiece of the *English Illustrated* is an engraving by H. Gedon of George Gizen, merchant of the Steel Yard in London, from Holbein's picture. In *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for January Roger Riordan has a copiously-illustrated paper on "Stained Glass in America." With its number for January 2 the *Illustrated London News* commenced its hundredth volume, and on May 9 will complete its fiftieth year. What great changes have been wrought in these fifty years, a glance at the old volume of the *News* will quickly show. Even ten years ago the appearance of the paper was greatly different to what it is now. The wood-engravings were not so fine, there was a total absence of pictures engraved by the new photographic process, the paper was more flimsy, and the letterpress was more distinguished for padding than for literary matter. But the last few years has changed all that, and now we have, under the editorship of Mr. Clement King Shorter—who succeeded the late Mr. John Lush Latey early in 1891—a paper which the last generation of *News* readers would hardly recognize. The incursion of *Black and White* into the field of illustrated journalism, coming close upon the appointment of Mr. Shorter to the editorial chair of the *News*, quickened things up a bit. *Black and White* was to be literary; so Mr. Shorter, not to be beaten, made the *News* literary too, and a glance at both papers for the past year will show which has been the most successful. In the quality of its engravings and illustrations the new-comer is ahead, but in literary matter the *News* far and away the best.

In the *Architectural Record* William Nelson Black has a considerable paper on "Architecture as a Fine Art," in which, among other things, he reforms the World building of New York along the lines of picturesqueness.

ART TOPICS.

L'Art.—Paris. December 1
Auguste Vitu (illus.) A. De Lathour.
Élie Delaunay.—Continued (illus.) Paul Lerol.

December 15
Exhibition of Dutch Old Masters in Paris for the Benefit of the Poor. (illus.) P. (illus.)
Élie Delaunay.—Continued. (illus.) L. Lerol.
Edouard Lalo. With Portrait. G. Servières.
Baffet, Artist. (illus.) A. de Buisseret.
Reviews of Christmas Books. (illus.)

Art Amateur.—January.
"The Golden Stair" of Burne Jones. (illus.)
Metal Work in the Spitzer Museum. (illus.) C. Watson.

Art Journal.—January.
"A Street in Cologne." Etching by A. H. Haig.
Axel H. Haig. (illus.) C. L. Hind.
The Sculptor's Mistake. (illus.) J. Le-maitre.
Sir Joshua Reynolds and His Models. (illus.) F. A. Gerard.
Ceilings and Floors. (illus.) Aymer Vallance.
The Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, and Sir R. Murdoch Smith, Director. With Portrait and other Illustrations. H. M. Cuddell.

Atalants.—January.
Royal Favorites. Illustrations from Sir Edwin Landseer. Adela E. Oppen.

Atlantic Monthly.—January.
Why Socialism Appeals to Artists. W. Crane.

Century.—January.
Andra del Sarto. (illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chambers's Journal.—January.
Concerning Etching.

Chautauquan.—January.
Richter. (illus.) M. Thompson.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—January.
Angelica Kauffman. With Portrait. Evelyn M. Moore.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—December 1.
Simon-Jacques Rochard.—I. Charles Ephrussi.
The Collection of Arms in the Museum of the Louvre.—I. M. M. Mailland.
Élie Delaunay.—Continued. M. G. Lafenestre.
The True Architect of the Old Town Hall of Paris. M. Bernard Prost.
German Art. M. T. de Wyngaert.
Art Bibliography for the Last Six Months of the Year 1891. M. Paulin Teste.

Magazine of Art.—January.
Portrait of a Lady. Photogravure after John Russell.
John Russell. With Portrait and other Illustrations. G. C. Williamson.
House Architecture—Exterior. (illus.) R. Blomfield.
Two Winter Exhibitions. (illus.) F. Wedmore.
Book-Edge Decoration. (illus.) Miss S. T. Frideaux.
The Dulwich Gallery.—I. (illus.) W. Armstrong.

Portfolio.—January.
"The Bookworm." Etching after J. A. Le-mox.
The Inns of Court.—I. (illus.) W. J. Loftie.
Mr. Austin Dobson's Hogarth. (illus.) C. Phillips.
"A Spanish Shepherd." Etching by H. Macbeth Kachurn.
The Yorkshire Coast.—I. (illus.) J. Leyland.

Scribner's.—January.
American Illustration of To-day. (illus.) W. A. Coffin.

THE NEW BOOKS.

THE "DARKEST-ENGLAND" SOCIAL SCHEME.



"HOMELESS."

THERE has been issued from the British publication department of the Salvation Army an intensely interesting report of what has been accomplished in the first year of the "Darkest-England" Social Scheme. It is a bright and hopeful book, which tells in about 160 pages how the £100,000 given a year ago for the initiation of the proposals then made by General Booth has been expended, and with what prospects of future expansion and success. It is a remarkable story, and one that will satisfy all inquiring minds except those so hopelessly prejudiced that nothing could make them admit that anything good could come from a project that they condemned a year ago without understanding it.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TWELVE MONTHS.

We might easily fill pages with quotations from this report, but will refer our readers to the book itself, and quote only from the excellent summary in the chapter, "The Book in Brief."

"Let us look at the 'Homeless and Starving,' treated of in Chapter II. What have we done for them?"

"The primary object of our Food Depots is, as we have said, to aid a class who are not homeless, but who are starving themselves in order that they may not be. We have during the year supplied 1,817,188 cheap meals to people who were largely of that class. Of these, 210,000 were furnished free, being paid for by a special Distress Fund raised for the purpose during last winter's period of special distress.

"We have also furnished a very large amount of food for consumption in our clients' own homes.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

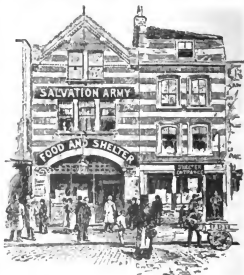
"As to the homeless people, Westminster, Whitechapel, Limehouse, and Clerkenwell Shelters have provided 208,019 beds. The first two make a charge of fourpence, which includes supper and breakfast. The last two furnish a clean and comfortable shake-down for twopence, providing supper and breakfast at one penny each. There has also now been provided superior lodging-houses in Southwark Street and Stanhope Street, Drury Lane, for men who desire better accommodation.

"Our two new shelters at Marylebone and Blackfriars will together hold 1,300 men at a charge of one penny a night, and labor yards are attached where a man can work out his night's shelter if he has not a copper. In Leeds, Bradford, and Bristol we have opened combination buildings, comprising food depot, shelter, and workshops. Bristol was only opened December 14. Leeds and Bradford, between August 28 and November 27, supplied 16,771 beds and 97,464 meals. The total number of meals furnished in all our food depots and shelter institutions during the year was 2,290,950.

WORK FOR THE WORKERS.

"Passing to the labor bureau and the factories; during the year we have opened the Lighthouse, a special home for the men who have been received into the factories.

"Of expansion there has been a great deal during the year. A very large building in Old Street has been occupied as a factory since November, 1890, while the Salvage



THE FOOD DEPOT IN WHITECHAPEL.

Wharf, taken possession of on September 25, 1891, ranks as Elevator III., and will, during the next year, employ and house a great number of men. The 322 men at present in our workshop are employed as follows: Wood-chopping, 121; carpentry, 45; assistant carpenters, 22; painting 20; clerical work, stores, etc., 12; brush-making, 30, on horses and conveyances, 12; engineer's department, 12, mattress-making, 16; basket-making, 2, in kitchen, 3; on general work, 27.

THE RESCUE HOMES.

"The women's social work has advanced in the line of furnishing work for girls and women. There are now fourteen rescue homes. A knitting factory and a laundry have been opened, and the bookbinding factory has been removed to larger premises. Cardiff has a new superior lodging-house for women, modelled after our popular ark, and premises are being put into shape for a like one with Crèche attached, opposite the Hanbury Street Shelter. A Training Home for obstetrical nurses has been opened in connection with the Maternity Home, and bids fair to be a great boon to many poor women who cannot afford to purchase skilled attention in their hour of trial. A new Rescue Home is shortly to be inaugurated which will be maintained by thank-offerings from girls who have



A SOUTH LONDON "SHELTER."

passed through the Rescue Homes and are now earning honest livelihoods.

"Slum workers and slum posts have had their numbers much increased.

FOR JAIL-BIRDS.

"The first Prison Gate Home was opened in January. It has received 211 men and boys, 20 of whom were under eighteen. The aggregate sentences of those received sum up to 216 years and 3 months. In addition to these, 79 men have been met at the prison doors and sent direct to an Elevator. The Criminal and Investigation Department has dealt with 165 cases; 27 are still on their books; 79 of the remaining 138 have been aided.

"In the other cases, prisoners whose friends apply to us for aid refused even assistance. Special care is given to aiding and re-establishing 'first offenders.'

"The Advice Bureau has given much help and solace in a quiet way.

EMIGRATION.

"The Emigration Bureau has been scarcely more, as yet, than a tentative thing. However, 837 people have



THE SALVAGE WHARF, BATTERSEA, LONDON.

applied to it for information concerning their own proposed removal to a new land. Of these, 98 have been secured assisted passages and sent abroad. These emigrants should not be confounded with our own proposed colonists. These 98 have gone on their own account, to settle in places of their own choice, and will be entirely independent of the Army, although we have, in nearly every case, given letters of introduction to our officers abroad, which will insure their bearers a welcome, with sympathy and aid in any trouble or difficulty which may come upon them.

THE FARM COLONY.

"The largest and unquestionably the most important enterprise undertaken, however, has been the selecting and founding of the first Farm Colony. The results have more than satisfied us of the wisdom of the selection of land and of the perfect facility of the Colony scheme. It is not going to be an easy one to work out. But these six months have proved that it is practicable. At present, 210 men are on the Colony. Certainly 500 could be employed to advantage at once. The accommodation is not yet sufficient for more. We are erecting additional buildings.

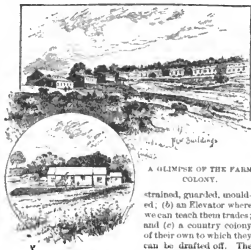
WHAT IS STILL TO BE DONE.

"But we must pass rapidly to those points just outside the main scheme propounded by the general last year, which we have not as yet been able to work out.

"(1) The Poor Man's Bank. This, it will be remembered, was to furnish loans to poor men of known good character who were in temporary difficulties. This has not been started for the reason that sufficient money was not given or offered for the purpose to enable us to make a start.

"(2) The crying need of the Boys' Home is forced upon us constantly. Juvenile 'first offenders' at the 'Bridge' boys at our shelters constantly, and worst of all, the sight of boys whom we long to aid and cannot, forces this lack upon us constantly.

"We must have at once (a) a lodging-house for boys who are earning their own living, where they shall feel free as birds and yet be—unconsciously to themselves—re-



A GLIMPSE OF THE FARM COLONY.

strained, guarded, moulded; (b) an Elevator where we can teach them trades; and (c) a country colony of their own to which they can be drafted off. The obstacle to obtaining at

least the first of these has been the difficulty of getting a suitable building.

"(3) The Preventive Home for Girls runs up against the same stone wall. One thousand pounds was given specially for its establishment. This sum is still set aside for that purpose, but it is impossible as yet to obtain a suitable house.

"(4) The Inebriates' Home. Again no building! We have had several applications from inebriates. The 'Bridge' takes them in temporarily.

"The next absolutely necessary link in our chain is, of course, the Over-Sea Colony. The general's tour has afforded him a wonderful opportunity for forming a judgment on its location, and it will doubtless be fixed almost immediately after his return.

WHAT IT HAS COST.

"Of the £110,462 16s. 11d. promised in all, £7,369 18s. 0d. has not yet been received. Of the amount, £23,000 has been set aside for the Over-Sea Colony, now shortly to be established.

"On the City Colony there has been a capital expenditure of some £40,000 upon land, buildings, plant, fittings, machinery, horses, vans—in short, for everything required in Depots, Shelters, Metropoles, and Elevators. Of this amount, the purchase of freehold land and leasehold property has involved an outlay of £27,682. The principal further item of expenditure has been £11,000—the cost of purchasing machinery and plant and the fitting up of various buildings.

"Passing to the Farm Colony, land, building, wharf, tramway, implements, live stock, etc., have cost £34,000, and additional liabilities have been incurred to the extent of about £7,500. Our farm consists of the four estates of Park Farm, Castle Farm, Sayer's Farm, Belton Hill, and Leigh Marsh, having a total acreage of 1,336 acres. The entire purchase money gives an average cost per acre of £16. The total capital expenditure sums up roughly to £90,000. In excess of this £90,000, we have, however, incurred liabilities on capital account to the extent of £10,000 in faith of the unpaid promises to the fund, and of gifts yet to come from those who read these pages.

"This rough account of the 'Hundred Thousand' is given here especially for the people who have neither time nor inclination to wade through balance sheets."

WHAT IS WANTED NOW.

The general said, when he proposed to take this work in hand, that he must have £100,000 to start it. He got the money, and he has started it nobly. He said also that to carry it on he must have £30,000 a year after it was started. That sum has now to be raised. That it will be forthcoming there is no doubt. No one can read this book and not want to help in raising it, even if he feels compelled by other duties to abstain from helping more directly in the onerous work of the Social Wing. This is applied Christianity, the latest edition of the Acts of the Apostles, and it would be well in all our churches and chapels, once in a while, to postpone the chapters about Paul and Silas, and Barnabas and James, in order to read to the congregation of the struggles of Commissioner Cadman, Colonel Barker, and Mrs. Bramwell Booth. Such at least would probably be the advice of Paul and his companions if they could be allowed a word in the matter, unless they are very much altered from what they were when they went forth full of the enthusiasm of humanity to win the world for Christ.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.*

It has been known for some time in literary circles, and in the world of religious and philosophic thought, that Mrs. Humphry Ward was engaged upon a new novel of current English life; and from the author of "Robert Elsmere" nothing ordinary or inconsiderable was to be expected. "The History of David Grieve" is the title of a book which, before this notice can appear, will have been made accessible to the reading public. Will it become, like "Robert Elsmere," the theme of universal talk and heated controversy from Inverness to Seattle and from Halifax to Cape Town? Probably not. Will the public, then, be disappointed with "The History of David Grieve?" A considerable portion of the public undoubtedly will be. What the critics will say may not be predicted, and the critics have not, as these lines are written, had access to the book. But "The History of David Grieve" is a book

that thoughtful readers will read a second time, and they will like it much better on second reading than on first.

In "Robert Elsmere" the movement was simple, strong, and unified, and the book as a whole made an impression so sharp as to be startling. To orthodox readers it was a dangerous picture of the theological and religious decline and fall of a human soul. To other readers it was a hopeful and gladdening picture of the spiritual and intellectual progress and emancipation of a human soul. But from whatever point of view the picture was approached, its outlines were bold and strongly defined. It is a more subdued and more complex picture that "The History of David Grieve" presents. It is a study of life in which possibly the very highest art is sacrificed by a failure to subordinate in due measure the minor details to the essential features; and thus the reader who does not retrace the tale is in danger of carrying away a confused impression which leaves him in some doubt as to the where-

* "The History of David Grieve." By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo, pp. 573. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

fore and the tendency of the book as a whole. In this respect it bears some such relation to "Robert Elsmere" as George Eliot's "Middlemarch" bears to "Adam Bede" or "Romola;" or as Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" bears to "Pendennis" or "The Newcombs."

Yet Mrs. Ward has given us in this book a work of literary art more valuable and more enduring than "Robert Elsmere;" while considered as a discussion of current ethical and religious and social problems, it is no less superior to the book which was making so extraordinary a sensation two or three years ago.

The essential history of a man, to Mrs. Ward's mind, is evidently that of his growing and formative periods. And David Grieve, when the book ends, is still a young man, just entering upon the large activities of mature manhood. The reader may well complain that the novel is so voluminous as to be slightly tedious at points. It is divided into four books: Book I., Childhood; Book II., Youth; Book III., Storm and Stress; Book IV., Maturity.

David Suveret Grieve is introduced to us first as an orphan lad of thirteen or fourteen, who, with his sister of ten or eleven, Louise Stephanie Grieve, is living with his uncle, Reuben Grieve, upon a humble and barren mountain-side grazing farm in Westmorelandshire, the rocky central ridge of England. The farm had belonged to David's grandfather, who had died, leaving two sons, Reuben and Sandy. Reuben had stayed on the farm, while Sandy had gone to London, where he had shown cleverness and enterprise and had become foreman in a large joinery or carpenter shop. Sandy had accidentally met in the pit of a London theatre a most fascinating young French dressmaker, and had in due time married her, only to be deserted by her several years later and left with two little children on his hands.

Soon afterward the young wife had committed suicide, and Sandy Grieve, still barely thirty years old, with broken health, broken fortunes, and broken heart, dies in a London lodging-house, having first sent for his brother Reuben and committed the two children to his keeping, pledging Reuben to deal honestly and justly by the orphans. Reuben is a weak, rather thriftless, shilly-shally character, saved from total worthlessness only by a strong and deep religious nature; and he and his wife belong to the sect called "Christian Brethren." His wife, Hannah, has ten times his energy and absolutely dominates him, but she is of a hard, cruel, and miserly disposition. Sandy has left, in trust for the children, savings amounting to several hundred pounds; and Reuben and Hannah have the annual interest to pay them for bringing up the children.

Mrs. Ward pictures their life on the farm with a pathos and minuteness that reminds us now of Dickens, now of George MacDonald, and now of George Eliot. Both children are of soaring and adventurous natures, as unlike the common clogs about them as eaglets differ from goslings. But while David has a warm and affectionate nature, a moral fibre of high quality and a dominating intellectual passion, the sister Louie is a phenomenon of selfishness, ingratitude, and wayward impulse. Life on the farm is one continual and bitter struggle between Hannah and Louie, whose mutual hatred is indeed terrible. David borrows books from an insane old schoolmaster and his mind develops rapidly.

The children are kept in ignorance of the fact that their father had left them money, and they are taught by Hannah to suppose that they are paupers and dependent upon her bounty for the wretched crust that she permits them to have. Poor Reuben meanwhile is struggling in the gall of bitterness because his conscience upbraids him

for the bad treatment that the children receive, and for his failure to carry out in good faith his promises to the dying Sandy.

At length matters reach a crisis, and David runs away to make his fortune at Manchester, promising after a year or two to send for Louie, she alone being in the secret of his departure. In Manchester he has the good fortune to become assistant to a bookseller; and his growth is astonishingly rapid in the knowledge of literature and in the dealer's knowledge of rare books and desirable editions. Thomas Purcell, the bookseller, is a prosperous



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

man, but of hard and uncompromising character. He is a devout Baptist, tyrannical and intolerant.

Before leaving the farm, David has been through "Christian Brethren" revival meetings, and has had religious experiences, which, however, have only resulted in sharp reaction. In Manchester he has gotten hold of Rousseau, Diderot, and the French infidel philosophers, has quickly espoused their notions, and quite heartily despises everybody who still lingers in the chains of superstition. He is a vegetarian; and he dines at a vegetarian restaurant kept by a versatile and mercurial character, one Adrian O'Connor Lomax (who, by the way, had married Purcell's sister and had always been on terms of the most deadly enmity toward Purcell). Through this Lomax David Grieve has begun to attend secularist meetings on Sundays in the Manchester Science Hall. This ungodliness vexes the righteous Purcell, and he determines at length to dismiss David from his employ. He is the more ready to do so because his daughter Lucy, recently re-

turned from school, has begun to show unmistakable signs of falling in love with the shop assistant, who by this time has developed into a young man of the most striking and unusual beauty.

David, however, has saved a few pounds, and he sets up a little rival shop for himself, which succeeds beyond his expectations. He makes influential friends, and at twenty years of age begins to prosper. The time has now come when he can bring Louie from the farm to live with him in Manchester. She has grown into a very tall and a remarkably beautiful girl, but her manners are bold and unladylike and her conduct is capricious and shocking. She has developed a sharp worldliness, and is absolutely devoid of every instinct of gratitude or of sisterly affection. David bears with her with wonderful patience, and Louie is given an opportunity to learn fine embroidery for church decoration under the eye of Miss Dora Lomax, the devoted and faithful High Church daughter of the rattle-brained old secularist who keeps the vegetarian restaurant.

Dora is a girl of far higher and nobler qualities than her pretty but selfish and light-headed little cousin, Lucy. Dora, too, has fallen in love with David Grieve, but is disposed to sacrifice herself for Lucy's sake; while as for David, it does not occur to him to fall in love with either of the cousins, both of whom are to him merely pleasant friends.

Meanwhile, David has been learning French, his business in foreign books has been growing, and it is thought best that he should spend a few weeks in Paris to improve his trade connections and broaden his experience. He is ambitious to see something of Parisian artists and literary people; and through a French political refugee whom he knows in Manchester, lodgings are secured for him in advance in a house occupied by artists. Nothing will do but that Louie should accompany him to Paris.

They fall at once into the company of several occupants of the house in which they lodge, and David is soon madly in love with Mademoiselle Elise Delaunay, an ambitious young artist whose apartment adjoins theirs. He is in her society constantly, and she, finding him interesting, gradually becomes attached to him. He has left his business in Manchester in charge of an assistant for the fortnight; but he stays on and on in Paris, sends back for his savings, and forgets everything for the time being except his devotion to Elise. As for Elise herself, her art is her grand passion, to which she has given her whole soul. But David's ardor at length prevails, and they are united in what the French call a free marriage, a union not sanctioned by law or church.

After a few weeks Elise finds that she must sacrifice either her lover or her art, and she yields to the power of her ambition. She deserts David and hides herself in the wilderness of Paris. He searches for her in despair, and at length falls ill. When on the very point of committing suicide, he is saved by a young minister from Manchester who had known him as a boy on the farm, and has through all his career felt the keenest interest in the talented young bookworm. Mr. Anctum, the minister, takes David back to Manchester.

But while David had been forgetting everything in his devotion to Elise, his wayward sister Louie had been behaving far worse. She had formed the acquaintance of a dissolute though talented sculptor whose study was in the same house, and had gone to live with him as his mistress. David demands of her that she shall persuade the sculptor to make her his lawful wife; and the thing is brought about through the gift by David of all the money which his father had left to him—for it should be ex-

plained that Reuben Grieve had at length repented and had made over to David the little estate of six hundred pounds.

David begins at the bottom again in Manchester, crushed and altered, and gradually builds up his business again. Purcell had once formed a plan to buy the building in which David's shop was located, in order to turn out the tenant; but Lucy, eager to put David under obligation to her, reveals the plan to him, and prompt action averts the calamity. Purcell discovers Lucy's part in the matter, and she is sent off to relatives, and is henceforth practically banished from home. She loses no opportunity to impress upon David the fact that she has made great sacrifices in his behalf, and that her whole life has been spoiled on his account. David feels the need of a wife and a home, Lucy is rather pretty and attractive, he is in his loneliness touched by the genuineness of her affection for him, and at length, one day, plunges into the proposal of a marriage which opens the gates of heaven to her while coming very far short of satisfying him.

And here begins the strongest and best part of all this book. A more ill-mated pair, it might be supposed, would be hard to find. Does Mrs. Ward, therefore, proceed to show how marriage is a failure, and how two people of different tastes and natures bound together under such circumstances must inevitably drift further apart and make eventual shipwreck of their wedded life? Not by any means. Gradually, little by little, through a term of years, Lucy's nature becomes less worldly, her selfishness disappears, she learns to take some slight interest in David's devotion to the welfare of his workmen, and love on both sides grows stronger and stronger, until, at length, something like an ideal affection exists between the two. If nothing else could be commended about this book—and there is much to commend—it would deserve high praise for its sane, wholesome, and true teachings upon the subject of marriage.

Referring in later life to his experience in Paris, David has this to say, in which he sums up what is, in fact, the whole lesson of this book upon the marriage question:

"No," he said, with deep emphasis. "No—I have come to think the most disappointing and hopeless marriage, nobly borne, to be better worth having than what people call an 'ideal passion'—if the ideal passion must be enjoyed at the expense of one of those fundamental rules which poor human nature has worked out, with such infinite difficulty and pain, for the protection and help of its own weakness. I did not know it—but, so far as in me lay, I was betraying and injuring that society which has given me all I have."

David does not develop into a Christian of a precisely orthodox type, but his further reading and study and, above all, his experience in trying to live a true life, soon lead him wholly to abandon, as worthless and shallow, the French materialism which he had at first espoused. Here are some extracts from his journal, in which he makes explanation of his progress in religious belief:

When I look back over the mass of patient labor which has accumulated during the present century round the founder of Christianity and the origins of his society—when I compare the text-books of sixty years ago—I no longer wonder at the empty and ignorant arrogance with which the French eighteenth century treated the whole subject. The first stone of the modern building had not been laid when Voltaire wrote, unless perhaps in the Wolf-eubditt fragments. He knew, in truth, no more than the Jesuits, much less, in fact, than the letter men among them.

It has been like the unravelling of a piece of fine and ancient needlework—and so discovering the secrets of its make and craftsmanship. A few loose ends were first followed up; then gradually the whole tissue had been

involved, till at last the nature and quality of each thread, the purpose and the skill of each stitch, are becoming plain, and what was mystery rises into knowledge.

... But how close and fine a web!—and how difficult and patient the process by which Christian reality has to be grasped! There is no short cut—one must toil.

But after one has toiled, what are the rewards? Truth first—which is an end in itself, and not a means to anything beyond. Then—the great figure of Christianity given back to you with something at least of the first magic, the first “natural truth” of look and tone. Through and beyond dogmatic overlay, and Messianic theory and wonder-loving addition, to recover, at least fragmentarily, the actual voice, the first meaning, which is also the eternal meaning, of Jesus—Paul—and John!

Finally—a conception of Christianity in which you discern once more its lasting validity and significance—its imperishable place in human life. It becomes simply that preaching of the Kingdom of God which belongs to and affects you—you, the modern European—just as Greek philosophy, Stoic or Cynic, was that preaching of it which belonged to and affected Epictetus.

Just as Lucy had come to be the wife of his soul, sympathetic and devoted, she fell victim to malignant cancer, leaving David with a little son several years old. By this time he had become known as a writer upon labor questions and social topics, his book business had grown very large, and he had become a printer and publisher as well, employing a force of several hundred men. He has introduced profit-sharing schemes, and in various ways has made himself a man of great power and influence in Manchester, having the confidence of all classes, and especially of workmen and their organizations. The brilliant career as a great statesman which some of his friends had anticipated for him in his fiery youth was not to be his. But his manly and altruistic life in Manchester was career enough.

For new friends, new surroundings, efforts of another type, his power was now irrevocably gone; he shrank more than ever from the egotisms of competition. But within the old lines he had recovered an abundant energy. Among his workmen; amid the details, now fortunate, now untoward, of his labors for the solution of certain problems of industrial ethics; in the workings of the

remarkable pamphlet scheme, dealing with social and religious fact, which was *that* making his name famous in the ears of the England which thinks and labors; and in the self-devoted help of the unhappy—he was developing more and more the idealist's qualities, and here and there—invariably—the idealist's mistakes. His face, as middle life was beginning to shape it—with its subtle and sensitive beauty—was at once the index of his strength and his limitations.

When we reach the end of the book and reluctantly part company with the hero, he has been only lately bereaved, and is still, therefore, a young man; but his character is wholly formed, and we see clearly that his life must proceed, henceforth, smoothly upon the lines which have been projected for it. The author sums up the experience of her hero in the following paragraph, to which the most orthodox can take no exception:

He knew the perils of his own nature, and there was in him a stern sense of the difficulty of living aright, and the awfulness of the claim made by God and man on the strength and will of the individual. It seemed to him that he had been “taught of God” through natural affection, through repentance, through sorrow, through the constant energies of the intellect. Never had the Divine voice been clearer to him, or the Divine Fatherhood more real. Freely he had received—but only that he might freely give. On this Christmas night he renewed every past vow of his soul, and in so doing rose once more into that state and temper which is man's pledge and earnest of immortality—since already, here and now, it is the eternal life begun.

Mrs. Ward has written this book with purpose and with conscience. It teaches true lessons. It paints real life and experience, and it is a worthy addition of the great English novels of our generation. It is a book which has seemingly been written with a heavy heart, and a sombre shadow lies across most of the pages; yet there runs through it all a note of hope and courage which finds its full expression in the last paragraph we have quoted. Of Louie's sad career and painful death and of the experiences and fates of other *dramatis personæ* our reader must learn from the book itself.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

Dark Days in Chile: An Account of the Revolution of 1891. By Maurice H. Hervey. 8vo, pp. 341. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Upon the outbreak of the Chilean war Maurice H. Hervey was sent by the *London Times* to be its special correspondent at the scene of trouble. Mr. Hervey went out instructed to exercise his own best judgment as to the situation. He found, upon a thorough study of affairs in Santiago, that Balmaceda had been entirely misrepresented to the outside world, and that there was better reason for sympathizing with the president than with the revolutionists. His letters carried out that tone. But Mr. Hervey, who was the only special correspondent at that time in Chile for any North American or European journal, was pursuing a course which conflicted with the policy of the British Government and the British press. He was consequently recalled and superseded, his recall being for no reason whatsoever except his preference for Balmaceda. Mr. Hervey, however, is not to be supposed to be telling his story exceedingly well in a book which is still timely and readable, and which has peculiar interest in the United States on account of our present diplomatic situation. Mr. Hervey inclines to the opinion that the attack upon the sailors of the United States ship *Albatross* was connived at by the Chilean Government for political purposes.

The House of Cromwell and the Story of Dunkirk. By James Waylen. 8vo, pp. 389. London: Elliot Stock. 10s. 6d.

Evidently written by an ardent believer in the sainthood of the great Protector. The earlier portion of this book is en-

tirely devoted to the pedigree and, in some instances, slight sketches of Oliver's deseculation. The latter seems an interesting account of the Dunkirk transaction. Then come a collection of hitherto unpublished letters, written either by Oliver or his secretaries, making a valuable appendix to Carlyle's more important work. The book terminates with a heterogeneous collection of Cromwellian lore (including a reprint of the “Soldier's Pocket Bible”) and anecdotes, which form perhaps the most readable portion of this work.

The Bishop Hill Colony: A Religious Communitistic Settlement in Henry County, Illinois. By Michael A. Mikkelson. A.M. The Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The Bishop Hill colony possesses interest from various points of view. Its historical significance is great, for as a pioneer Swedish settlement of several hundred families it had much to do with the subsequent heavy migration of Swedes to Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Northwest. It is also interesting from the point of view of Church history, and it has its place among these curious communitistic experiments of which the United States has seen so large a number. Mr. Mikkelson is a post-graduate student in history at the Johns Hopkins University, and he has produced in this monograph a not-worthy contribution to the history of the origins of civil and religious society in the Northwest.

The Princess Tarakanova. By J. P. Danilevski. 300 pp. 252. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 10s. 6d.

This story has all the defects of history and none of the merits of fiction. But to the student of Russian history it will

have an interest entirely apart from its merits, or demerits, as a novel. It deals with the attempt of the ill-fated Princess Tarakanova to oust Catherine II. from the throne of Russia, and is well described as "a dark page in Russian history." The portraits in the volume are interesting, and the frontispiece is really a striking and powerful picture. Mme. Ida de Mouchanoff's translation is good. She should turn her attention to a more promising subject than Danilevski.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Wendell Phillips: The Agitator. By Carlos Martyn. Special edition, revised. Paper, 8vo, pp. 600. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

Carlos Martyn's life of Wendell Phillips has already been before the public for a year or two, but its appearance in a cheaper edition this year should give it a greatly increased sale and circulation. It is a wonderfully strong and clear recital of the career of the eloquent and courageous agitator for human freedom.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Francis Bacon and His Secret Society. By Mrs. Henry Pott. 12mo, pp. 421. Chicago: Francis J. Schultz & Co.

Whatever may be thought of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, it would be silly to deny the immense range of interesting and important information that the recent Bacon cult has succeeded in bringing to light. Mrs. Henry Pott, whose previous Baconian writings have so worthily attracted attention, has now brought out a volume of extraordinary interest entitled "Francis Bacon and His Secret Society," in which she endeavors to prove the existence in Bacon's time of a secret order of which he was the centre, and which had some connection with the inner circles of Freemasonry. Whether her theories are true or false, the book contains much that is curious and valuable.

Tales and Legends of National Origin or Widely Current in England from Early Times. With Critical Introductions by W. Carew Hazlitt. 8vo, pp. 501. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

This collection contains ten supernatural legends, six feudal and forest legends, twelve romantic legends, and seven descriptive and humorous legends. The stories are clearly and well told, and the critical introductions embody, in the briefest possible form, the results of the best scholarship. The introduction to the Robin Hood legend, for instance, occupies some twenty-five pages, while one or two pages suffice for some of the others. The book is very handsomely made and printed, and it meets a very clearly defined want. It will become a standard.

A Primer on Browning. By F. Mary Wilson. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little book contains chapters on Browning's literary life and personal characteristics, but the bulk of it is devoted to introductions to the poems. It is arranged as a practical hand-book to accompany and aid the ordinary reader of Browning, and for this purpose it is worthy of the highest commendation.

Four Lectures on Henrik Ibsen. Dealing Chiefly with his Metrical Works. By Philip H. Wicksteed, M.A. 16mo, pp. 136. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Wicksteed is the young Unitarian clergyman who preaches in Dr. Martineau's old chapel in London, and who is the warden of the so-called Robert Estlin Hall. The first lecture is upon Ibsen's poems, the second on "Brand," the third on "Pier Gynt," and the fourth on Ibsen's social dramas. Students and readers of Ibsen will find this little book well worth buying.

Dante: His Life and Writings. By Oscar Browning. 16mo, pp. 104. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Oscar Browning wrote the article on Dante in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has revised and enlarged that article, and it appears as an attractive little volume.

Gossip in a Library. By Edmund Gosse. 8vo. London: William Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

This volume answers to its name: it is gossip, and about books. Most of them are old books—indeed, only three are by

living authors. It does not profess to deal with them systematically or completely. Mr. Gosse simply chats about them in turn in the capricious way in which a man might talk when showing his library to a friend. Sometimes he gives a real account of the volume, its history, importance, and contents. Sometimes he merely indulges in disjointed remarks. The essays which most readers will be interested to see are those on Camden's *Britannia*, the "Mirror for Magistrates," "What Ann Lang Read," the "Life of John Bunce," "Peter Bell and his Forerunners," and the Duke of Rutland's *Poems*. The title of the book, though accurate, is unfortunate. A writer of Mr. Gosse's position should avoid even the suspicion of a pun.

Goethe: His Life and Writings. By Oscar Browning. M.A. 16mo, pp. 132. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Browning's Goethe, like his Dante, is reprinted with alterations and additions from an article contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It is an extremely useful and well-proportioned little sketch of Goethe's life and writings.

The Browning Cyclopædia. By Edward Berdoe. 8vo, pp. 572. London: Sonnenschein. 10s. 6d.

A guide to the study of the works of Robert Browning, with copious explanatory notes and references on all difficult passages.

"God and the People." By Charles W. Stubb. 8vo, pp. 156. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 5s.

A selection from the writings of Joseph Mazzini, bearing as sub-title "The Religious Creed of a Democrat."

Pictures of Travel. By Heinrich Heine. Two volumes, 8vo. London: William Heinemann. 5s. each.

The second and third volumes of the complete English edition of Heine's works, translated into English by Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann).

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Political Verse. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Saintsbury has gone through the range of standard English poetry, in order to cull out a special collection of the political verse of different periods in England. Nothing of the kind has been done before. The result is a little volume, more interesting as illustrative of history than as poetry *per se*.

The Flaming Meteor: Poetical Works of Will Hubbard-Kernan. With a Biographical Sketch by Hon. John R. Clymer. 12mo, pp. 270. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Will Hubbard-Kernan is so much better known as the quarrelsome editor of the *Oakland (Calif.) States*, and as a young Northerner who went South after the war to identify himself more bitterly and vindictively with the "Lost Cause" than Robert Toombs himself, than by any other title to fame, that the public is hardly aware of him as a poet. The fact is that Mr. Kernan is essentially the poet rather than the journalist or politician. Most of his verses have appeared as fugitive newspaper pieces in small Western papers, but there is the true fire and ring in all of them. This collection, which hails from the West, is worthy of more attention than it is likely at the present moment to receive. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kernan will devote himself in good earnest to the further cultivation of his poetical muse.

The Tempting of the King: A Study of the Law. By William Vincent Byars. Paper, 12mo, pp. 53. St. Louis: C.W. Alban & Co. 25 cents.

This poem tells the story of the temptation of King David by the beauty of Bathsheba in a smooth and readable blank verse.

Concerning Cats. By Graham R. Tomson. 8vo, pp. 135. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

A volume of the Cameo Series, containing an anthology of poems concerning cats, by many authors, both English and French, by no means comprehensive, the selection is excellent. It contains a new poem by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse—one of the best in the book—and many translated from the French by Mr. Edmund Gosse, while several French pieces, "too excellent to leave out, too subtle to translate," are included in their original form. Mr. Arthur Tomson's illustrations are quaint and pleasing.

The Profligate. By A. W. Pinero. pp. 123. London: William Heinemann. 2s. 6d.

The second volume of Mr. Pinero's dramatic works, containing, in addition to "The Profligate" itself, an introductory essay by Mr. Malcom C. Salaman, and an excellent reproduction of Mr. T. Mordecai's portrait of the dramatist.

Herrick's Works. Edited by Alfred W. Pollard. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 318, 356. London: Lawrence & Bullen.

Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen have inaugurated their *Muses' Library* by a new edition of Herrick's poems, "The *Heperides*" and "Noble Numbers," under the editorship of Mr. Alfred W. Pollard and with a preface by Mr. Swinburne.

FICTION.

Mr. Isaac: A Tale of Modern India. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1

With all Mr. Marion Crawford's new stories appearing so frequently and maintaining so high a standard of merit, his original tale, "Mr. Isaac," holds the first place in the list. His publishers, the Messrs. Macmillan, have been obliged to issue a new edition of it.

Philip; or, The Mollies' Secret: A Tale of the Coal Regions. By Patrick Justin McMahon. 12mo, pp. 578. Philadelphia: H. L. Kilner & Co. \$1.25.

This is a tale of the Pennsylvania coal regions based upon exciting incidents in the Molly Maguire troubles, and written from the moral and religious point of view of the Catholic Church.

A North Country Comedy. By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo, pp. 347. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

A new English novel in Lippincott's copyrighted foreign series. A conventional English society story, with a little more of incident and movement than usual.

A Strange Elopement. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is another of Clark Russell's swinging, readable sea tales, the centre of interest being an elopement at sea in an open boat.

The Heiress of Greenhurst. By Mrs. Ann S. Stevens. Paper, 12mo, pp. 430. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 25 cents.

Tales of Two Countries. By Alexander L. Kielland. London: Osgood & Melville. 3s. 6d.

English readers already owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. William Archer for introducing them to the works of Ibsen and Maeterlinck. That debt is now increased by this volume of short stories by one whom Mr. Archer places on an equal eminence in Norwegian literature with Ibsen and Bjørnson. Kielland, Mr. Archer's preface tells us, came to the front some twenty years later than either of these writers, but he is already the author of a goodly number of books, both long novels and short stories, which we hope we shall soon have an opportunity of reading. Each of the tales in this volume is a gem, but they are all entirely distinct and breathe a different feeling. All make one think, Kielland is no mere storyteller. He has keen artistic and social sympathies, is realistic without being coarse, and above all is entirely readable and interesting.

The Tragic Comedians. By George Meredith. 8vo, pp. 258. London: Ward, Lock & Bowden. 6s.

The tragic love-story of Ferdinand Lassalle and Helene von Donnersberg serves Mr. Meredith as the subject-matter of this novel, which first appeared in book form in 1881. Mr. Meredith's chief authority was, in fact, the book written by Helene von Racowitza herself, and he has kept very close to her narrative, his characters being easily recognizable under the fictitious names with which he endowed them. This new edition has been carefully revised and corrected by Mr. Meredith, and has also the advantage of a brief introduction by the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Clement Shorter, on Ferdinand Lassalle, judicious and carefully written, but giving too little attention, we think, to Lassalle's political career. An excellent portrait of Mr. Meredith forms a frontispiece to the volume, which also contains portraits of Lassalle and Helene.

Meredithians owe a debt of gratitude to the publishers for issuing this book in a binding uniform with Mr. Meredith's other works.

John Pas-Plus. By the Marquis of Lorne. Paper, pp. 237. 1s.

A volume of the Railway Automatic Library. The Marquis of Lorne must write something better than this if he wishes to gain any reputation as a novelist.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Homilies of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 327. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.50.

These brief essays, chiefly upon religious thought and practical ethics, first appeared as editorials in the *Open Court*, a remarkably strong and original Chicago publication devoted to advanced thought. While these essays are opposed to some of the teachings of dogmatic Christianity, they are full of the spirit of the highest Christian morality, and are not in any true sense antagonistic to religious faith. They are constructive rather than destructive.

Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad. By Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Archibald Geikie is director-general of the geological surveys of Great Britain and Ireland, and is a bright and accomplished writer as well as a distinguished scholar. This volume is a collection of his fugitive essays and writings upon geological topics, and it covers a wide, terrestrial range. It deals with English, Scotch, French, Scandinavian, Swiss, and American geological topics, and is altogether a readable and charming volume.

The Story of the Hills: A Book about Mountains for General Readers. By Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, B.A., F.G.S. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Like Dr. Geikie, Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, F.G.S., is also a distinguished British geologist. He dedicates his book to all who love mountains and hills. It deals with "The Mountains as they Are" in Part I. and "How the Mountains were Made" in Part II. It has a number of illustrations, and is a book which could be read by all young people with great profit and interest. Moreover, it is just the book for intelligent travellers who are making a sojourn in the Alps, the Rockies, or any other mountain region.

Helen Keller: Souvenir of the First Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. Washington: The Volta Bureau.

The case of Helen Keller, who became totally deaf and blind at the age of eighteen months, and who now converses fluently and writes a beautiful hand, is one of the most interesting and remarkable in the history of modern methods for the instruction of blind deaf mutes. We do our readers a kindness in calling attention to this fascinating and extraordinary little publication.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Reading and Speaking: Familiar Talks to Young Men who would Speak Well in Public. By Brainerd Gardner Smith, A.M. 12mo, pp. 165. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Professor Brainerd G. Smith, of Cornell University—the gentleman whose admirable instruction in the correct and fit writing of ordinary practical English has led to much needless controversy about schools of journalism—is the author of a little book which will be hailed with joy and gladness by young men in four hundred American colleges and universities, and big boys in four thousand high schools and academies. It is a practical, useful, every-day little treatise upon public speaking. This is a book that will sell in spite of everything.

Forensic Eloquence: A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Oratory. By John Goss, A.M. 12mo, pp. 256. San Francisco: The S. Carson Co.

Sometimes in the line of Professor Smith's book, but less perfectly adapted to the use of students, is a volume on "Forensic Eloquence," by Mr. John Goss, of San Francisco.

La Famille de Germandre. Par George Sand. Edited by Augusta C. Kimball. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Students of French will find Augusta Kimball's edition of George Sand's "La Famille de Germandre" a well-selected tale, conveniently printed and prepared.

Manual of Plane Geometry, on the Heuristic Plan. By G. Irving Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

The principles of geometry do not change, but there is such a thing as improving the methods of presenting and teaching geometry, and Mr Hopkins' little manual would seem to be better adapted than anything that has yet been published for the presentation of plane geometry to young pupils.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Century Dictionary: An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. Prepared under the direction of William Dwight Whitney, Ph.D., LL.D. Six volumes. Vol. VI., pp. 1046. New York: The Century Company.

The delivery of the sixth and concluding volume of the Century Dictionary, covering a little more than the last seven letters of the alphabet, is a noteworthy event as marking the completion of one of the greatest of modern literary undertakings. The Century Dictionary will be received as the standard for many years to come by very considerably more than half of the English-speaking world. Far from being a disappointment, it is hailed by the intelligent public with delight and enthusiasm.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed Atlas of the World. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

What the great Century Dictionary is to other and less complete lexicons of English, Rand, McNally & Co.'s new Indexed Atlas of the World will be among other accessible atlases. The page is much larger than that of any other atlas, the maps are all new and embody the latest data, and the indexing features are by far the most complete and perfect ever attempted before. An exhaustive index accompanies every map. The maps of the States show absolutely every existing post-office, a thing probably never attempted before in a world atlas. The statistical tables, based upon the latest census-taking and illustrated with colored diagrams, are also of the highest value. Splendid maps of all the principal cities of the world are another feature of this entrancing publication. The enterprise of a Chicago house in preparing the completest historical and practical atlas ever devised is highly appropriate in this year which completes the fourth century since the voyages of Columbus gave a beginning to the modern science of geography.

State Legislation in 1891. A Comparative Summary and Index issued as a State Library Bulletin by the University of the State of New York at Albany.

This publication classifies, in the most summary way, the legislation of the various States enacted in 1891, just as its predecessor covered the same ground for 1890. This second bulletin is more complete and valuable than the first, which is the highest compliment that could be paid it. Mr W. B. Shaw, who is a regular contributor upon these subjects to *The Review of Reviews*, is the compiler of this volume, under the direction of Melvil Dewey, State Librarian. The great value of these

annual summaries is too obvious to be expatiated upon. To lawyers, members of legislatures, librarians, and students of legislation they are indispensable.

Index to Scribner's Magazine, Volumes I-X. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Scribner's Magazine has completed ten half-yearly volumes, and many of the most noteworthy contributions of literature and knowledge in the last half decade have appeared in the pages of this great periodical. The very complete and perfectly prepared index of these first ten volumes is therefore a library convenience of much value.

The Overland Monthly. Volume XVIII. Second Series, July-December, 1891. San Francisco: The Overland Monthly Publishing Co.

The bound volume of the *Overland Monthly* for the last half of 1891 is especially interesting by reason of the development of illustrations. It is only by taking complete volumes of the *Overland* and running through the table of contents that one fully appreciates the importance of this magazine as an exponent of Pacific Slope life and affairs.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

About Ceylon and Borneo. By Walter J. Clutterbuck, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Mr Clutterbuck is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Incidentally his book contains some bits of valuable information about Ceylon and Borneo, but practically it is made up of the most trivial irrelevances. Nothing could be more painfully flat than Mr Clutterbuck's anecdotes about fellow-travellers and his constant attempts at witicism.

Delagoa Bay: Its Natives and Natural History. By Rose Monteiro. 8vo, pp. 274. London: George Philip & Son. 9s.

Very little scientific or geographical information of value can be expected of a book which the author herself acknowledges is mainly composed of letters written to home friends to describe her life and work. It is, however, brightly written and interesting. The twenty illustrations are mainly entomological.

The Real Japan: Studies of Contemporary Japanese Manners, Morals, Administration, and Politics. 8vo, pp. 364. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d.

These "Studies" are for the most part based upon a series of letters contributed by the author to the *Pail Mail Gazette* and other influential journals. Mr Norman enjoyed unique opportunities for studying the country, and his book may, therefore, be assumed to be, for a time at least, the *denier mot* upon the subject. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.

H. R. II. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale in Southern India. By J. D. Rees. 8vo, pp. 219. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

An authoritative account of the recent visit of the late prince to Southern India. The book also contains a narrative of elephant-catching in Mysore, by Mr S. F. Sanderson.

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A Song on Stone. J. McNeill Whistler.
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The Primrose League:
1. Its Origin and Work. Miss M. Nevill.
2. Its Absurdity. Oscar Browning.
Labor Questions. Ben Tillett.

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Mediating Function of the Christian Minister. P. S. Moxon.
The Expansion of the Local Church. A. E. Dunning.
Missionary Problems in the Turkish Empire. C. C. Starbuck.
The Apprentices System of the Navy. Lieut. A. V. Wadhams.
Reform of the Grammar School Curriculum. Prof. D. C. Wells.

Annals of the American Academy.

Public Regulation of Industries. W. B. Dabney.
The Science of Municipal Government. F. P. Pritchard.
Political Organization of a Modern Municipality. W. D. Lewis.
International Arbitration. Eleanor L. Lord.
Jurisprudence in American Universities. E. W. Huffcut.
Instruction in French Universities. Leo S. Rowe.
Party Government. Charles Richardson.
Economic Theory of Machinery. Stuart Wood.

Antiquary.

The Holy Coat of Treves. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
The Moral of the Folk-Lore Congress. Charlotte S. Burne.
Archæology in Reading Museum. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

The Architectural Record.

Architectural Aberration.—II. Record Building, Philadelphia.
The Battle of the Styles. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin.
Modern Architecture—A Comparison. Harry W. Desmond.
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Boston. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
James Russell Lowell. Henry James.
Birds and "Birds." Edith M. Thomas.
John Stuart Mill and the London and Westminster Review.
The Creed of the Old South. B. L. Gildersleeve.
The Greatest Need of College Girls. Annie F. Call.
Why Socialism Appeals to Artists. Walter Crane.
The Political Situation.

Bankers' Magazine. (London.)

Mr. (Joseph) de la Nöte Scheme. With Portrait.
Financial Outlook for 1902. W. R. Lawson.
Land, Finance, and Banking Troubles in Australia.

The Beacon Magazine.

Washington Manuscripts. Wm. Evans Benjamin.
The Problem of Beginnings. Alfred H. Moment.
Lincoln as I Knew Him. John H. Littlefield.
Who First Explored the North American Coast? F. Saunders.
A Plea for Our Youth. Anthony Comstock.
Music as an Apocalypse of Heaven. David Gregg.
How Plants Store Food. Frederick L. Sargent.
From Cataract to Cataract.

Belford's Monthly.

Brazilian Reciprocity and the Cold Facts. F. P. Powers.
Why is Pool-Gambling Allowed? Anthony Comstock.
Some Literary Blunders. W. S. Walsh.
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Fifty Years of Conservative Influence—1843-1892.
Pleasure. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
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The Carlyles and a Segment of Their Circle.—Continued.
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Advice to a Young Journalist.
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Cape Illustrated Magazine.—November.

The Native Question. President Reitz.
Five Hundred Miles in a Post Cart.—II. Mafeking to Macoutse.

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Mr. Frederic Harrison at Haslemere.
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Mr. E. R. Russell, Editor of the *Liverpool Post*. With Portrait.
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Cassell's Magazine.

The Tariff and the Constructive Arts. R. H. Thurston.
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Some Preventable Wastes of Heat. Wm. Kent.
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The Birthplace of Columbus. L. A. Dutto.
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The Amenities of the School Adjustment. T. J. Jenkins.

The Century Magazine.

The Jews in New York. Richard Whately.
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The Discontent of the Farmer. J. R. Dodge.

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New York Tenement-House Problems. E. T. Potter.

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Graves of the Young in Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Farrar.

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Probability and Faith. Bishop Harvey Goodwin.
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The Columbus Portrait. William Elmeroy Curtis.
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Woman's Dress Hygienically Considered.—H. Susanna W. Doda.

Economic Journal.—December.

Introductory Lecture on Political Economy. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.
The Alleged Difference in the Wages of Men and Women. Sidney Webb.
The Coal Question. Forster Brown.
The New Theory of Interest. W. Smart.
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Professional Training for Teachers. J. G. Fitch.
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About Schoolmasters. J. T. W. Pownson.
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The Engineering Magazine.

Worthless Government Engineering. George Y. Wisner.
The World's Store of Tin. E. W. Claypole.
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Art and Engineering at Tuxedo Park. J. S. Haring.
The Rights of the Lowest Bidder. L. Allen and C. E. Heilner.
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Latest Discoveries in Rome. L. Borsari.
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The Conservative Foreign Policy. Sir C. W. Dilke.
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The Dardanelles Question. John L. Wilson.
The Sea Horses and their Chase. E. Engersoll.
Down the Rhine. J. McMullen.
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A Chapter in the History of Oracles. Basil Williams.
Leaves from a Diary. Percy Fitzgerald.
Our First Great Sea Fight—Slugs. Philip Kent.
The Stolen Key. Robert Shindler.
The Fuel of the Sun. J. E. Gore.
The Last Poems of Philip Bourke Marston.

Girl's Own Paper.

Outdoor Games from Over the Sea.—H. H. Townsend.
The Flower Girls of London.—H. Emma Brewer.
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Good Words.

Tewksbury Abbey. Dean Spence.
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The Wrinkles on the Face of Mother Earth. Prof. Green.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—December.

The Trade Winds. Lieut. Austin M. Knight. U. S. N.
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Maps and Map Drawing—What is a Map? J. W. Redway.
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Harper's Magazine.

Canada's El Dorado. Julian Ralph.
 Aaron Burr's Conspiracy and Trial. W. S. Drysdale.
 Our Exposition at Chicago. Julian Ralph.
 Popular Life in the Austro-Hungarian Capitals. Wilhelm Singer.
 The Neo-Christian Movement in France. Eugène M. de Vogüé.
 Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. H. Bridge.
 London of Charles the Second. Walter Besant.

Help

"The Workhouse Christ."
 What Has Been Done at Sheffield.
 Religious Instruction in Workhouses.
 The Brabazon Scheme. Lady Menth.
 A Programme of Poor-Law Reform.
 A Model Workhouse Infirmary—Birmingham.
 Children in Workhouses.
 Entertainments for the Workhouse.

The Home-Maker.

The Logan Homestead, Washington. Harriet T. Upton.
 Ruins of a Pigmy City in the Andes.
 The Kindergarten of San Francisco. Minna V. Lewis.

The Homiletic Review.

Present Aspects of Nature and Revelation. Sir J. W. Dawson.
 The Methodology of the Higher Criticism Unscientific.
 What Ails Buddhism? J. T. Gracey.
 Monuments and Papyri on the Hebrews and the Exodus.

International Journal of Ethics.

Ethical Aspects of the Papal Encyclical. Brother Anzias.
 The Three Religions. J. S. Mackenzie.
 The Ethics of Hegel. Rev. J. M. Sterrett.
 A Palm of Peace from German Soil. Fanny Hertz.
 Authority in the Sphere of Conduct and Intellect. H. Nettleship.
 The Theory of Punishment.
 The Labor Church in Manchester.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.

The Terrain in Military Operations. Lieut. H. A. Reed.
 A United States Army. Lieut. J. B. Bacheler.
 Development of Rapid-Fire Guns. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
 Discipline and Tactics. Capt. Moses Harris.
 Reminiscences of Tonquin. Lieut. F. de T. Cloth.
 Letters on Infantry.—XIII. Prince K. zu Hohenlohe.
 Service Range-Finding. Lieut. Buckle, R. A.
 Remarks upon Infantry Attack.
 Artillery Questions of 1892.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Australasia: A Vindication. Sir Edward Braddon.

Knowledge.

The Astronomical Explanation of a Glacial Period. Sir Robert Ball.
 A Gospel on Ghost Names.—Continued. Canon Isaac Taylor.
 British Mosses.—Continued. Lord Justice Fry.
 The Canons of Colorado. Rev. H. J. Hutchinson.

Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. Burton Harrison.
 Mr. Beecher, as I Knew Him.—IV. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.
 Women as Illustrators. Naude Haywood.

Lend a Hand.

Law for the Indian. F. J. Stimson.
 International Tribunal with Jurisdiction. Walter S. Logan.
 Elmira Reformatory.
 Mr. Wines' Appeal.
 Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch.

Leisure Hour.

The Great Andes of the Equator.—I. With Map and Illustrations.
 A Floating Republic—The Buccaneers of the West Indies.—I. R. Robertson.
 The Railway Horse and the Carrier's Horse. W. J. Gordon.
 A skating Trip in Holland. Charles Whymper.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The Editor-in-Chief. With Portrait. Col. Alex. K. McClure.
 The Decline of Politeness. Amelia E. Barr.
 With the Gloves—Boxing. Daniel E. Dawson.
 Agnes Huntington. With Portrait.

Literary Opinions.

Wordsworth on Old Age. Sir Edw. Strachey.
 Algernon Charles Swinburne. With Portrait. Richard Le Gallienne.

Little Folks.

The Manchester Ship Canals (Illus.) H. W. Smith.
 The Central Telegraph Office. Edith A. Findlay.

Longman's Magazine.

"King William VIII." on the Stage. R. W. Lowe and Wm. The "Donna" in 1891.
 The Sea's Finny Nurslings. Edw. E. Prince.

Lucifer.—December 15.

The Seven Principles of Man.—Concluded. Annie Besant.
 Theology as It Presents Itself to an Outsider. P. N. Patankar.
 Ought Theosophists to be Propagandists?
 A Bewitched Life. H. P. Blavatsky.
 An Outline of the Secret Doctrine.—Continued.

Lyceum.—December 15.

Early English Romances.—III. Havelock. Prof. T. Arnold.
 The Norwegian Literary Triumvirate.—II.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Hungry Children. H. Clarence Bourne.
 Andrew Marvell.
 In the Land of Champagne. Charles Edwards.
 Politics and Industry. Thomas Whittaker.

Magazine of American History.

The Enterprise of Christopher Columbus.—I. Arthur Harvey.
 Secret Societies of Princeton University. T. Hotchkiss, Jr.
 A Short Lived American State (West Florida). H. E. Chamberlain.
 Was America Discovered by the Chinese? Rev. A. K. Glover.
 Prince Henry the Navigator. Martha J. Lamb.
 The Scot in America. R. S. Robertson.
 Patrick Henry and John Adams on Government Making.

The Menorah Monthly.

Is Life Worth Living? M. Ellinger.
 The Task of the American Jew. Rabbi H. Berkowitz.
 Nationality and the Jews. Nina Morias Cohen.

The Missionary Herald.

The Revival of Hook Swinging in India. Rev. J. B. Chandler.
 The Protestant Buddhists of Japan. Rev. M. L. Gordon.

Missionary Review of the World.

The Beginning of Modern Wonders. A. T. Pierson.
 Christian Missions and the Highest Use of Wealth. M. E. Gates.
 Some Hints on the Work of Foreign Missions.
 Apostolic Missions and their Results. John Rutherford.
 Narayan Sheshadri. Rev. George Smith.

The Monist.

Mental Evolution. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.
 The New Civilization Depends on Mechanical Invention. W. T. Harris.
 Religion and Progress. Prof. Ernst Mach.
 Prof. Clifford on the Soul in Nature. F. C. Conybeare.
 Are there Things in Themselves? Dr. Paul Carus.

Month.

What is Theosophy? The Editor.
 Evolution. Rev. John Gerard.
 The Apostle of Cold Water—Kneipp.
 Catholic England in Modern Times.—III. Rev. John Morris.

Monthly Packet.

Jane Austen and Her Heroines. W. W. Fowler.
 An Old Woman's Outlook. C. M. Yonge.
 Hospital Nursing. H. M. and R. Wilson.
 Canoes from English History—the Georgian Colony. C. M. Yonge.

Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.—

December
 Windmills. Jas. Clephan.
 The Walls of Newcastle. J. R. Boyle.

The National Magazine.

Henry Hudson's Voyage and its Results. J. G. Wilson.
 The Earlier Years of Benjamin Franklin. T. J. Chapman.
 French Explorers in the Northwest. Samuel M. Davis.
 The Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1698. Daniel Van Pelt.

National Review.

The Rural Voter. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
 Domestic Decorations. Lady Colin Campbell.
 The Greatness of Pitt. T. E. Kebbel.
 Men of Letters and the State. W. Earl Hodgson.
 A Corner of Essex. Julia Cartwright.
 Women in the Reign of Terror. J. A. Alger.
 The Mystery of Gravitation. J. E. Gore.

Men-Servants in India. C. T. Buckland.
Mr. Gousheu's Mission. A. Egmont Haake.

Newbury House Magazine.

The Universities and Elementary Education. Rev. F. L. H. Millard.
Clergy Pensions. A Scheme. Rev. Dr. S. J. Eales.
The Anglo-Catholic Movement among the Jews. Rev. F. Arnold.
Sydney Smith. Mrs. L. R. Walford.
Our Village Churches. W. H. Inverport-Adams.
Unpublished Fragments of Coleridge and Lamb. W. T. Brooke.
The World of Insects. Agnes Gibbons.

New England Magazine.

Phillips Brooks. Julius H. Ward.
The City of St. Louis. C. M. Woodward.
The Beaconfield Terraces. John Weternan.
The Author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." (George M. Young).
Stories of Salem Witchcraft. Winfield S. Nevins.
Abraham Lincoln. Phillips Brooks.

New Englander and Yale Review.

Abolitionists and Prohibitionists.
The Marble Faun: A Key to its Interpretation. Martha T. Gale.
Should Marriages be Indissoluble? Thomas S. Potwin.
Philadelphia: A Study in Moral Reform. Barry Ferres.
Some Letters of the Younger Pliny. S. B. Platner.
Criminology. Arthur Macdonald.

New Review.

"Merry England." Duke of Marlborough.
The Dangers of the Analytic Spirit in Fiction. Paul Bourget.
England in Egypt. Madame Adam and Edward Dickey.
How Intemperance has been Successfully Combated. Duchess of Rutland.
The Literary Drama. H. A. Jones.
Authors and Critics. Augustine Birrell.
Inter-Astral Communication. Camille Flammarion.

Nineteenth Century.

The Horrors of Hunger. Nicholas Shishkoff.
Lord Rosebery and Mr. Pitt. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Hymenism and Humberg. Dr. F. Hart.
Protection—Free Trade—Fair Trade—Colonial Trade. Earl Grey.
Our Minor Poets. H. D. Traill.
Electrical Transmission of Power. Earl of Albemarle.
Imperial Federation for Naval Defence. Lord Brassey.
Mutual Aid Among the Barbarians. Prince Krapotkin.
Man, East and West. Rev. Samuel A. Barnett.
Taxes on Transport. W. M. Acworth.
The Rural Voter—
1. The Law, the Land, and the Laborer. Lord Thring.
2. Farm Laborers and their Friends. William E. Bear.
3. Hodge at Home. Mrs. Stephen Bateson.

North American Review.

Mr. Speaker. Roger C. Mille and Thomas B. Reed.
The Question of the Quorum. Manuel Alonzo Martinez.
French Novels and French Life. Andrew Lang.
Wages in Mexico. M. Romero.
The Pardoning Power. Hon. David B. Hill.
The Darker Side. Lady Henry Somerset.
"Sixty Miles in Eighteen Minutes." Theodore H. Voorhees.
The First Coast of Ships. Charles H. Cramp.
The Best Book of the Year. Sir Edwin Arnold and others.

Outing.

A Christmas Ascent of Mount Adams. John Corbin.
"Cusker Life"—H. The Coral.
Training: Indoor Apparatus for Outdoor Sports. Walter Camp.
After Elk in the Prairie Province. Ed. W. Sandys.
A Run with "The Dukes." Fox Hunting in England.
Winter Photography. W. L. Lincoln Adams.
The Active Militia of Canada. Lieut. J. H. Woodside.

The Overland Monthly.

Mission Bella. Charles Howard Shinn.
A Day in Pestalozzi Town. Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Photographs of the Moon. Edward S. Holden.
Dr. Gwin and Judge Black on Buchanan. E. J. Coleman.

Poet Lore.—December

An Elizabethan Lyric: Thomas Lodge. James Buckham.
The Whitman-Shakespeare Question. Jonathan Trumbull.
Six Weeks with Chaucer. Agnes M. Lathe.
Some Recent American Poetry.

January.

A Modern Bohemian Novelist: Jakub Arbes. J. G. Kral.
Juliette's Runaway. Once More. F. C. Siedman.
Lowell-Whitman: A Contrast. H. L. Traubel.
Mujeska's Lady Macbeth.
Rare Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. W. O. Kingsland.

Popular Science Monthly.

Recent Advances in the Pottery Industry. Edwin A. Barber.
Theology and Political Economy. Andrew D. White.
Remarkable Bowlers. David A. Wells.
Tail-Like Formations in Non-Communication with the Planets. M. Amédée Guillemin.
The Musk-Ox. Horace T. Martin.
Our Population and its Distribution. Carroll D. Wright.
An Experiment in Education.—I. Harry Alling Aber.
The Aviator Flying-Machine. M. O. Trouve.
The Population of the Earth.
Sketch of Elias Loomis. With Portrait.

The Philosophical Review.

The Critical Philosophy and Idealism. Prof. John Watson.
Psychology Re-called "Natural Science." Prof. G. T. Ladd.
Psychological Aspects of Chinese Musical System. B. I. Gilman.

The Presbyterian and Reformed Review.

Ritsch's Theology. Rev. C. M. Nead.
Satan in the Old Testament. Rev. T. W. Chambers.
Socialism. Rev. James MacGregor.
Christianity and Social Problems. Prof. C. A. Aiken.
Jean Astruc. Howard Osgood.
Religious Thought in the Russian Empire. Rev. N. Bjerring.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.

Capital and Interest. S. M. Macvane.
The Evolution of Wage Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.
Comments on the "Positive Theory of Capital." Hugo Bilgram.
The Prussian Income Tax. Joseph A. Hill.
Social and Economic Legislation in 1891. Wm. B. Shaw.
Boehm-Bawerk's Definition of Capital, and the Source of Wages.

Quiver.

The Gospel in the Open Air. G. H. Pike.
Tools and Workmen Among the Woods. Rev. B. G. Johns.

Review of the Churches.—December 15

The Late Bishop of Carlisle. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter.
Rev. Dr. John Munro Gibson.
The Place of the Parson in Politics. Rev. Canon Barker. Rev. W. Tuckwell, Rev. Guinness Rogers, and others.
The Chief Temperance Organization. Archdeacon Farrar.
The London School Board Election. Hon. Lyulph Stanley.

School and College.

Some of the Next Steps Forward in Education. E. B. Andrews.
Secondary Education in Census Years. J. H. Bioguet.
Greek Method of Performing Arithmetical Operations. J. Tetlow.
When Should the Study of Philosophy Begin? B. C. Burt.

Science and Art.

The Lantern as a Teaching Power. H. Snowden Ward.
Egyptian Art. Charles Ryan.

Scote Magazine.

Avatar.
The Literature of Advertisements. Jessie F. Findlay.
Iceland Parliaments. D. Anderson.

Scribner's Magazine.

Paris Theatres and Concerts.—I. William F. Apthorpe.
Crime and the Law. Frederick Smyth.
A Day with the Donkey-Boys. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.
The Boston Review. Henry Lamson.
Some Unpublished Correspondence of Washington Allston.
Bayreuth Revisited. H. E. Krehbiel.
American Illustration of To-day.—First Paper. Wm. A. Coffin.

Strand.—December.

Sir Augustus Harris. With Portrait.
Ghosts. Irving Montagu.
An Unpublished Letter of Charles Lamb.
Portraits of Mary Anderson, Andrew Lang, Lord Coleridge.
Prince Bismarck, and others.
Christmas Crackers.

Sunday at Home.

The Apology of Aristides. Rev. Dr. Stokes.
The Religions of India, as Illustrated by their Temples.
Religious Life and Thought in Belgium.—II.

Sunday Magazine.

The Jewish Colony in London.—I. Mrs. Brewer.
Industries of the Holy Land.—Rev. W. M. Statham.
Barbarous Russia. Mery Harrison.
Beyond the Frosty Caucasus. M. A. Morrison.
Our Children's Shelter. Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Temple Bar.

The Wedded Poets—the Brownings. Mrs. Andrew Croese.
Amiel's Journal. Mirabeau.
Route Marching. Lieut.-Col. P. C. Whalley.
Charles James Napier

Thinker.

Inspiration and Criticism. Prof. J. Iversen.
Mrs. Besant's Doubt, and her Interview with Dr. Pusey. Rev.
Dr. C. Chapman.

The Treasury.

Christ the Christian's Supreme Motive. C. H. Parkhurst.
Sheol. Prof. Thomas H. Rich.
Rev. George Adams. W. A. Dickson.

The United Service.

A Word on the Artillery Question. E. M. Weaver.
History of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*. Capt. H. D. Smith.
Should our Harbor Defences be Controlled by the Navy? C.
Deems.

United Service Magazine.

Principles of Army Promotion. General Sir John Adye.
The Present Fortifications of Constantinople and its Environs.
—II. R. von Biehnein.
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Sandhurst and its Legends.—III. Lieut.-Col. C. Cooper King.
Our Military Weakness in India.—III. C. B. Norman.
Our Non-Commissioned Officers. A Troop Sergeant-Major of
Dragoons.
Recreation Workshops for Soldiers. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Victorian Magazine.

Further Confessions of an Opium Eater. Edited by Alex. H.
Japp.
Things to be Thankful For. Isabella Fyvie Mayu.
Charlotte Corday. Sara Tytler.

Welsh Review.

The Issue Outside the Forest of Dean. Harold Frederic.
A Welsh Programme. Alfred Thomas.
The Church in Wales. C. H. Ghecoscodine.
The Priest in Politics. Sir Gratian Emond.
Theology and the Welsh University. Prof. W. Evans.

Westminster Review.

The Logic of a Ghost's Advocate. D. G. Ritchie.
Colonial Government of Great Britain.
Inspiration and Truth. Walter Lloyd.
Surgeon Parke's African Experiences. D. F. Hannigan.
Our Indian Frontier Expeditions. J. Incesta.
Are Women Protected? Matilda M. Blake.
The Horrors of Sport. Lady F. Dixie.
On the Nature of State Interference.

Young Man.

How to Conquer an Audience. Interview with Rev. Price
Hughes. P. L. Parker.
"Autobiography of Mark Rutherford." W. J. Dawson.
The Home Life of Mr. Gladstone.
When I Was a Young Man. Prof. J. S. Blackie.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. 50 pf. Heft 4.

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Hans Sachs. Dr. F. A. Wuth.
Almanacum.—Concluded.

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A Journey to Russia.—Concluded.

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Colds. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
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December 19.

The German Christmas Hymns. A. Schmittbenner.

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Portrait.
The Marcellian and the Russian National Hymn.

Deutsche Revue.—Berlin. 2 mks. December.

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Karl Friedrich Reinhold. 1866-9. W. Lang.
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The Domestic and Social Position of Chinese Women. Prof.
C. Arnold.
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James Russell Lowell. A. E. Schombach.
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Shakespeare's Historical Dramas from Richard II. to Richard

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Chronique—German Politics, etc.

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The Condition of the Press.
Foreign Politics. Dr. Wm. Lauer.
December 15.

The Present Position of the Austrian Parliament.
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The Freedom of the Pope and the Church.

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Honor. L. Fuld.
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Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. 1 mk. November 15.
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An Open Letter to Dr. Isidor Feilchenfeld. Sally Simon der Tilles.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

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Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. December.
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The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.

Proceedings of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences. J. Lefart.
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Free Trade and Peace. Frédéric Passy.
From New Orleans to Vicksburg.—Continued. M. Bouchor.
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The Antecedents of the Brazilian Republic. O. D'Araujo.
The Influence of the Press. A. Capus.

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The Campaign of 1891 in the French Soudan. A. Rambaud.

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An Autonomous Colony. (The Cape.) . . .
The Drums of the Fore and Aft. Translated from Rudyard
Kipling.

Language and Nationality. M. Michel Bréal.
Biographers and Critics of Rembrandt. M. Emile Michel.
Ion Carlos in Poetry and History. G. Vallert.
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The Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy.—Part I. M. Anatole
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The English in Burma. Joseph Chailly-Bert.
The Great Frederic before his Accession. Ernest Lavisse.
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The Doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas Regarding the Holy
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La Civiltà Cattolica.—December 5.

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Charity for the Poor Italian Nuns.
The Newly-Discovered Work of Aristotle.
System of Physics of St. Thomas Aquinas.
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Literary Reviews.

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The Doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas Regarding the Holy
Eucharist.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Special number on Russia. 2 fr. 50 c.
December 1.

The Intellectual Development of Russia. With Portraits.
Prof. L. Lezer and Viscount de Vogüé.
Modern Russian Art. With Portraits and Illustrations.
The Russian School of Music. With Portraits.
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ment, Economic Condition, Education, etc. (Illus.) Prof.
A. Rambaud and others.

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Ethnology of Russia. With Map and Illustrations. G. de
Riad.

The Army and Navy. (Illus.) D. Lacroix.
The Physical Geography of Russia. With Map. L. Delavaud.
St. Petersburg and Moscow. (Illus.) Mme. L. Paschke.
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Charles Rahot.
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The Evolution of the Opera.—Continued. F. Sarcey.
The Mozart Centenary. F. Thomé.

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tury. J. d'Estienne.
The Austrian Alps.—Continued. G. Maury.

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International Exchange. Don J. S. de Toca.

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The Art of the Future: Impressions from Paris. Georg Nor-
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search. Mats Weibull.

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V. Lundström.
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From Forest, Mount, and Sea. An Elk Hunt. G. Schröder.
Santi Pellegro.

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Jenny Lind.
The Education of the French Nobility in the Middle Ages.
Leon Gautier.
Santi Pellegro.

No. 49.

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Extracts from Major-General Anker's Notes. C. J. Anker.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Enq.	Enquilline.	Nat. M.	National Magazine.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	En.	Expositor.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	G. B.	Greater Britain.	N. E. R.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. H.	Netherly House Magazine.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. R.	Arden Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. O.	Our Day.
A. Rec.	Architectural Record.	G. W.	Good Words.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	P. A. H.	Papers of American Historical Ass'n.
As.	Asiatic.	H. R.	Homiletic Review.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Ata.	Atlanta.	H. M.	Home Maker.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	H. H.	Health Record.	Photo. R.	Photographic Reporter.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Id.	Igdrasil.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bel. M.	Belford's Monthly.	I. J. E.	Internal Journal of Ethics.	P. L.	Post Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	P. Q.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Brum.	Brum.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
B. M.	Beacon Magazine.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	P. R.	Philosophical Review.
B. P.	Beacon of Photography.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Pay. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
C.	Cornhill.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quarterly.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	K. Q.	King's Own.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	L. A. H.	Land & Hand.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	R. C.	Review of the Churches.
Ch. M. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	S. C.	School and College.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	L. Q.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	Lac.	Lacifer.	Scot. S.	Scots Magazine.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Lad. M.	Ladgate Monthly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Cas. M.	Cassell's Magazine.	Ly.	Lycum.	Str.	Strand.
C. Rev.	Charities Review.	M.	Month.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
C. S.	Commonplace.	M. C.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Dial.	Dial.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connection.	Wel. Rev.	Welsh Review.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monthly Packet.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. E.	Young England.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	N. A. R.	North American Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
E. A. L.	Educational Review (New York).	Nat. R.	National Review.		
Ed. R. L.	Educational Review (London).				
Ed. B.	Education (Boston).				
E. M.	Engineering Magazine.				
E. H.	English Historical Review.				
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.				
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OWING to the extraordinarily rapid growth of the circulation of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS at the end of 1891 and in the first weeks of 1892, and further owing to some changes of management in the extensive mailing agency through which the REVIEW is sent to its subscribers, there was unavoidable delay in the transmission to regular mail subscribers of the December and January numbers, and it is feared that the same difficulties may slightly retard the distribution of the present February number. Hereafter, it is expected that all such embarrassments will have been removed and that the REVIEW will reach its readers with reasonable promptness.

The first edition of "Real Ghost Stories," which consisted of one hundred thousand copies, is exhausted and out of print. If a second edition to be issued, announcement will be duly made.

The title-page and index for the fourth volume (Aug. '91—Jan. '92) of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is now ready, and will be sent free of cost to any reader on application.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AMERICAN EDITION—ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR.

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THE LATE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. V.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THIS being a political year, let us make the most of it as such. It ought to be a year of fruitful discussion, of progress in wise reforms, and of much popular growth in sound political knowledge. Intelligent American citizens whose views and interests are broad enough to make them glad to profit by the experience of other countries will not object to a timely reminder of the disadvantage at which we appear when our methods in practical politics are compared with English methods. England still maintains privileged classes, an established church, and a hundred mediæval anomalies in her laws and government that do violence to our American theories of individual equality, local self-rule, and modern institutional and political symmetry. And these survivals that contravene the modern spirit furnish the fighting-ground for Liberals and Conservatives. The kinds of questions that divide parties in England were practically all settled by our American forefathers fully a hundred years ago, and their settlement is accepted by everybody. But in England there are certain principles and rules governing the conduct of a political fight that all parties are agreed in respecting: and any political leader who should be found guilty of abetting their violation would be ostracized by his own party. Those rules require electoral fairness and honor. They condemn corruption and technical tricks intended to defeat the popular will.

Honest Politics the Main suggestion of novel methods of choosing

In this country to-day we are hearing the presidential electors for possible party advantage; the air is full of gerrymandering devices for defeating essential justice and violating honor and decency; in the pursuance of party ends party majorities in the legislatures decide contested seats without pretence of regard for fairness; if ballot-boxes are less frequently stuffed or stolen than a decade ago, there is little abatement of the villainous trickery by which partisan returning boards juggle in the counting; fraudulent naturalizations continue to be made under party auspices; caucuses

are manipulated and conventions are packed; local, State, and national offices are bartered by the tens of thousands in return for personal political services; enormous sums of money are mysteriously expended to procure desired political results. There was a time when many, if not all, of these abuses flourished in England; but they are a thing of the past. It is time for a political revolution in the United States against chicanery. The Republican or the Democratic politician who will attempt to gerrymander the districts of his State should be hissed into obscurity. There are no political issues at stake in this country which are to be compared in importance with the broad issue between decent and honest methods on the one hand and the indecent methods of rascals and tricksters on the other. Every good citizen has a special mission this year; it is his business to stand firmly in his own sphere of influence for honesty and fair play in politics. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS adheres to no party and lends itself to no faction; but it will always endeavor, without timidity or apology, to promote all that may make for the elevation of the standard of our public life. It is for civil service reform. It is for electoral reform. It is against the tricks and devices of machine politics.

Last month THE REVIEW gave its readers two pen pictures of the politician who had become so conspicuous as an aspirant for the presidency through his mastery, by machine methods, of the Democratic party in New York. The climax of Mr. Hill's audacity seems to have been reached when he fixed February 22 as the date for holding the State convention to choose delegates to the presidential convention which will assemble late in June at Chicago. He counted upon securing a solid Hill delegation from New York, with a view to its influence upon the subsequent action of other State conventions.

Mr. Hill could not have anticipated the strength of the protest in his party against a convention three months earlier than usual, planned to surprise the Cleveland men and the anti-Hill elements generally and to forestall their organization. Unques-

tionably in Democratic circles Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the man who stands for principles and policies of statesmanship and for honesty and honor in political methods, while Mr. Hill is regarded as the very prince of caucus-workers and "machine" manipulators. Mr. Hill's success in tactics that give the Democrats a majority in the present State

and their impudent practices shall be at a heavy discount.

*Mr. Blaine
and
Mr. Harrison.*

The Washington correspondents have been much exercised through February over the reports of impending Cabinet changes. The most interesting of authentic political events was Mr. Blaine's letter to Chairman Clarkson, of the National Republican Committee, declaring that he was not a candidate for the presidency, and that his name would not be presented before the convention at Minneapolis in June. It is supposed, as a matter of course, that the precarious state of Mr. Blaine's health affords the primary reason for this letter. An additional reason would seem to be the constant dissemination of gossip to the effect that serious personal differences had arisen between the President and Mr. Blaine, growing out of rivalry for the nomination; and Mr. Blaine must have hoped to put an end to these mischievous slanders, for which no basis of fact has been discoverable. It is unanimously admitted that Mr. Blaine could have the Minneapolis nomination if he desired it. His letter does not say that he would absolutely refuse a nomination if tendered to him. But it was evidently written in good faith, and he has put aside all thought of seeking the honor that was once his laudable ambition. The politicians have accepted the letter as Mr. Blaine intended that they should do, and no movement is on foot to make him President. Mr. Harrison's renomination is deemed probable. If Americans could but forget their fierce party prejudices long enough to make a calm comparison of Mr. Harrison's administration with that of any other contemporary executive government in either hemisphere, they would have no cause to be ashamed of their country. The departments have been manned with great efficiency, and Mr. Harrison himself has shown a rare versatility and an unexpected grasp of difficult problems. He is not only a

skilled speech-maker and a writer of able state papers, but he is a practical statesman.

*One Term
Rather Than
Two.*

It is only fair to say that if Republicans one that should be maintained, Mr. Harrison deserves the honor quite as fully as would any other Republican who might have been chosen in his stead four years ago. There is not a particle of reason to suppose that there lives any member of the Republican party who would have occupied the White House more honorably and ably than Mr. Harrison through the years of this administration. But there are many thoughtful citizens in both great



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.

(From a recent photograph by Wilhelm, New York.)

Senate in face of the indisputed fact that the Republicans actually elected a majority, appears to be reacting against him in the estimation of his own party throughout the country. The Cleveland men are outspoken, and it would now seem very probable that they can prevent Mr. Hill's nomination at Chicago, while on the other hand Mr. Hill's following will probably block the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. The situation renders the selection of a Western man altogether likely. Quite apart from the personality of candidates, there ought to be such a formidable demand on the part of good citizens for honesty and fair dealing that in the campaigning of the current year the tricksters

parties who would be glad to see the tradition of a second term pass away to the limbo where all attempts to create the precedent of a third term have been relegated. President Grant's record is clouded by the unwisdom of his consent to be a candidate for a third term. President Hayes acted from beginning to end like a man who had no thought of a renewal of power; and the fact will be forever recorded to his credit. President Garfield died too soon to give evidence of any desire for re-election, and Mr. Arthur acceded to the White House too unexpectedly and too little known to conceive of it as even possible that he should develop within two or three years into an active aspirant for an added four years of power. Yet the political history of his last year in office is that of a very formidable candidate. Mr. Cleveland began his term with the most conspicuous characterization any man has ever made of the demoralizing effects that inevitably flow from the insidious desire that creeps over a President once installed in power to renew that power for a further lease; and Mr. Cleveland announced himself as a one-term man. He had unwittingly described his own case in advance, for he soon gave point to his moral. The political history of the last half of his term was that of a President who was employing his great power and authority with a very considerable reference to the control of his party in the nominating convention of 1888. So far as we are aware, Mr. Harrison has never expressed himself as adverse to a second term, either in theory or in practice. That he is a candidate for renomination is assumed on all hands. But that his really creditable administration would have gained much higher prestige if the glittering possibility of a second term had not existed, seems to us too obvious for difference of opinion. What magnificent service Mr. Cleveland might have rendered the country if he had stood firm by his original intention—declined a second term as Washington declined a third, and fixed a one-term precedent which the country would surely have honored, and which successors would not have ventured the attempt to override! He allowed himself to be persuaded to seek a renomination, and was defeated. It is just possible that the country itself will break down the two-term tradition by treating future candidates for re-election in this same fashion. Up to date the presidential chair has been occupied by Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison since Grant completed a second term. If the list of re-elected Presidents is to close finally, Lincoln and Grant might fittingly be the last names, as Washington and Jefferson were the first. Second terms too commonly mean patronage and spoils.

Mr. Blaine indignantly denied the report *The Cabinet, Especially Mr. Wanamaker*, persistently sent out by the newspaper correspondents just after his letter to Mr. Clarkson, that he was on the point of retiring from the Cabinet. The country has been prepared, however, for nearly a year to hear at any time that the Secretary's health had made the further retention of his portfolio impossible. The report that Secretary Noble would resign from the Department of the Interior and would be appointed to the bench has also been current. Mr. Wanamaker's early retirement is, moreover, one of the articles of faith of those mystery-mongers, the Washington correspondents. Of all the members of this Cabinet, Mr. Wanamaker



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

has been subjected to the most immoderate personal criticisms. These animadversions have to do, however, not so much with his conduct in office as with his activity in collecting campaign funds in 1888, his mercantile business in Philadelphia, and his zeal in Sunday-school work. Mr. Wanamaker deserves the praise of all good citizens for the business ability and the great energy he has infused into the administration of his department. It is his laudable ambition to transform the incomplete and fossilized postal service of the United States into a modern system, using the best scientific appliances of the times. He has the splendid audacity to make



HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

official reports which advocate "one-cent letter postage, three-cent telephone messages, and ten-cent telegraph messages, as near possibilities under an enlightened and compact postal system." He argues strenuously for postal savings banks, is extending the free-delivery system everywhere, is increasing the money-order offices by many thousands, and is working with might and main for a score of great postal reforms which, taken together, would be of immeasurable benefit to the people, especially in the rural districts, and which, when fairly presented and understood, must arouse a popular enthusiasm that no opposition can withstand. Whatever irrelevant things may be alleged against Mr. Wanamaker, he is earning the right to be called a great Postmaster-General. If his ardor for modern improvements and for a great service worthy the inventive and organizing ability of this nation should at times seem to overbalance his practical judgment, the fault lies chiefly in the apathy or misinformation of the public. The American postal service might be made the wonder and envy of the whole world. Mr. Wanamaker is upheld in his proposals by ex-Postmaster-General James and other experts, and the average citizen ought to be his stout supporter. The one-cent letter-rate is not advocated by Mr. Wanamaker as an innovation to be introduced at once; but the other reforms that he urges would lead up to it within five years. Business men are preferable to politicians in the Postmaster-General's office.

Greatness of the Supreme Court. The country has suffered loss in the death of Justice Bradley, who for nearly twenty years, with ability and fidelity, had occupied a place upon the Supreme bench at Washington. Several occurrences of note have within a few weeks illustrated the commanding influence our highest tribunal exerts and the confidence in which the whole world holds it. One such instance has been the offer of the Chilian Government to refer to this court for final arbitrament all differences between that Government and our own. The recent action of the British Government in carrying before the Supreme Court a test case involving the mooted questions of jurisdiction in the Behring Sea may also be mentioned. The more recent judicial history of the *Itata's* seizure and pursuit



POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER.

illustrates the international fairness of our Federal courts. The high worth and character of our national judiciary only serves to emphasize the arguments in favor of a law which shall remove from State to Federal jurisdiction all kinds of cases arising under our treaties with other powers, as for example the case of the New Orleans massacre of Italians. The unpartisan breadth of the Supreme Court has lately been shown in its very noteworthy decision sustaining the drastic anti-lottery postal laws enacted by the last Congress. Justice Lamar, with his supposed jealousy for the old "States rights" views, concurred with his colleagues in upholding this legislation, which had been denounced as violating the freedom of the press, the liberties of individuals, and the rights of States to regulate their own domestic institutions. One of the reasons why we have succeeded so well in maintaining the purity and dignity of the bench may be found in the tradition that the ambition of judges should lie within the field of judicial preferment. A Federal judge should under no circumstances be a candidate for political office. Chief-Justice Fuller has of late been mentioned somewhat prominently as a desirable presidential candidate for the Democratic party. But the country ought to be allowed to forget that the Chief-Justice ever belonged to one party or another. No precedent could be worse than that of the highest judicial position in the world

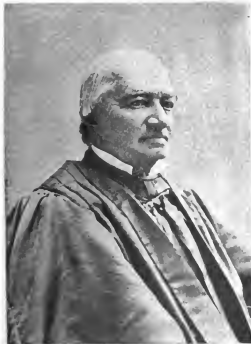


CHIEF-JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER.
(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.)

occupied only long enough to be used as a stepping stone to a party nomination for political office. The country sincerely hopes to see the Chief-Justice, as yet new to the bench and comparatively untried and unknown, make for himself a record equal in distinction and honor to that of his eminent predecessors.

Silver—Mr. Bland and Mr. Knox.

The perennial silver discussion was precipitated again in February by the Coinage Committee's adoption of Chairman Bland's free-silver bill and by Mr Bland's report to the House. A minority of the committee adopted and reported an anti-silver argument prepared with great skill and force by Representative Williams (Democrat), of Massachusetts. Mr. Bland's bill goes further in dangerous proposals than any silver bill hitherto introduced. It not only makes the mints absolutely free to all comers for the conversion of seventy cents' worth of bullion into a coined dollar, but it compels the Government to receive silver bullion from all sources without limit and to give "coin notes" in exchange at the coinage value rather than the market value of silver. Moreover, it proposes by indirection to reduce all forms of paper money to the terms of these new notes; for it authorizes the retirement of the existing gold and silver notes and the substitution for them of the new "coin" paper. The whole effect of the project



THE LATE JUSTICE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.
(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.)

must be to transfer us to a monometallic silver basis, with a standard dollar reduced in purchasing power by about 30 per cent. from the existing one. It must not be supposed for a moment that this Congress can succeed in thus debasing the monetary system of the country, for the presidential veto cannot be overridden. But the Senate of late years has been even more reckless than the House in espousal of cheap-money heresies; and victory next November for a party whose presidential candidate is a so-called "silver man" might be followed within eighteen months by a most disastrous revolution in our monetary system. Mr. Bland is not to be held as other than an honest man who believes that the gold standard has been oppressive to the producing classes and that no wrong will be done to any class by his pet measures. Nor does he admit that anything resembling the predicted changes and disturbances will follow upon free silver coinage. But the weight of authoritative opinion is against him.

One of the clearest expositors of sound monetary doctrines that this country has possessed in all its history was in February the victim of the prevailing maladies that have so greatly swelled the recent mortality list of distinguished men. John Jay Knox was the author of the revised coinage bill which in 1873 struck the silver dollar from the list of our coins. Much controversy has since arisen



THE LATE HON. JOHN JAY KNOX.

concerning the circumstances under which silver was then "demonetized." Mr. Knox, whose long record as Controller of the Currency was absolutely stainless, always remained highly sensitive to the charge that there was anything surreptitious in the drafting of the law of 1873. Congress could hardly find a wiser course to pursue than to adopt, literally and in detail, all the recent suggestions affecting the reform of currency and banking laws that Mr. Knox has made.

*On flood
Terms Again
with Chili.*

The Chilean Government's very conciliatory and friendly dispatch of explanation and apology had already been sent on its northward way when President Harrison's message reviewing the Chilean complication was sent to Congress. The pretence that the so-called "warlike" message was sent after the President had actually received the demanded apology, and that it was sent for theatrical effect, has no justification. The President very promptly pronounced the Chilean dispatch satisfactory in tone and spirit, unequivocal in its expressions of regret for the Valparaiso incident and complete as a basis upon which good relations with Chili could be restored by amicable negotiations. Not the faintest suspicion of resentment should now be entertained toward the valiant little South American republic. Let us now endeavor to conquer the Chileans by courtesy and true neighborliness. So far as investigation may show that money payments ought to be made to the families of the victims of the riot, Chili will not be disposed to act in a niggardly way. It is now proper for us to remember that there are two sides to most disputes, and that the Chileans, whether right or wrong, really believed that they had serious grievances against us. They believed that our pursuit of the *Itata* was in the active interest of Balmaceda, that the cutting of the cable at Iquique was due to the interference of our Government in the affairs of the American company that owns the line, that Admiral Brown had used his ship to reconnoiter in Balmaceda's interest, and that Mr. Egan, backed by the Department of State at Washington, was a thick-and-thin partisan and constant adviser of



HON. RICHARD P. BLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

Balmaceda against the "constitutional" party. We believe that they totally misunderstood our sentiments and our attitude; and in any case it was our business to resent strongly an attack that was made expressly and intentionally upon the uniform of the United States.

But now we can afford to look at the other side of the case, and above all to endeavor to show ourselves superior to everything petty. If in the course of a few weeks or months it should remain a clear and unmistakable fact that Mr. Egan is *persona ingrata* at Santiago, it would be no injustice to that plucky Irishman, and only ordinary politeness to Chili, to transfer him to some other diplomatic or governmental post, and to send to Santiago some well-known American citizen who enjoys the highest confidence and esteem at home, and who would have the advantage of entire freedom from any past connection with Chilian affairs.

We present here the portrait of the young Chilian Judge of Crimes, Henry Foster, who conducted the long official examination into the facts of the attack upon the *Baltimore's* men. Judge Foster is a son of Mr. Julio Foster, who, though still a citizen of the United States, has lived for nearly half a century in Chili, and who is intimately connected by intermarriage with the leading Chilian families. There is no reason to doubt the conscientious character of Judge Foster's inquiry. It appears somewhat difficult for the American press to get the public men of Chili properly placed. For instance, President Montt and Minister Montt, who are usually spoken of as brothers, belong to different families. President Montt, who was a young officer in the navy, was brought to the front by the circumstances of the late civil war. Minister Montt, now at Washington, is the son of a very distinguished Chilian who once held the presidency for ten years; and the young man grew up in the highest official circles, and has himself served ably in the Chilian Congress.

The disappearance of the war-cloud is a thing for which this country should be profoundly thankful. Nevertheless, the possibility of war had its value in that it compelled us to take account of the state of our defenses; and it is to be hoped that the country is at last awake to the fact that our dignity, our safety, and the true cause of the world's peace and order require that we should possess a navy in some degree commensurate with our importance as a nation, and that our coasts and sea-ports should be made reasonably safe from attack.

The Lottery's
Federal
Notice.

The principal owner of the Louisiana lottery, one Morris, wrote last month a letter couched in such terms of lofty patriotism and disinterested concern for the public weal as one finds in Washington's Farewell Address. Morris declares that the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the anti-lottery postal laws will make it unprofitable for the lottery to continue. Moreover, he recognizes a seemingly invincible



JUDGE HENRY FOSTER, OF CHILI.

opposition to the lottery on the part of certain of his misguided Louisiana neighbors. Since his chief concern in seeking the extension of the charter has been the welfare of the State of Louisiana, he now declares that, in view of the closing of the mails to lottery matter and of the anti-lottery agitation in Louisiana, the company would not accept the proposed charter extension even if ratified by a majority of the people in the April election. On the strength of this letter, it has been attempted to reconcile the two antagonistic factions of the Louisiana Democracy and to consider the lottery question a dead one. But the shrewd opinion is that Morris is "playing 'possum.'" The only safe plan will be to treat the Morris letter as a trick and to carry the fight through to success in the approaching election. It is said that the company is expecting to secure a charter in Mexico if driven out of the United States. Meanwhile, the new postal laws, as relentlessly administered by the zealous Mr. Wanamaker, are undoubtedly hampering the lottery not a little. Congressman J. J. Little, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill for the taxation of lotteries which is ingeniously devised to extinguish them, independently of any action that Louisiana may take. His measure is one that deserves support. It would supplement the postal regulations and probably complete the work in hand.

*Mortality
in
England.*

January and February were black months of death in England. The malarial fever which is called the influenza has become epidemic in Western Europe this winter, and there is little to record in the progress of the world in the first weeks of 1892 but the triumphal progress of Azrael, the Angel of Death. The average rate of mortality in London in the month of January for some years past has been 24 per 1,000. The rate for the first four weeks of this year was 42, 32.8, 40, and 46 per 1,000. The death-rate for that usually healthful winter suburb, Brighton, went up to 60.9 for the third week in January, while towns that had not been smitten by the scourge showed death-rates from 16 to 20 per 1,000. The deaths in London in the two middle weeks of January were 1,500 and 1,762 over the average of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. In London alone, therefore, the epidemic may be regarded as having swept off 5,000 lives in January of those who, but for this visitation, would still have lived—five thousand dead, be it observed, killed outright and buried. How many have been invalided and are more or less in the condition of the wounded after a great battle, no one can compute.

*Disease
Versus
War.*

It is difficult, in looking at these figures, not to feel a passing sympathy with what may be described as the military view of indifference to life. Here is a miserable, sneezing, feverish cold that creeps into the midst of a great city, and in one month takes 5,000 lives, leaving at least ten times that number temporarily crippled. Five thousand lives, and nothing to show for them but newly-made graves, heavy doctors' bills, and general mourning! Yet no one raves about the destruction of human life. Every one composes himself calmly to the inevitable. If, however, one-tenth of these victims had perished on a hard-won field, stemming the rushing tide of barbarism or smiting down the invader, what homilies would not have been preached! Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war, cost the two combatants man for man hardly any more lives than perished in London last month. The Union army had 3,072 killed; the Confederate, 2,592. But Gettysburg had something to show on the other side for its butcher's bill: Gettysburg saved the Union and abolished slavery. But for the deaths from influenza there is no compensation. The figures of mortality from disease throw those from battle far into the shade. Every year, Dr. Richardson calculates, 33,000,000 of the human race are transferred from the realm of the living to the pale shades of death—33,000,000 per annum or 62 per minute, by natural causes—the silent havoc of nature thus exceeding in one year all the carnage of all the wars of a hundred years. Nay, even the suicides of each succeeding year exceed the total number killed in the bloodiest of campaigns. Every month, on an average, 15,000 persons perish by their own hand. In the armies of the United States, in the war which began in

1861 and ended in 1865, there were only 110,000 men who were killed in action or died of wounds received in action—fewer by 70,000 than the annual death-roll of the suicides of the world. In nothing is life more wasted than in the leaving of it; and yet, if not all the lamentation, all the denunciation is reserved for those who make some use of death. Yet no reflections of this kind can for a moment be thought to justify the cruel horrors of needless war; and the lifting of a war-cloud in the Western world may well encourage the friends of human progress.

*The Death
of the
Prince.*

The epidemic, among its many victims in England, claimed none more highly placed and more universally lamented than the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who died, after a brief attack of influenza, on January 14, at the age of 28. The Duke of Clarence, to give "Prince Eddy" his formal title, was to have been married before Lent to Princess May, and the sudden blow which substituted a funeral for a wedding came home to the common heart. The young man was his mother's favorite son; the Princess of Wales idolized him, and those who know her best are most uneasy as to the consequences of this sudden bereavement. Her hearing does not improve, and the loss of her first-born is not unlikely to lead her to take a more active part in the court, where the presence of a good woman and a true mother is indispensable. The universal expression of sympathy with the royal family and with Princess May in their affliction was very remarkable. In London, on the funeral day, more than half the shops were shut in the city. The theatres closed themselves without waiting for a recommendation when the news of the Duke's death was announced; they were also closed on the night of the funeral. Immense crowds filled St. Paul's and the Abbey. For days the newspapers could find room for nothing else but details of the business of the undertaker and of the arrival and despatch of messages or messengers of condolence and sympathy. The dramatic value of the sudden death of one who was preparing to go forth as a bridegroom to his bride fascinated the imagination of the public, and what Mr. Price Hughes called the "tender-heartedness" of the nation came conspicuously to the surface.

*British
Monarchy
and
Democracy.*

The universal and genuine sentiment expressed in the most democratic quarters was in curious contrast to the usual semi-republicanism which prevails in many parts of London. At Liberal popular assemblies in the metropolis for some years past, a reference to the monarchy has seldom been ventured upon without fear of dissent. "The usual loyal toasts" have been often more honored in the breach than in the observance; and, taking it broadly, the "Marseillaise" would be better received in most of the gathering halls of the London democracy than "God Save the Queen." But no sooner does the hand of death display the royal family itself in grief than London



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

puts up its shutters and goes into mourning so seriously that waiters, thrown out of work by the abandonment of festivities, hold mass-meetings in Eastern London to lament their cruel fate and to clamor for relief. The press, even the most radical, was respectful and sympathetic. For once the whole English people seem to have resolved unanimously that no discordant note should jar upon the ear in the midst of the universal outburst of sympathy; and they carried out their resolve. Prince George, who is now heir in direct succession to the throne, is his father's favorite. He resembles the Prince of Wales as much as Prince Eddy resembled the Princess; but beyond the family circle he is but little known. The Duchess of Fife and her infant daughter would be in the direct line if anything were to happen to Prince George. This contingency would be according to precedent, for twice before England had had its queens in pairs; but it is regarded with such uneasiness in some exalted quarters that the *Spectator* clamors for the early marriage of Prince George. The masses, however, do not concern themselves about that. There are seventy-two princes and princesses ready to come forward in due order of succession, and still there are more to follow. If Princess May followed Princess Dagmar's example the public would be sentimentally pleased; but in these high matters Demos does not interfere.

The Mighty Cardinal.

The Prince of the Blood Royal died on the same day as the Prince of the Church. The one was twenty-eight; the other eighty-three. The young man had not had time to do anything, and but for the accident of his birth would have been utterly unknown. The old man had spent a long life in the service of his fellow-men, and when he passed away there was hardly any good cause in the whole range of the empire that did not feel as an army feels when one of its most trusted generals dies in the field. Prince George takes Prince Eddy's place, and the stately functions of royalty will go on without even a temporary break. But there is no one to take the place of Cardinal Manning. He was the real Archbishop of all England. No prejudice against his Roman Church could blind the common man from seeing that the true Primacy of England lay with Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop, and not with "A. C. Cantuar." The latter, no doubt, has Lambeth Palace and a seat in the House of Lords and the official trappings of His Grace of Canterbury. But the real successor of Anselm and of Beckett was not the man in lawn, but the man in scarlet. Any doubt on that subject which may have existed would be dispelled if we could but foresee the Archbishop of Canterbury's obsequies. The solemn scene that London witnessed when the great Cardinal of the Common People lay in state, holding, as it were, a last audience, to which all were welcome, has had no parallel in our time as a popular tribute to the incarnation of a great spiritual and moral force.

Rome will be sore put to it to replace him. He was supremely successful because he was in almost everything exactly opposite to what his opponents expected from a Roman Cardinal. He was more English than his brother of Canterbury, more democratic than many a Nonconformist, more heartily Socialist than most of the Socialists.

The Church of the Old.

The Cardinal was 83. His successor, whether it be Dr. Gilbert or some other neutral respectable—the saints preserve us from "Herbert of Salford!"—will be a younger man. Leo XIII. defies the influenza, and continues to preside over the marvellous organization which has solved the problem of utilizing the experience of age for the guidance of the enthusiasm of youth. Father Anderledy, the Black Pope, the General of the Jesuits, has been carried off by the scourge, making way for a successor who may perhaps be more capable of impressing his personality on the world. Cardinal Simeoni, the Red Pope of the Propaganda, has died, and has been replaced by Cardinal Ledochowski, the militant German-Pole, whose appointment is good if only for one reason, viz., it rescues one of the great posts of the Church from the monopolizing Italian. The Propaganda is the great missionary society of the Church. Under its care are all countries in *partibus infidelium*, including the whole of the English-speaking world. We are now under a Pole—Ledochowski—and an Italian—Persico. It is to be hoped that at the next Consistory a Cardinal's hat will be bestowed upon Mgr. Jacobini, who ought to be fished up from Lisbon and restored to his proper place at the right hand of the Pope, whom, if the fates are propitious, he ought some day to succeed. Another Cardinal's hat ought surely to be bestowed on Dr. Walsh, of Dublin. The English-speaking race has lost two Cardinals in the last two years, and it ought to have a full representation in the next Conclave.

Spurgeon, the Nonconformist.

What the Cardinal was to the Catholic Church and to English life Mr. Spurgeon was to the Nonconformists—with a difference. Mr. Spurgeon, who passed away at Mentone on January 31, had long passed his zenith. The time was when Mr. Spurgeon to English Nonconformists was a name to conjure with. He was to them the greatest preacher, the most popular author, the supreme organizer. He represented the stalwarts in his detestation of Popery, his abhorrence of the theatre, and his repugnance to all new-fangled "higher criticism." But for the last ten years, certainly for the last five, he had been but the shadow of his earlier self. He sat, like Giant Pope in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," at the mouth of his cave gnashing his teeth against those who were not of his way of thinking. The world and the Church seemed to him to be on the down grade; and he despaired of being able to do more than utter a protest against the tendency of the times. Down to



PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.



MR. BENJAMIN SCOTT, CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

the last he was one of the few Englishmen whom every speaker of English had heard of, and one whom, therefore, all Americans and Colonials had to hear at least once. The Metropolitan Tabernacle became thus one of the pilgrim shrines of the nineteenth century, one of the unifying nerve-centres of our race. "I dinna want to die," said an old North-countryman, "till I gan to London to see Madame Tussaud's and to hear Mr. Spurgeon;" and the odd juxtaposition of the Waxworks and the Tabernacle illustrates the extent to which the "Essex bumpkin" had made himself one of the sights of town. It is doubtless true that in America and in the British Empire outside of London, his death is even more keenly felt than that of the Cardinal.

Benjamin Scott,
*The Chamberlain
of London.*

don, who passed away in January, full of years and honors, is not unworthy to be named with Cardinal Manning and M. de Laveleye. Like both of the others, he was heart and soul in the work of moral reform. He was a Liberal of the old school, a true descendant of the men of the Commonwealth, whose ideas he shared and whose faith he cherished. Benjamin Scott, as Chamberlain of the city of London, had more money passing through his hands than any public official excepting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was not only the funds of the city that he had to deal with; but successive Governments and successive Parliaments, recognizing the innate worth of the man and the excellence of his work, heaped upon the Chamberlain of the city duties of audit and responsibilities which were far remote from the original scope of the Chamberlain's office. For nearly sixty years Mr. Scott served the city. Benjamin Scott fervently, with his whole heart, believed in the principle of municipal self-government. He believed in extreme democratic principles, locally applied, so that every man should be trained in the responsible exercise of political functions.

There was no good movement in his day in which Benjamin Scott did not take a leading part. Whether it was the preservation of Epping Forest for the people of London, the repeal of the C. D. Acts, the struggle for the London municipality, or the opposition to the centralization of the police force in the hands of a Secretary of State, he was always to the fore. He believed in the people if they were allowed to govern themselves; but he did not believe in Home Ministers and Chief Commissioners; and he had the most wholesome distrust of every police force which was not directly under the control of the elected representatives of the people. For fifty years his influence in the administration of London had been full of intelligence and justice.

England
in
Egypt.

Abbas, the new Khédive, will do as his father did. Sir Evelyn Baring will govern Egypt behind the Khédive's cloak, and England will withdraw her garrison as soon as any competent, responsible Englishman reports that her work is accomplished and that its permanence



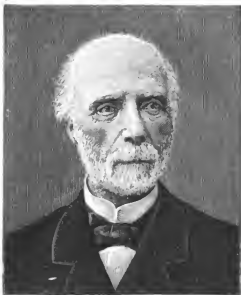
ABBAS II., THE NEW KHÉDIVE OF EGYPT.

will not be imperilled by the retirement of the redcoats. As Rossendale election makes it quite clear that the Liberals will be in office next year, it is well to understand that they will not do anything to upset the *status quo* in Egypt. What will happen is this: The majority of the new House of Commons will be pledged not to come out of Egypt until the retirement of the garrison can be accomplished without fear of an upset. When Lord Rosebery reoccupies the Foreign Office he will despatch a commissioner to examine into and report upon the condition of Egypt, with special reference to the question of evacuation. Until that commissioner reports, of course nothing will be done.

French
Politics.

On February 19 an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies led to the resignation of the Freycinet ministry. The average length in office of a Cabinet under the present republic has been about six months. But this strong and wise Government, which has been conducted under the premiership of M. de Freycinet, was able to maintain itself nearly two years. Constans, as its Minister of the Interior, was its dominant spirit. He crushed the Boulangist conspiracy, held down the anarchists and revolutionary socialists, and inspired a respect for republicanism that France had never known before. Ribot, as

Foreign Minister, had apparently won the friendship and confidence of Russia, and had at all events carried into effect the Russian alliance that has so overjoyed the hearts of all Frenchmen. De Freycinet himself is a military engineer and war minister of masterly ability; and under his eye the French army has grown in every respect until it is now, perhaps, the most consummate organization for war that the world has ever witnessed. But the greatest success this ministry had achieved was its understanding with the Vatican. The Pope had plainly and avowedly changed his policy in France, had recognized the republic as a legitimate and desirable form of government, and had instructed the French cardinals, bishops, and clergy to withdraw from royalist alliances and conspiracies and to accept in good faith a republic that should be kindly disposed toward religion. The move was creditable to the intelligence, the statesmanship, and the sound manhood of Leo XIII. But the French prelates were too near the scene of action and were too intimately connected by a thousand ties with the reactionary groups to rise with a prompt alacrity to the Pope's sound point of view. Late in January a curious move was made by the representatives of the Roman Church in France, the true significance of which is not yet clearly discerned. Five French cardinals published a manifesto, in which they declared their



M. DE FREYCINET.

allegiance to the republic and filed a bill of indictment against its anti-clerical legislation. Opinion differs as to whether this was due to the Pope or was an attempt to checkmate the Pope; whether it was a blow directed against the republic or an intimation of a desire for a reconciliation with the republic.



THE LATE FATHER ANDERLEDY, GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

It could be taken to mean either the one thing or the other, according to the wishes of those who interpreted it.

There had been pending a bill regulating associations, and incidentally this measure brought religious societies under a closer civil supervision than has heretofore existed. The Radicals urged the measure as a strong step toward separation of Church and State. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, believing apparently that the Freycinet ministry was growing too intimate with Church and Vatican, found the moment when he could commit the ministry to this measure in such fashion as to alienate the extremists on both sides. A temporary coalition of the Clericals and their bitterest foes, the Radicals, defeated the ministry, led to the resignation of the entire Cabinet, and precipitated a condition that makes it probable as these lines are written (February 25) that there will be a dissolution of the Chamber and a general election. Thus France, as well as England and the United States, has entered upon a year of political turbulence and excitement. A general election is fortunately likely just now to give greater strength than ever to the moderate republicanism that the Freycinet ministry has represented. And the result may be the restoration of Freycinet to the premiership. Clemenceau has made the record of breaking down no less than half a dozen Cabinets. He is not a bad man, but he is restless, and his ideal is a far more complete democracy than France is at all prepared to accept.

He once lived for several years in the United States, and he married an American wife. Our happy divorce of church and state and our decen-



M. CLEMENCEAU.

tralized system of government are what he desires for his own country. He is a trenchant journalist and a valuable member of the Chamber; but he has no endowment of constructive statesmanship.

*The French
Bulgarian
Question.*

A dangerous dispute that has now been fully disposed of was the difficulty between Bulgaria and France. The expulsion of M. Chadourne has not led to any complications, as at one time was feared. This amicable solution was brought about by the intervention of the Triple Alliance. Russia took no part in the matter, nor could she, seeing that her policy in Bulgaria is a rigorous boycott. The only result, therefore, of the French action in the matter has been to give Germany an opportunity of showing that she and her allies are really masters of the situation in Bulgaria as well as in Central Europe. The result of the incident is satisfactory also as helping to cool down the ardor of the partisans in Russia and France who imagined that the Russo-French Alliance was formed for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the world.



M. CHADOURNE.

*Kaiser as
Legislator.*

The German Emperor, who has just completed his thirty-third birthday, has been pushing forward two bills which have created no small dismay on the part of easy-going German freethinkers and beer drinkers. The one is directed to the vigorous treatment of drunkenness, the other to the extermination of all secular elementary schools. No Prussian child, if the Emperor can help it, is to be brought up without religious belief. Denominational schooling is to be universal. The fight is still going on over these two bills, and it will be interesting to see what result is arrived at. There is no doubt that the young Emperor is crowding his views on rather hard, and it will be well if he does not provoke a somewhat angry reaction. The practical question of the Church and education is a very thorny one.

*English
Diplomatic
Changes.*

Sir R. Morier's health has sufficiently recovered to enable him to remain at St. Petersburg. He is the right man in the right place on the Neva. Lord Vivian will go to Rome. He is better there than at the critical post

in Russia. Sir F. C. Ford, of Madrid, will go to Constantinople, while Sir H. D. Wolff will go to Madrid. Sir Drummond Wolff's successor will not have a pleasant task. Persia is in an unrest, and there is a suspicion abroad that the British Minister was more the friend of the Shah than of the people. Sir R. Sandeman, of Beloo-



LORD VIVIAN, ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

cubistan, died at the end of the month. It will be much more difficult to replace him than Sir H. D. Wolff.

*Russian
Topics.*

The American flour cargo is to sail from New York about March 10. The Atlantic transport line has placed the *Missouri* at the service of the millers' relief commissioners, Messrs. Edgar and Reeve. The farmers of Nebraska have contributed about 1,500,000 pounds of Indian corn, which Mr. Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio, has ground into fine meal, and this is added to nearly 4,000,000 pounds of wheat flour contributed by the millers to form the cargo. It is interesting to learn that each sack of corn-meal will also contain a number of circulars in the Russian language explaining to the peasants the simplest and best ways to prepare this novel breadstuff, which is practically unknown in Russia. Considerable sums of money have been subscribed in the eastern cities for Russian famine relief, and America is thus sharing a larger generosity than are the European countries. But the dreadful necessity is far beyond any measures

yet taken to meet the situation. In Russia the famine has as yet occasioned less political and social agitation than might have been expected. The Minister of Ways and Finance has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. M. Durnovo has not resigned yet, neither has he been dismissed. In the meanwhile, in order to preserve the subjects of the Czar from the contaminating influence of outside literature, M. Durnovo's agents, the censors, were particularly busy with their scissors and their ink-pot on the last two numbers of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The character sketch of the Emperor, which was regarded in this country and in England as extravagantly eulogistic, was accounted too dangerous to be allowed to meet the eye of any resident in Russia. It was cut out bodily; even the line giving the title of the article on the outside cover was blacked out, and it was erased from the table of contents. Of course, one expects the summaries of articles by Stepniak, Lanin, and Kennan to be erased. But to cut out the character sketch of the Czar was just a little bit too idiotic even for the Russian Censor, who, of course, will have great pleasure in blacking out this paragraph.

*The late
Lady
Sandhurst.*

Among the well-known personages of London who have passed away within the fateful weeks of this extraordinary season was Lady Sandhurst. She belonged to a type far more common in England than in America—the public woman, zealous for reforms, active in



LADY SANDHURST.

charities and philanthropies, and as pronounced a partisan in politics as Sir William Harcourt himself. Lady Sandhurst was a Gladstonian to her finger-tips. She was a valiant worker in many good causes.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 16.—Dr. Lamfiesa elected President of Guatemala.... Professor Michelson, of Clark University, invited by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to establish a metric standard in terms of wave-lengths of light.... Prince Abbas receives the firman from the Sultan of Turkey appointing him Khedive of Egypt.... Bill introduced in Germany for the suppression of drunkenness.... Formation of a new Portuguese Ministry, with Senator J. D. Ferreira as Premier.



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

next National Convention, and appoint June 21, 1892, as the date.... Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Wilson.... Congressman Bland's Free Coinage bill introduced in the House of Representatives.... The cases of the Anarchists Fielden and Schwab argued in the Supreme Court.... The French Government accepts Bulgaria's note of apology for the expulsion of M. Chadbourn, the Paris journalist.... The funeral of Cardinal



GARZA, THE MEXICAN REBEL.

January 18.—The American Woman Suffrage Association begins its annual sessions in Washington, D. C.... A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to permit citizens to vote direct for President and Vice-President introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pepper, of Kansas.

January 19.—Senator A. P. Gorman re-elected to the United States Senate by the Maryland Legislature.... Senators George and Walthall returned by the Mississippi Legislature.... The bill to regulate the printing and distributing of public documents killed in the House of Representatives.

January 20.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures vote to introduce the Bland free silver bill.... The American Society of Civil Engineers begins its annual session in New York City.... Funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale takes place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.... Congressman Roger Q. Mills resigns from the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce and Foreign Committees, declining to accept prominent office under Speaker Crisp.... Governor Boies, of Iowa, inaugurated for his second term; in his speech of acceptance he recommended the repeal of the prohibitory law in that State.

January 21.—The National Committee of the Democratic party select Chicago as the place for holding the

Manning held in the Brompton Oratory, London.... The Extradition bill passed by the State and National councils of Switzerland.

January 22.—Twenty-one lives lost by the burning of the National Surgical Institute in Indianapolis, Ind.... Lord Salisbury cancels Sir R. D. Morier's appointment as ambassador to Rome.

January 23.—Mr. Maden, Gladstonian, chosen to fill the parliamentary vacancy in the Rosendale Division caused by the recent elevation to the peerage of Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons.... The Chilean Government receives the United States' ultimatum demanding an apology for the assault upon the "Baltimore" crew, and the withdrawal of the insulting Matta circular issued in December of last year.... Active opposition manifested in Germany to the Emperor's bill providing for the education of children in the creed recognized by the State.... The Brazilian Chambers confer unlimited powers on President Peixotto.

January 24.—Funeral services of the late Justice Bradley held in Washington, D. C.... The coinage of the new design half dollars indefinitely suspended at the Philadelphia Mint.

January 25.—President Harrison sends a message to Congress, transmitting the correspondence relating to the

assault upon the crew of the cruiser *Baltimore* in Valparaiso, together with the text of the Metta note....Chili replies to the ultimatum of the United States, agreeing to withdraw *Senor Metta's* offensive note and to submit the Valparaiso affair to arbitration....Mr. Chapleau accepts the Canadian Ministry of Customs.

January 26.—A resolution for an international silver conference reported in the Lower House of Congress.... The native officers of the Egyptian army take the oath of allegiance to the new Khedive....Cardinal Ledochowski appointed head of the Propaganda....Terrible suffering from hunger and the cold among the Siberian peasants....The National Academy of Science decide to send an expedition to carry relief to Lieutenant Peary and his party of Arctic explorers.

January 27.—Chili expresses regret through its Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Valparaiso outrage....Intense excitement prevails in Chili over the ultimatum sent to that country by the United States....The New York Democratic Convention called to meet at Albany, Feb. 22, 1892....The Commercial Treaty with Switzerland passed by the German Reichstag.

January 28.—President Harrison transmits to Congress Chili's reply to our ultimatum, and pronounces it in every way satisfactory....Returns from the elections for members of the Hungarian Diet show a Liberal majority.

January 29.—Chairman Springer's policy of attacking the tariff by separate bills aimed at the worst features of the law formally adopted by the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means....President Carnot signs a decree putting in force the new French Tariff law....The Sectarial Education bill favored by Chancellor Von Ceperiv in the Prussian Diet....Prominent anti-Hill Democrats of New York City protest against the early call for the New York Democratic Convention, and arrange for a mass meeting.

January 30.—Secretary Blaine replies to the Chilean Government that their terms for a settlement of the Valparaiso assault were satisfactory....The Egyptian Assembly opened by the Khedive.

January 31.—The Czar of Russia said to be meditating a plan to restore serfdom among the peasants....The Salvation Army mobbed in Eastbourne, Eng.

February 1.—The United States Supreme Court sustains the validity of the Anti-Lottery law and declares Mr. Boyd to be the rightful Governor of Nebraska....The State Department receives an account of the Russian famine from Minister Smith....The Senate passes the Mexican Claims bill....The new French tariff law went into operation.

February 2.—The Democratic minority in the Connecticut House of Representatives resist an adjournment because of the lack of a quorum, and elect officers of their own....A bill permitting the publication of the details of electrical executions passes both branches of the New York Legislature....Reported that Italy will soon renew diplomatic relations with the United States.

February 3.—The old Appomattox courthouse building destroyed by fire....Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland to take defensive measures against the new French tariff....The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs calls on Minister Egan at Valparaiso and thanks him for Secretary Blaine's despatch accepting Chili's reply to our ultimatum.

February 4.—Judge Foster, of Chili, sentences the "*Baltimore*" seamen's assailants....The text of the correspondence between Foreign Minister Ribot and the French Chargé d'Affaires in Washington relating to the admission of French sugars into the United States published....The House of Representatives adopt new rules....Mr.

John A. Morris in a letter withdraws his proposition for the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery.

February 5.—The President's proclamation announcing reciprocity arrangements with the British West Indies made public....The Census Deficiency bill passed the House....Justin McCarthy re-elected president of his division of the Irish Parliamentary party.

February 6.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker issues an order largely increasing the number of Money-order offices....One hundred and forty-nine Roman Catholic clergymen of New York City signed a protest against the passage of the liquor dealers' Excise bill by the State Legislature.

February 7.—Secretary Blaine announces to Colonel Clarkson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that he is not a candidate for the Presidency....The report of the Immigration Committee sent to Europe last summer made public....Over sixty persons killed in election riots in Guatemala.

February 8.—Joseph Chamberlain succeeds Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons....Radicals defeated in the Argentine provincial elections.

February 9.—The British Parliament opened by the Queen's speech....The Norwegian Storthing assembled....The three Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners come to Washington....The United States Senate committee reports adversely on three Free Coinage bills.

February 10.—France, Italy, and Sweden chosen as Behring Sea arbitrators between the United States and England....Resignation of the Victorian Ministry....Four anarchists executed at Xeres, Spain....The Bland Free Coinage Silver bill reported favorably by the House at Washington....Gigantic coal "deal" consummated, by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad secures control of the Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley.

February 11.—Great anti-Hill meeting of Democrats at Cooper Union....Brazil reported to be on the eve of another revolution....A great anarchist plot discovered in Berlin.

February 12.—End of the coal porters' strike in London....General Booth received by the Salvation Army on his return from Australia with a tremendous ovation....Negotiations for an Italian and Swiss commercial treaty broken off....Anarchists explode a bomb in Lisbon and terrify the inhabitants....Dangerous appearance of typhus among Russian emigrants to New York City.

February 13.—A mile of Salvation Army reviewed by General Booth in Hyde Park....Prussia makes a decided protest against the Sectarial Educational bill....Astonishingly brilliant *aurora borealis* seen in the Eastern United States....At Washington the House directs the Committee on Manufactures to investigate thoroughly the "sweating" system.

February 14.—The Salvation Army again in conflict with the police at Eastbourne, England....The *Baltimore's* men file claims against Chili to the amount of \$1,305,000....The firman of investiture of the new Egyptian Khedive is couched by the Sultan in the same terms as the old, being thus a recognition of England's successful rule....Dr. Perikhorst, speaking from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, accuses the city administration of venality in scathing terms.

February 15.—Civil war in the Khartoum region....Threatening demonstrations by unemployed workmen in Rome....Resignation of Colonel Olcott from the presidency of Theosophical Society....Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners return without having accomplished anything.

OBITUARY.

January 16.—Rev. George W. Stacy, of Milford, Mass., a well-known Abolitionist....Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Himes, for many years President of the University of Tennessee....Alexander Jackson Davis, of New York City, one of the best-known architects in the country....Baron Abinger, William Frederick Scarlett, of England.

January 17.—Henry Louis Egnout Dorn, the German composer....Col. John F. Williams, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State of Missouri....Rev. Dr. Andrew Lete Stone, of Boston, Mass....Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the city of London.

January 18.—Daniel Ayres, M.D., LL.D., of Brooklyn, noted for his many bequests to educational and medical institutions....Joseph Lovering Hollis, Professor Emeritus at Harvard College.

January 19.—Father Anderledy, General of the Jesuits....Rev. Leo P. Boland, rector of the cathedral in Boston, Mass....Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales....Abbé Charles Ferrand, Paris preacher....Oscar Devellay, French Life Senator....Baron Bodog Orczy, Member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Legislature.

January 20.—Christopher Pearce Cranch, of Boston, artist and author....Henrique N. Dupont, French engraver....Père Argand.

January 21.—John Couch Adams, F. R. S., the English astronomer.

January 22.—Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court....Elisha P. Mallett, of Maine, the noted shipbuilder....Lord A. F. C. Gordon-Lennox.

January 23.—Ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for some time editor of the *Irish World*....Ex-Governor Hall, of Delaware....Yahia Khan, Mouchir-ed-Douleh, Persian Minister of Justice....Henri Baudrillard, Professor of Political Economy.

January 24.—Father Debonzine, rector of Ste. Anne de, Beauport, Quebec, Can....Rev. Dr. Leonidas Rosser, a prominent Methodist minister of Virginia, and at one time editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*....Dr. Frederick Leighton.

January 25.—Rev. Dr. Rowland Bailey Howard, of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Association....Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaevitch, uncle of the Czar of Russia and father of the Queen of Greece....General Sir Arthur Lawrence.

January 26.—Charles F. Loring, prominent in Massachusetts politics....Sir Oscar Clayton, surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh....Archbishop Jean Pierre François La Force Langevin, of Quebec, Can....Canon H. W. Burrows.

January 27.—Pierre Joigneaux, the renowned French journalist and agriculturist....Dr. Alfred Carpenter, the well-known English physician and author of numerous medical works....Edouard D. Staerkel, for many years Russian Minister to the United States.

January 28.—Ex-Congressman Ossian Ray, of Lancaster, N. H....Hon. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B., P. C., of Salisbury, Eng.

January 29.—General Henry A. Barnum, Fort Wardeu of the city of New York and distinguished for gallant service in the Civil War....Sir George Edward Paget, K. C. B., M. D., of London, Eng.

January 30.—Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Camden, N. J....Rev. Russi Manly, Professor of Old Testament Interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

January 31.—Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist clergyman.

February 1.—Alexandre Rizo Rangobé, the Greek diplomat, author, and poet.

February 2.—Colonel Thomas F. Devoe, a prominent citizen of New York State....Dr. Charles A. Savory, Dean of the Medical Fraternity of Lowell, Mass....Charles P. Shaw, a well-known lawyer of New York City, and the promoter of the "gridiron" cable railroad of that city.

February 3.—Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician....General Isidore Pierre Schmitz, of France....Edgar Raoul Duval, the French politician.

February 4.—Rev. Thomas Ricker Lambert, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, of Boston.

February 5.—Rev. Dr. George Phillips, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, ex-Vice Chancellor of the University, and a prolific author....Rev. St. James Frye, D. D., editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*....Col. George C. Minor, a noted soldier in the Mexican and civil wars and author of the articles of agreement between the United States and Mexico....Otto S. Weeks, formerly Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.

February 6.—J. K. Stephen, son of the magistrate who sentenced Mrs. Maybrick, and a versatile writer—author of "Lapetus Calami".

February 7.—Count de Launay, the Italian ambassador at Berlin....Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., a well-known officer in the Civil War, and for some time past in command of the South Atlantic Station....Adjutant-General William McClelland, of Pennsylvania.

February 8.—William Guy Peck, for thirty-five years Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College....Prof. E. A. Tanner, President of Illinois College.

February 9.—John Jay Knox, President of the Bank of the Republic and ex-Controller of the Currency.

February 10.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Caird, the collector of agricultural statistics and well-known writer on that subject....Prof. Lewis Francis Stearns, Professor of Systematic Theology in the Bangor Theological Seminary....John Christopher O'Connor, who came of an old sailor family, and who was one of the best-known ship-owners in New York.

February 11.—Lieut.-Col. James Augustus Grant of the Bengal army, for fifty years an Indian soldier, and a writer on African exploration....Prof. William M. Nevins, who held the chair of literature in Franklin and Marshall College.

February 12.—Judge John Kemp Goodloe, former Attorney-General of Louisiana, and one of the most prominent lawyers in the South....Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, one of the foremost experts in chemistry and geology, and a prolific writer on those subjects....Archibald K. Mee-role, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 13.—Rev. Donald Fraser, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of England....Mrs. Sophia C. Page, wife of the artist, William Page, and formerly a noted contributor to periodical literature....Elder Eades, the most prominent member of the Shaker sect in the United States....Edward M. Reel, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

February 14.—Dr. Wilhelm Junker, the African traveller and naturalist, and author of "Travels in Africa"....Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, Professor of Hebrew at Lafayette College.

February 15.—Princess Darinka, widow of Prince Danilo, of Montenegro....Dimitri Mindeleff, the Russian chemist and inventor.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

MR. WILLIAM PARKINSON, OF "JUDY."

THERE are caricaturists more forcible than Mr. William Parkinson, of *Judy*, but few have so delicate a play of fancy and so perfect a command of the technique of their art. Herein lies Mr. Parkinson's greatest danger, for, being delicate and fanciful, he often runs a risk of being, to the general public, obscure. Now, the one quality in a caricaturist who would be popular is that of being intelligible to all. The moral of his cartoon should be evident to every observer; he should present the broad political and social issues in as plain and simple a manner as possible. But Mr. Parkinson is an Oxford man, and he perhaps forgets that his classical and historical allusions are not always apparent to the man in the street.



MR. WILLIAM PARKINSON.

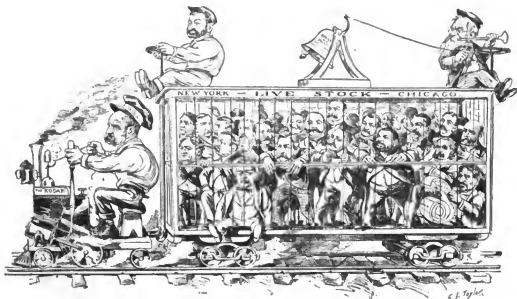
His cartoon "Peneus and the Harpies," which we reproduce on page 157, has this fault—the ordinary reader is only too likely to exclaim: "Who is Peneus and what did the Harpies do?" Mr. Parkinson does a large amount of book and magazine illustration, and in this, perhaps, he is at his best. In the delineation of modern-society types he is excelled by few.



THE GREATEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE.

From *Puck*, Feb. 17, 1902.

The American cartoons presented this month are self-explanatory to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the present-day politics of the country. The English cartoons deal with Mr. Chamberlain's accession to the leadership of the Liberal Unionists, the attitude of the Irish Parliamentary party toward the Liberals, and with the abuse of cross-examination. The Australian illustration of the upset of the Labor party of Victoria is the sequel to a previous cartoon. In the cartoon selected from the *Toronto Grip*, Mr. Bengeough makes another thrust at the protective policy of the Abbott ministry.

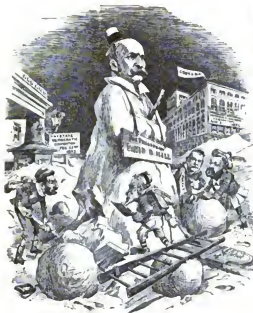


THE EMPIRE STATE WILL "SEND" A HILL DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.—From Puck, Feb. 10, 1892.



A DEMAND THAT WAS HEARD AROUND THE WORLD.

PRESIDENT HARRISON: "This flag must and shall be respected."—From Judge, Feb. 13, 1892.



MAKING A SNOW MAN—WILL IT LAST TILL JUNE?

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Feb. 30, 1892.



ABBOTT TO THE RESCUE.

CANADA: "Can't you do something, sir, to help a poor woman whose children are in distress?"

PREMIER ABBOTT: "Certainly, madam. Such as I have I give unto thee. Be ye warmed and fed."—From Toronto Grip, Feb. 18, 1892.



THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From Punch (London), Feb. 13, 1892.



THE DUKE'S FLUNKY; OR, LEADERSHIP LIMITED

(Scene from the Latest Liberal Unionist Pantomime.)

"Mr. Chamberlain will not be permitted to take the Initiative on any question, but will act entirely under the orders of the Duke of Devonshire."—*Daily Paper*.

Jos (the new flunk): "What can I go for to fetch for to carry for your mighty graciousness!"—From *Pan* (London), Jan. 6, 1892.



CROSS-EXAMINATION; OR, PENEUS AND THE HARPIES.

From *Judy* (London), Jan. 13, 1892.



COUNSEL VERSUS WITNESS.

On the humors of cross-examination—which people are getting tired of.—From *Moonshine* (London), Jan. 6, 1892.

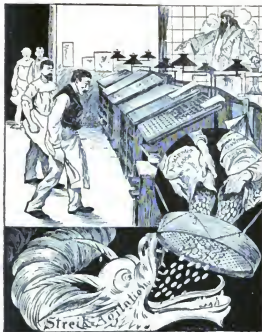


TRYING TO ADDLE IT.

JOHNNY REDMOND: "Look here, Mr. Gladstone, I want you to break that egg and show us what is inside of it, or take away your hen and let mine hatch it."

MR. GLADSTONE: "Young man, you evidently know very little of hatching eggs."

TORY LANDLORD: "Whatever you do, get him to break that egg."—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), Jan. 16, 1892.



THE END OF THE GERMAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GETZBERG: "That is what happens if you don't obey your foreman, for what I discovered was the art of printing and not the art of striking."—From *Ulk* (Berlin), Jan. 8, 1892.



"A QUIET, SIMPLE LIFE."

"Sir Henry Parkes says he will be content with the position of a simple member of Parliament."—*Daily Paper*.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN: "No, boys, I cannot be your leader. I am too old, too feeble, and too disgusted. I want to lead a quiet, simple life—and, besides, there's no more money in the Treasury."—From the *Sydney Bulletin*, Nov. 28, 1891.



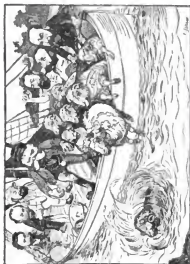
HE DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS THAT KIND OF A CART

THE FARMER: "You didn't know that I had hold of this pin, did you, old fellow?"
HIS MAJESTY KING LAMON (harshly): "Don't bother me for a moment, please, till I light somewhere. I'm occupied at present."
—From the *Melbourne Punch*, Oct. 22, 1891.



POOR EGYPT!

"I regret, gentlemen, that everything is in perfect order. The sealing up of the remains is forbidden."—From *Reichelt* zum *Kaiser* (Berlin), Jan. 17, 1902.



THE REVISION OF THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Where one goes all follow.
From *Reichelt* zum *Kaiser*



PRINCE BISMARCK'S DREAM—STREKOZA.



From the *Sydney Bulletin*.

SHALL WE ADOPT A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT?

A PLAN TO PERFECT THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

THE Constitution of the United States, in its minor features as well as in its main outlines, has come to be regarded as a great landmark of immutability. It is now a current maxim that nothing but a war can change the Constitution. Americans cannot be too grateful for the wisdom and statesmanship of the founders of the republic who devised a basis of federal union which fixed so even and so workable a balance between national authority and State home rule that the system has only grown stronger with the lapse of time. Of all the constitutions and modern frameworks of government now in existence, that of the United States has longest stood the test of years. Even the British constitution has undergone incomparably more radical alterations in the past century than that of the United States.

It does not follow, however, that the Constitution ought to be worshipped as a fetish. Its framers fully expected that it would undergo modifications from time to time, and they provided an orderly and conservative method by which changes might be brought about. There are certain broad principles which underlie the forms and details prescribed in the Constitution; and the highest fealty to our institutions and to the Constitution itself must lie in the maintenance of those principles, even though at the cost of some alterations or amendments when experience has discovered defects in the written instrument.

CHURCH AND STATE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the cardinal principles which obviously runs through the Constitution is the complete separation of Church and State. The spirit of this great organic instrument requires, on the one hand, the maintenance of a perfect freedom of worship, and the protection of every man and of every congregation or religious order in the exercise of what it may deem its religious duties, in so far as such exercise does not interfere with the rights of others or violate generally accepted moral laws. On the other hand, it is the obvious spirit of the Constitution that no department of the general Government shall show any preference toward any sect or religious body, either through the establishment of any form of State religion or through patronage or subsidy or direct relationship with any organized creed or sect.

While the general intent and spirit of the Constitution—in its guarantee of religious liberty, of equality before the law, and of separation of Church and State as a logical corollary—would seem to be clearly deducible from the original instrument as framed by the convention of 1787, it was nevertheless

the opinion in several of the different States, when called upon to ratify the Federal compact, that there should at once be adopted an amendment which would make still more clear and unmistakable this policy of the general Government. In consequence, the First Amendment was framed and adopted, together with various other provisions specifically guaranteeing personal rights and immunities, and the first clause of this First Amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

THE RIGHTS OF THE SEPARATE STATES.

The several States did not yield up to the general Government their local right to maintain religious establishments or to make appropriations for sectarian purposes. But the common feeling throughout the country was so obviously against alliance of Church and State that it was not deemed necessary for the complete success of the principle that such a prohibition should be laid upon the powers of the individual States themselves. There has, however, for many years been a growing sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should, in a more specific and detailed way, secure that absolute cleavage between civil government and ecclesiastical authority which has unquestionably been one of the chief blessings, as it has been one of the cardinal principles, of the American system. In 1875 President Grant proposed an amendment of this nature, and Mr. Blaine introduced it shortly afterward in the House. It was passed by an overwhelming majority. In the Senate, however, there was such active opposition brought against it as to secure its defeat.

In the following year, the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati and the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis inserted in their platforms planks which committed them unequivocally to the doctrine of President Grant's suggestion. For various reasons the subject has been lying somewhat dormant since 1876; but the active propaganda of a society recently organized, namely, "The National League for the Protection of American Institutions," has given it a renewed prominence.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

On January 18, 1892, the Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, avowedly on behalf of this National League, introduced in the House of Representatives a memorial and petition for the passage of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that amendment reading as follows:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

On the same day Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced the same memorial and petition in the Senate. Each House ordered the matter referred to its Committee on the Judiciary.

A BARRIER AGAINST STATE MORMONISM.

There are reasons which would seem to warrant early and favorable attention to this proposed amendment of the Constitution. For example, let any one reread carefully the words and phrases of the proposed amendment with reference to the fact that Utah is now knocking vigorously for admission to the Union, and that there is much reason to suppose that this application will be successful in a somewhat early future. There will be seen at once the value of a constitutional amendment which would make it forever impossible for Utah to legalize the Mormon hierarchy and make it a part of the government of the State, levying taxes to support its university and schools, and erecting that obnoxious union of Church and State which it has always been the determination of the Mormons to maintain in Utah. The well-known attempts of the Mormon hierarchy to secure control of neighboring States are also to be borne in mind. It is true that some of the newest of the Northwestern States have come into the Union with clauses in their State constitutions aimed against Mormonism and its doctrines; but these State constitutions are easily amendable by a majority of the inhabitants of the States respectively, and nothing short of a national amendment would seem to afford a perfect guaranty.

STATE-AIDED COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH.

In the Southern States there are numerous institutions established and controlled by the missionary boards of Northern Protestant churches for the higher education of the young men and women of the colored race. These institutions for the most part were founded soon after the war, when the Southern States were too poor and too debilitated by the long struggle to provide, without some delay, a complete system of educational agencies. In many instances since the establishment of these sectarian seminaries and colleges, their usefulness has been recognized by the legislatures of the States in which they are located, and they have come to be regular recipients of public grants and subsidies. Thus, without design on the part of anybody, there has been growing up a system of partnership between religious denominations and State governments in

the maintenance of institutions of learning which are under ecclesiastical control.

It should be borne in mind that the adoption of the amendment now pending before Congress would put an end absolutely to all such practices of subsidy. The representatives of these useful schools could no longer come before the legislatures and ask for appropriations. The schools would in no wise be interfered with, but their support would henceforth either be wholly voluntary or else it would be necessary that they should be made over to the State for complete public and unsectarian control.

THE QUESTION OF AID TO INDIAN SCHOOLS.

For some years it has been the practice of Congress to make appropriations for the maintenance of denominational schools on the Indian reservations. These appropriations amount to more than half a million dollars annually. It is believed by many persons of weighty judgment that such appropriations are so inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the Constitution as it now stands that, if brought to a test in the courts, they might be pronounced illegal and void. However that may be, it would seem to us that the National League for the Protection of American Institutions might well have made its proposed amendment applicable to Congress as well as to the State legislatures. The national Government has been scandalously derelict in the past in making direct provision for the complete and compulsory instruction of all the young Indians who are upon the reservations and are the wards of our rich and enlightened nation. So far as the Indians give up tribal relations and enter into the life of the communities about them they become members of the commonwealths in which they live, and can be provided for under the educational systems which are established for the benefit of the young people of all races and nationalities. But while they are on the reservations it is the business of the Government to provide them with schools. It is wholly contrary to our national principles to make appropriations for the work of missionary schools among the Indians, and the practice should not be tolerated any longer.

There has been no particular pertinence in the charge that these appropriations have been in favor of the Roman Catholics as against the Protestants. It is true that much the largest sum has gone to the Catholic schools; but this is for the simple reason that the appropriations have been made on the *per capita* principle, and the Catholics have had the zeal to initiate an educational work which reaches more Indian children than are reached by the combined efforts of the Protestant denominations. Having very much more at stake, it is only natural that the Catholics should regard with more apprehension than the other denominations the immediate withdrawal of Government aid from the Indian schools. But it should be borne in mind that these Protestant denominations, while so strenuously opposed to any grants of public aid, however slight, for the benefit

of parochial schools in the States, have willingly taken all that they could get from the national treasury for the aid of their own denominational schools on the Indian reservations. The Catholics at least have shown consistency in these matters, while the Protestant denominations have laid themselves open to some criticism.

THE CHURCH AND THE COMMON SCHOOL.

Undoubtedly a principal object in the minds of the framers of this amendment has been to put an absolute quietus upon the local agitations which have arisen in different parts of the country regarding the division of school funds and the application of public money, to a greater or less extent, to the support of Catholic, Lutheran, or other ecclesiastical parish schools, and to the support of denominational asylums, hospitals, and other charitable and worthy establishments. But it will be a greater blessing to the Catholic Church than to any other religious denomination if this amendment should pass the Houses of Congress and should find ratification in a sufficient number of the States to become a part of the American Constitution. It is as a free church, absolutely independent of any interference by the State and of any possibility of subsidy or patronage from the State, that the Catholic Church can best fulfil its highest mission in North America. When its condition in the United States is compared with its condition in Mexico or in any of the South American States where it is established by law, its prelates and its leaders have reason to be thankful for the golden declaration of the fathers that there shall never be any establishment of religion in the United States.

As for elementary education, it ought to be both possible and feasible so to arrange and operate the free-public-school system that the consciences of no religious element in the community need be hurt by a patronage of these schools. The family, the church, and other private and voluntary organizations must provide for the distinctive religious training and education of the young. Our public schools are better equipped than any church can make its parochial schools. Moreover, they are the great sphere of sound training in Americanism and patriotism. They are the crucible in which the diverse elements of our population are brought together and wrought into assimilated members of a nation. It is sometimes complained by the Catholic authorities that the tendencies of American life cause the desertion from the church of a very great proportion of the sons and daughters of Catholic parents. But an attitude of antagonism toward what is so essentially American as the free-public-school system certainly is more likely to drive young people from the church than to keep them in it. American Catholics have quite as little reason

to fear the influence of the public schools upon the religious faith and the church fealty of their children as have Presbyterians or Methodists.

FOR UNIFORMITY AND HARMONY.

Already more than twenty of the States have inserted in their constitutions clauses which, to some extent at least, embody the ideas of the proposed national Sixteenth Amendment. The constitutions of thirty-six States prohibit any diversion of the school fund. Those of twenty-one States more or less sweepingly forbid the legislature to make sectarian appropriations. An immense variety of local controversies, antagonisms, and embarrassing complications would be done away with forever by the adoption of this national amendment.

One of the greatest evils that can befall any community or country is the intrusion of religious prejudice or sectarian jealousy into practical politics. All thoughtful citizens must agree that just as seldom as possible should there be any opportunity which could invite the participation of organized ecclesiastical bodies in ordinary political life. The Sixteenth Amendment, if adopted, would not in any wise be a triumph for irreligion; nor would it excuse any citizen from the manifest duty of carrying his religious and moral convictions into the sphere of public affairs. But it would clear away many local anomalies which offend the spirit of American institutions, and it would ward off many wearisome controversies which otherwise are inevitable in the decades to come.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions includes many hundreds of prominent citizens in all parts of the country. Its headquarters are in New York, its president being the Hon. John Jay and its general secretary Dr. James M. King; ex-Justice William Strong, of the Supreme Court, and William H. Parsons, Esq., are vice-presidents. The form of the proposed amendment has been approved by very eminent judges and lawyers, and the work of the league is assisted by a law committee consisting of Messrs. William Allen Butler, Dorman B. Eaton, Cephas Brainerd, Henry E. Howland, and Stephen A. Walker. Its board of managers includes distinguished American citizens of various religious affiliations and of several nationalities. Statesmen, jurists, divines, authors, college presidents, leaders in the business world, students of political science, distinguished philanthropists and patriots—in short, the very flower of American citizenship—are represented in the membership of this league. It is to be hoped that Congress will during the present session act favorably upon the petition which has been presented by Mr. Springer and Senator Platt.

WISCONSIN'S SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

THERE has been much favorable comment in the press of the country upon the wisdom and enterprise shown by the State of Wisconsin in the proposed expansion of what has heretofore been a comparatively neglected part of the work of the State University. It is announced that there is to be organized in the University a special school for the study of economics, history, and political science. The school will be devoted not only to elementary and general instruction in these departments of sociology, but it will also carry post-graduate students through three-year courses and confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. When one considers how meagre and incidental were the opportunities in any of our American colleges fifteen years ago for the study of political economy, and how little attention was given even to history, it is both surprising and gratifying to note the contrast which an examination of the courses in our best universities now presents. In Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Michigan, and several other leading institutions, one finds a faculty of highly trained and competent specialists, offering the most attractive lecture courses in scores of particular fields of history, economic science, and sociology, and also guiding the investigations of many advanced students.

The Johns Hopkins University, however, may justly claim to have led the way in the movement which has given so conspicuous a place in our American university life to this new and fascinating department of inquiry. Although the teaching force has been smaller at the Johns Hopkins than in several other institutions, the system of fellowships and scholarships which drew to Baltimore some fifteen years ago so large a group of exceptionally gifted post-graduate students has been one of the determining factors in making and keeping the Johns Hopkins the centre of the most extraordinary activity in original research and productive work. Through almost the entire history of the department of political science at Baltimore, Prof. Richard T. Ely has had charge of the work in economics. He, more than any other man, was identified with the formation of the American Economic Association, upon the model of which the British Economic Association has been more recently founded. Until the past year, Dr. Ely has edited and managed the publications of this world-famed American association. He has made a record of incessant activity as university professor and lecturer, conducting the economic classes and guiding the researches of individual students, a number of whom in the past decade have acquired considerable personal reputation as economists. Dr. Ely has, moreover, found time to write a series of very original and valuable works, and to grow into the recognized position of a courageous leader of American public opinion in matters of economics and

applied ethics. Besides some special monographs upon the theory and history of political economy as a science, he has written a work upon French and German socialism, a history of the labor movement in America, a timely volume upon taxation in American States and cities, a text-book of political economy, and two or three popular works upon economic and social problems. He has been criticised as a sentimentalist, but has never flinched



PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY.

from his position that political economy ought to be made useful for promoting practical reform and the elevation of the masses. He has been branded as a socialist, and has continued none the less earnestly to write and speak against oppressive monopolies and in favor of every reasonable forward step which could benefit workingmen. Although he has accomplished so much and has added so very considerably through his industry and ability to the otherwise great reputation of the department of history and political science at Baltimore, he is still a young man.

It is, therefore, highly interesting to observe that Professor Ely has consented to go to Wisconsin as the director of the new university school of econom

ics, history, and civics. He will be greatly missed at the Johns Hopkins, and will carry high prestige with him to Wisconsin. Professor Ely has shown a discerning faith not only in the greatness of the Northwest, but in the splendid possibilities of the State universities of that portion of the country. The University of Michigan has long been known as one of the two or three principal universities of America and one of the great institutions of the world. The Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas are developing with a rapidity and upon a scale of importance which is far too little understood and appreciated in the East. In all of these universities the study of history, political economy, and cognate subjects has of late years been prosecuted under excellent professors, with fresh and virile methods and with growing enthusiasm. At hardly any point in the West—with the possible exception of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis and St. Paul—could a great school of advanced political and economic science be established with better facilities and prospects than in the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. Madison itself is a beautiful city, and the university which is its pride has in various departments become a famous seat of learning. The State Historical Library of Wisconsin, located at Madison, is a collection which contains probably 150,000 volumes, and in some special branches of American history it is more complete and more valuable for purposes of historical research than any other library in this country or in the world. Professor Ely's methods, moreover, which apply the spirit of practical laboratory work to the study of political science, would discover advantage in the fact that Madison is the capital of the State. Students will find centred there the offices of the State administration, the central mechanism for taxation, the chambers in which biennially are made and unmade the laws of a great State, and the State and federal courts of law. It is announced that in various ways the school will endeavor to promote the administrative efficiency and legislative progress

of the commonwealth of Wisconsin. Thus it will not only have excellent opportunities for studying public penal and charitable systems, but may also hope to aid in the practical improvement of all such systems or establishments in its vicinity. Dr. Ely is a very high authority in questions involving industrial and labor statistics, and the new school will doubtless come to bear some relationship to the State Bureau of Labor. Its students, through the State Railroad Commission, located at the State capital, will have practical opportunities for the investigation of the economic aspects of railway problems.

And so in diverse ways the school can be made a kind of civil academy, utilizing on the one hand the public offices for the benefit and training of its students, and upon the other hand supplying improved methods in scientific knowledge for the advantage of the public offices, besides training men who from time to time may be appointed to posts requiring a specialist's skill and knowledge. Dr. Ely has won great influence with the clergymen of various denominations throughout the country; and it has been intimated that opportunities will be afforded in this school for theological students and young clergymen who may wish to spend a year in the prosecution of special studies in social science. From the reports which have been published regarding the new enterprise, it would seem that the University of Wisconsin is proposing a more complete and a better arranged school of economic and social science than any which this country has yet established. It will be fortunate if the bounty of the State can be supplemented by private gifts for the endowment of particular chairs, lectureships, and special departments in this school, forth from which may be expected to flow great inspiration for social reform and political progress in the West. The faculty of the school will include the present university professors and instructors who have charge of the departments of history and economics, and two or three other young specialists whose formal appointment is soon to be announced.



PROFESSOR LAVELEYE ON MODERN DEMOCRACY.

ONLY a few weeks before the death of the great European scholar and publicist, Professor Émile de Laveleye, he wrote to the American editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "You will receive shortly two volumes, 'Le Gouvernement dans la Démocratie,' written in the same current of ideas as yours. I hope you will speak of it in your REVIEW. Many chapters interest America."

Professor Laveleye's fame as a student of political institutions and as an acute observer of the forms and methods of modern government would have rested upon a sufficiently firm foundation even if his death had occurred before the completion of this last great work; for he had, in one form and another, in Rome, Paris, Brussels, London, and even in New York, published many articles and brochures which, taken together, would have constituted a very noteworthy commentary and treatise upon political institutions in the nineteenth century. But this new work contains the summing up of all his political philosophy, and it will have permanent rank with the great masterpieces in the domain of political science. The point of view throughout the entire work is that of the comparative student and observer.

LAVELEYE'S ADMIRATION FOR THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

M. de Laveleye had long been making the most intimate study of the practical operation of the Swiss, French, Belgian, Italian, and English governments; and although he had not visited the United States, he had been a constant reader of our political literature and was more than superficially acquainted with our federal and State systems. His very great admiration for the American presidential system, as contrasted with the system of cabinet government in vogue in France and other European governments, was in recent years expressed by him without hesitation and in the strongest terms. He was convinced that our system of fixed terms for legislative bodies is to be preferred to the European system of parliaments whose tenure may at any time be abridged by the fall of a ministry and an appeal to the country. He thoroughly espoused the American separation of the executive from the legislative department, and saw no virtue in the presence of executive ministers in the legislative chambers.

He was, moreover, greatly interested in the development of those parts of our American State constitutions which, by successive revisions and frequent amendments, have come to embody a great number of provisions restricting the power of legislatures. Such restrictions are those which prohibit the enactment of local and special laws, those having to do with the frequency and length of legislative sessions, those forbidding legislatures to make

certain kinds of appropriations or to incur public indebtedness beyond certain limits, and various others. He regarded the practically unlimited range of power that rests in the hands of a European parliamentary body as proven by practical experience to be unwise and deleterious. In short, he esteemed the so-called "parliamentary régime—that is, the system of representative government in vogue in most of the countries of Europe, from which at the opening of this century it was ardently believed that every conceivable human blessing was likely to flow—as in its present mode of working a deep disappointment, if not a flat failure.

HIS MAGNUM OPUS ON DEMOCRACY.

The first volume of the present work deals philosophically with the foundations of civil society; the formation of states and the structure of communities; the growth of nationalities; the development of confederacies; the relationship of Church and State; the rights and liberties which can and which should be protected under any political system; the different forms of government and their influence upon the prosperity of nations; the origin of democracy; the relation of democratic government to various influences, interests, and sentiments, and the separation of the different powers of government in the framing of democratic institutions. The chapters of this volume are full of reflections and suggestions that would interest American readers.

A WARNING AGAINST CORRUPTION.

For instance, he concludes his brief chapter on corruption in the democracy with these words of warning: "If venality should become frequent, and if the masses should become accustomed to it, so as to tolerate it and to regard it as a normal means of enrichment, the moral sentiment would receive a deadly taint. There will then be need of a powerful effort on the part of good people to purify the atmosphere. But if the religious sentiment should be impaired at the same time, the corruption will penetrate to the heart of the fruit and the democracy will be imperilled—as Shakespeare says in 'Henry VIII.,' 'like a fine fruit rotten at the core.'"

ADVOCACY OF PROHIBITION.

The American prohibitionists will find comfort in Laveleye's chapter on "The Democracy and Alcohol." He pronounces alcohol "the worst enemy of democracy, for it produces or aggravates misery, ignorance, brutality, and violence." "An intelligent democracy," he says, "would forbid entirely the manufacture and sale of these poisons save only for industrial purposes. This has been done under the so-called Maine Law by certain of the North American States, and, though with somewhat less of rigor, in Norway and in Finland. Its good effects have been striking. In Norway crime has

been diminished by half. If in other countries there is not yet a sufficient state of enlightenment to make possible the adoption of these salutary measures, let them at least establish a monopoly in favor of the state, like the tobacco monopoly. The revenue which alcohol would yield could be employed in combating the drink usage."

FOR COMPLETE DIVORCE OF CHURCH AND STATE.

One of the strongest chapters of the book discusses the separation of Church and State, and lays it down as an absolute maxim that the liberal and modern solution requires complete separation. He commends the American system as the only one in conformity with the spirit of modern political institutions. "Religion," he says, "is an affair altogether personal and individual. The state has no competence in matters of dogma. It should have no occasion for deciding to what church it will give the money of the taxpayers. France has afforded us on several occasions the strange spectacle of a minister of religion hostile to all religions, or at least to those of the great majority. All the course of history, all the force of modern principles, leads the people toward this separation." M. de Laveleye had the most decided opinions as to the unwisdom of any diversion of school funds or of any connection between public elementary education and ecclesiastical societies.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE SUFFRAGE.

One of his most lucid and valuable chapters has for its title this maxim: "In a republic universal education must precede universal suffrage." [*En République l'Instruction Universelle doit Précéder le Suffrage Universel.*] The doctrine of this chapter is, in brief, that the franchise should be as extensive as possible, but that no person should be admitted to the franchise except upon proof of capacity to exercise it to his own advantage and not to the detriment of the community. "There are," he says, "two very strong motives for admitting to the lists as great a number of electors as is possible without danger to the state. One of these reasons is that a minority in enjoyment of the suffrage almost always makes the laws in its own favor, or at least comes short of defending the interests of those classes which are excluded from the franchise as zealously as they would defend themselves. The second reason is because there is no better political education than the taking part in campaign agitation and in voting. Universal suffrage is, then, the end toward which it is necessary to aim. It is both in the interest of justice and for the expansion of the political capacity of the masses to augment the number of the voters; but it ought never to be forgotten that universal instruction should always precede universal suffrage." The principles that Professor Laveleye elucidates in this chapter might well govern the revision of the American electoral system, so far as naturalizations are concerned, at least; and, we have no hesitation

in adding, so far as the revision of the electoral system of the Southern States is concerned. Professor Laveleye was in perfect agreement with Professor Bryce that the best interests of the Southern States themselves and of the Union as a whole would be subserved by franchise arrangements which would admit the colored population and the illiterate whites alike to the voting privilege only upon the ground of a certain minimum of educational qualification, or perhaps of property responsibility in some cases as a substitute.

It is to be hoped that this last great work of M. de Laveleye may at once be made accessible to American readers in a good translation. The original work is in French, and is published in Paris by Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard St. Germain.

Mr. Stead sends us interesting reminiscences of M. de Laveleye, as follows:

What a contrast, in all respects, of outward semblance, but yet what identity of spirit, we find when we turn from the tall, spare, ascetic Cardinal Manning to that ever-valiant fighter for good causes who passed away last month in Belgium! M. de Laveleye was always writing to me, during these last years, friendly protests against what he considered my undue partiality for Rome and the Roman system; yet in spirit the Cardinal and M. de Laveleye were more entirely at one than almost any other two men that can be named. In the accidents of their positions they were as wide apart as the poles; in heart they were united so firmly that, with the one exception of the claims of the Roman hierarchy, of the authority in the leadership of the world, I hardly know one subject upon which they differed. Both were united by a pervading passion of sympathy with the masses of the people; both never spared time, thought, or labor in furthering the cause of purer morals and better laws; both were socialists—socialists of the chair; both believed in England with passionate fervor, and yet both were cosmopolitan men, who were known and respected in almost every country in Europe.

That absolute oneness of sentiment made me feel equally at home in the Archbishop's Palace at Westminster and the professor's home in Belgium; otherwise there was but little similarity between them. M. de Laveleye was no solitary celibate, but the happy father of a united household. What a romp it was I had with his grandchildren the last time I was under that hospitable roof—a jovial, genial man, who lived simply but lived fully. M. de Laveleye occupied a unique position among modern writers. He travelled much and was welcomed everywhere. He spoke English almost as well as an Englishman. Flemish was his mother tongue. French and German were to him equally safe as vehicles of thought and expression. He wrote French by preference. The genius of that language suited best his lucid intellect and his clear, masterly gift of exposition.

I knew him first in the days when all friends of

peace and freedom had to stand guard against the mad frenzy of the Jingo fever, which nearly precipitated a disastrous war with Russia to prevent the liberation of Bulgaria. I had the honor of being coupled with M. de Laveleye and Mr. Gladstone and the editor of the *Daily News* in the solemn vote of thanks by which the first Bulgarian assembly expressed its gratitude to those who had befriended the cause of Bulgarian independence in its hour of trial. In later years M. de Laveleye, while still a devoted friend of Bulgaria, transferred his affections from the Russian Liberator to the Austrian, whose occupation of the Bosnian provinces seemed to him by no means as objectionable as it appeared to most of us. He was a keen observer, who was as much interested in the later developments of poli-

tics and society as he was in the study of the origin of institutions and the beginnings of property.

In conversation he was charming, having an endless store of anecdote, with which he illustrated those broad general rules which he expressed with so much clearness, and yet with a total absence of all pedantry. He was full of admiration for the realized results of English institutions, especially as they were to be seen in the north country. He entirely shared the conviction that is innate with every man born north of the Humber—that it is in the North where you find all that is best and soundest in English life. He was a Liberal by temperament and conviction; a Liberal who believed in Government and a Liberal who was almost without fanaticism.

A FURTHER NOTE ON THE "POLY" EXCURSIONS.

MANY readers of last month's REVIEW who were interested in the account of the London Polytechnic, and its excursions to Chicago next year, will be glad to learn somewhat further concerning the practical success that the special commissioners have now achieved in working out the details of their arrangements in this country. As explained last month, Mr. Douglas Hogg (a son of Mr. Quintin Hogg, founder and president of the Polytechnic) has come to America in company with Mr. Robert Mitchell, manager of the institution, to perfect plans for bringing to this country in the summer of '93 an army of young London mechanics and tradesmen which now promises to grow to a strength of 4,000 or 5,000.

Mr. Hogg and Mr. Mitchell have been received with much cordiality everywhere, particularly in Chicago. Mr. Dwight L. Moody, who had recently visited the Polytechnic in London, where he was greatly impressed with the magnitude and usefulness of the work he witnessed, has placed at the disposition of next year's visitors a large number of rooms in his Biblical Institute in Chicago Avenue, and various other institutions whose buildings will not be in ordinary use through the long summer vacation are expected to extend similar hospitality.

Apropos of Mr. Moody's interest in the Polytechnic visitors, it ought to be noted that he has requested Mr. Robert Mitchell to visit his large training-school at Northfield, Massachusetts, and work out for that institution a scheme of manual and technical education similar in scope to that of the "Poly" in Regent Street. The "polytechnic idea" is gaining ground with remarkable rapidity in the British cities, and it is highly worthy of imitation in the United States. Mr. Moody, like General Booth of the Salvation Army, has evidently come to the conclusion that social and educational reform work is



MR. DOUGLAS HOGG.

in no wise incompatible with efforts to elevate the race through gospel evangelism.

The English workingman is ordinarily entitled to a two-weeks' summer vacation. The great difficulty for those who desire to come next year to the Chicago fair will lie in securing leave of absence for a suffi-



MR. ROBERT MITCHELL.
(From a new photograph.)

cient length of time. Very many are planning to forfeit their two weeks of vacation in the approaching summer for the sake of obtaining four weeks in 1893. If the Polytechnic excursions should be arranged to occupy a longer period than four weeks, the majority of the young men who expect to participate would not be able to get away from their situations; consequently one month is the limit that has been prescribed, and a half of the time must be taken by the two ocean voyages.

The visitors will be despatched and entertained in parties of fifty, and special trades will move in compact groups. Thus the plumbers, carpenters, machinists, and members of other trades will travel together and compare notes upon what they see in

America. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which the parties are to be taken first to Washington for a day, then to Pittsburg for a few hours' visit, and then to Chicago for a week. The return trip will be made by way of the Michigan Central for the sake of a stop at Niagara, and finally the American portion of the journey will end with a sail down the Hudson from Albany to New York. Arrangements have been made at all the stopping-points for the accommodation of the visitors and for seeing at best advantage all objects of interest.

Various other institutions and organizations in Great Britain have become highly interested in the arrangements Messrs. Mitchell and Hogg are making, and hope to be able to send deputations of their own young workmen. Thus, as a result of the enterprise of the Regent Street Polytechnic, some thousands of young British mechanics will enjoy a holiday trip to America, and every man will be provided with first-class accommodations, at a total expense for everything, "from start to finish," of about \$115 apiece. It would probably cost \$400 or \$500 for an individual tourist to provide himself with precisely identical accommodations.

The commissioners have requested the allotment of a piece of park ground, on or near the Exposi-



MR. DWIGHT L. MOODY.

tion area, for a representative encampment and headquarters of young Britons. It is to be hoped that the application may be granted, and that many thousands of young Americans may call at the encampment and extend greetings to their sturdy cousins from the mother island.

THREE EMINENT ENGLISHMEN.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF SPURGEON, MANNING AND MACKENZIE.

By W. T. STEAD.

I. REV. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

THIRTY years ago, to most of the English-speaking race, there were two great preachers—Henry Ward Beecher in America and Charles Haddon Spurgeon in England. Both were derided, ridiculed, and covered with opprobrium by the supercilious minority, whose fate it seems to be in every age to register its own shame in the pages of history by the epithets of contumely which it hurls against those of whom the world is not worthy. But to most of those who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke those two men appeared head and shoulders above all their compeers. It would, of course, be easy to find more scholarly divines. The pulpits of the Establishment in England and of the Methodist churches in America could produce orators whose discourses would correspond more exactly to the standard of sacred eloquence; but in the supreme test of the orator—the capacity to touch the heart, and sway the mind, and convince the reason—these two men stood alone. Now that they have both passed away into the silent land, we begin to perceive that although after them many have arisen, men with considerable capacity and ambition to walk in their footsteps, they have left no successors whose shoulders are broad enough to receive their mantles.

SPURGEON AND BEECHER.

Both Spurgeon and Beecher sprang from the same social stratum, both were reared in the same theological atmosphere, both when boys were encompassed round with the tender loving care and watchful solicitude of Christian parents. They were both sons of the prophets in the sense of being children of devoted ministers of religion. Dr. Lyman Beecher was more famous in the United States than Mr. Spurgeon's father was in English Nonconformity, but both alike were faithful, devoted, evangelical preachers of the Word. From their earliest childhood Spurgeon and Beecher grew up with the conception of the Christian ministry as the highest ideal of human usefulness, the field in which mortal men could win the most glorious recognition and do the best service to God and man. Both were full of life, passionate, impulsive, vehement, with a heavier pressure of vitality to the square inch than the average boy. Both were early awakened to a sense of their own sinfulness and to a realizing consciousness of the free grace and infinite love of their Father in Heaven.

THE PARALLEL.

Both having thus early grasped the saving truth were impatient even in their teens at the restraint which prevented them from proclaiming the good news abroad in the hearing of their fellow-men. Each began, one in the East and the other in the West, when little more than boys, to preach to handfuls of rustics concerning the treasure of great price. Neither was illiterate, for although it is the fashion to speak of Mr. Spurgeon as "an Essex bumpkin," he was a teacher in a country school before he entered the ministry and had some little acquaintance with Latin, Greek, and French, but neither was a prodigy of book learning. They were practically men of two books, one of the book of the Word, and the other the open book of the human heart on which are written the lessons of life. Both, from the very outset, were characterized by a directness of purpose which discarded conventionality and led them to take the nearest road to the understanding and heart of those whom they addressed. Both were, therefore, denounced and ridiculed as sensationalists, for, in the opinion of those who never possessed sufficient fire and force to produce and impress a conviction upon the minds of men, every appeal which rouses attention on the part of the sluggish and indifferent is "sensational." Both men lived the life of their times; neither was a cloistered recluse, trimming his lamp with the oil of other ages, and addressing the men of the nineteenth century solely with the archaic dialectics which were fresh three hundred years ago, but had become almost as obsolete as the cross-bow in the age of repeating rifles. Their texts, although always nominally drawn from the Hebrew Scriptures, were in reality often dictated by the events of the day. They were both of them journalists in the pulpit, and sensational journalists at that. They had a message to deliver, and they were prompt to avail themselves of every incident which jutted above the common level of the monotony of life, in order to drive it home to the hearts and consciences of men. Both married young, both were early called to the scene of their life-long labors.

THE CONTRAST.

Up to this point the parallel between them is very close, but after their establishment in the great cities upon which their genius and their devotion left an abiding trace they each began to develop

according to the law of their inward nature. Mr. Spurgeon represented a perfect type of what may be called, in semi-scientific language, arrested development along the line of intellectual speculation; while Henry Ward Beecher represented growth all along the line. Hence, while Mr. Spurgeon became, in his latter days, the supreme embodiment of religious conservatism, Henry Ward Beecher was the mouthpiece of the modern spirit. So much did they diverge that when, on his last visit to England, Beecher occupied Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, Mr. Spurgeon refused ever after to put his foot within a building that had been desecrated by the preaching of one whom he regarded as a heretic, if not as a blasphemer. As Mr. Spurgeon was when he came up from the fens of Essex to create the largest and the most active Christian Church in the English-speaking world, so he remained down to the day when, worn with work, although not with years (he died at the comparatively early age of 58), he passed away on the shores of the Riviera. As he said in the last days before his eyes closed in death, "I have kept the faith." He kept it in its integrity, husk as well as kernel, and in his eyes the husk was hardly less important than the kernel. Beecher, on the other hand, also kept the faith, but not in the sense in which a man hides his grain in a granary, but rather in the sense of a husbandman who keeps his grain by flinging it into the fertile loam and reaping ten, twenty, fifty, an hundred-fold. Spurgeon narrowed, Beecher broadened. It would be probably difficult to find two systems of theology which coincided so much as that which the two preachers brought from their nurseries. But when life's pilgrimage is over and we have to look at the totality of the message which they have left to their fellow-men, it would be difficult to find two preachers who, while fundamentally agreed in faith in their common Father, varied more widely in their interpretation of how that Father's love was manifested to men.

THEIR SENSE OF HUMOR.

Yet with all their diversity there is such a similarity that when reading the sermons of the one you are constantly reminded of the discourses of the other. Both were thoroughly alive—both believed with the intensity of a strong nature in the reality of the invisible world and in the supreme importance of dominating all the affairs of time by the great conception of the Invisible and the Eternal. Nor was that fundamental point of agreement, which after all is common to all Christian teachers who really believe, the only link which united them. Both had that strong element of humor which among men of our race is almost invariably associated with great popular power. It is significant of the stock which sprang from "merrie England" that the greatest orators dealing with the most sombre of all subjects have nevertheless always possessed a strong sense of humor, which from time to time brightens even the darkest of the thunder

clouds which hang heavy around their theological horizon. The men who have made thousands weep in agonized contrition for sin have almost in the same breath sometimes caused a ripple of laughter to pass over their congregations as a ray of sunlight will sometimes glint over the waves of a stormy sea. Therefore they were dubbed pulpit buffoons, whose indecency in handling sacred things in an irreverent fashion was the common theme of creatures who had never sufficient insight or grasp of sacred things to know what reverence was beyond the due performance of the conventional genuflections. There was a greater sweep of imagination in Beecher than in Spurgeon, but in homely common sense they were nearly allied, and it is not difficult to select from their discourses volumes of epigrams and apothegms in which, to use the familiar phrase, the wisdom of many is condensed by the wit of few. Of the two, Spurgeon was the homelier, Beecher the more splendid.

THE PREACHER AS FOUNDER.

Spurgeon devoted himself more to the multiplication of himself than did Beecher. Beecher scattered his living words far and wide over the continent, on the rim of which he has established his pulpit. Spurgeon at the centre of the empire applied himself more diligently to the elaboration of machinery which would duplicate, triplicate, and multiply an hundred-fold what he had preached from week to week in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Beecher founded no orphanages, established no colleges, set up no Colportage's Associations. He was himself, and after him there has come none like him, but his spirit has gone forth into the lives of thousands of those who are at present writing and speaking and laboring for their fellow-men. Spurgeon, on the other hand, set himself to establish a mint, as it were, in which they could reproduce, as if from a die, miniature fac-similes of himself. The fundamental idea of the Pastors' College was to multiply a race of Spurgeonic preachers, and although its students have not attained unto the magnitude of their great example, the college has sent forth, year by year, from eighty to ninety men, reared and trained and dedicated for the work of preaching the Gospel as Charles Haddon Spurgeon understood it. It was a small school of the prophets, no doubt, but it was a school of the prophets to the best of Spurgeon's conception of what prophets were and should be, and through its means he had largely influenced the Baptist denomination.

SPURGEON'S FAILURE.

Nevertheless, it is a curious comment upon the vanity of human expectations and the comparative failure which often attends even the most brilliant success that Mr. Spurgeon, who is now recognized as having done in English Christianity what no other man had attempted to do, should have utterly failed in that on which he had most set his heart. To have built the largest tabernacle in the empire,



MR. SPURGEON IN HIS LIBRARY.
(From a recent photograph.)

to have filled it from Sunday to Sunday with five to six thousand auditors, drawn together by no other attraction than by the spoken Word, to have founded orphanages and colleges, to have circulated his sermons by the tens and the scores of thousands throughout the English-speaking world, to have published books which editions of two and three hundred thousand failed to meet the demand—to have done all this, as it were, single-handed and off your own bat would have appeared, before it was done, to be absolutely impossible. Spurgeon, however, did all this and more. But he who had proved himself a very Hercules, who had successfully accomplished all those labors imposed by a kindly Providence, nevertheless found himself baffled and confounded by the subtle *Zeitgeist*, or spirit of his time, with which he waged an uncompromising warfare. His last years were saddened and darkened by a deep sense of what he regarded as the apostasy of English Christianity. He roundly assailed the tendency of the present time to take a broader view of the fate of man and the love of God than seemed orthodox

to the Calvinists, who implanted upon the plastic mind of the Essex boy their cast-iron conception of God and His world. The Down Grade Controversy, in which he played the part of Athanasius *contra mundum*, was a confession that even in his own denomination—in which for thirty years he had been the most vitalizing and stimulating force—the best men could no longer be cabined, cribbed, and confined within the pale of Calvinistic orthodoxy. He protested with such vehemence as he possessed—and that was not small—he denounced, he thundered, he almost excommunicated those of his brethren who could not share his conviction that no one could really believe in God the Father and Christ the Son who was not certain that the majority of the human race were created to pass a whole eternity in endless torment, and that the whole revelation of the Divine Will was contained in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, in the verbal inspiration of which, from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelations, he never ceased to believe.

THE STRENGTH OF NARROWNESS.

Narrowness, although it has its unlovely aspects, has also its compensating advantages. What you gain in breadth you often lose in force. If you want your water to drive mills you confine it within a mill-race, which, although narrow, is deep, and although much less picturesque than the meandering, shallow, rippling river, does your work. Spurgeon concentrated his whole force of a strong belief in certain doctrines of which he had no more doubt than of his own existence, and these he preached Sunday after Sunday with an unflinching confidence which results constantly tended to confirm. Whether it would have been possible for him to have exercised the same moral force had he had a broader outlook and held a more sympathetic view of the growth of the human mind and the development of modern thought is a mute question upon which there is room for a great difference of opinion. But as a matter of fact that was not how this man's life's work is done, and he was helped perhaps as much by his limitations as by his capacities. If you want to influence the minds of your fellow-men you must not be too far in advance, you must not be out of sympathy even with their prejudices and stupidities. They are very mistaken who would look for Mr. Spurgeon's success solely in his eloquence, in his energy, or in his masterly command of Saxon speech. These things no doubt helped, but Mr. Spurgeon would have been the first to assert, and in this he would have spoken but the simple truth, when he declared all these things as merely instruments which were used by a higher power outside himself.

SPURGEON AND MODERN THOUGHT.

Spurgeon represented two elements which were entirely in accord with modern thought. Little as it has been recognized by those who have watched his career, his Calvinism brought him into unconscious sympathy with the whole drift of modern scientific speculation. What is the law of heredity, of which Mr. Spurgeon is a signal example, descended as he was from Dutch Protestants who fled from the persecuting fires of Spain in the sixteenth century, through a long line of Nonconformist ministers—what is the doctrine of heredity but the reaffirmation of the grimmer doctrines of the Calvinistic creed? The reign of law which modern science has revealed has scared many by seeming to exclude all possibility of the supernatural and the miraculous, and which, when developed into a necessarian philosophy, seems to abolish the moral responsibility of man, had no alarm for so sturdy a Calvinist as Mr. Spurgeon. He was trained from childhood to reconcile man's moral responsibility with a point-blank denial of the freedom of his will, and while affirming the doctrine of reprobation, nevertheless affirmed also the doctrine of love of God the Father to mankind. The Calvinistic doctrine of the divine decrees is quite as inexorable as any system of law which modern science has

suggested, and as Mr. Spurgeon found a method of reconciling his belief in election and predestination with prayer and miracle, he contemplated with undisturbed mind the perturbation which modern science creates in the minds of those whose theology is Arminian rather than Calvinistic.

THE MIRACLES OF TO-DAY.

But there was another side on which Mr. Spurgeon touched the modern movement, and that was on the side which may be called mysticism, supernaturalism, or the whole range of speculation that implies the constant intervention of the invisible in the affairs of life. Mr. Spurgeon was a matter-of-fact person, if ever there was such a man. He was a hard-headed man, full to his finger-tips with business capacity and shrewd common-sense, yet, like his fathers before him, he lived in what we call in the slang of the day "the psychical plane." His grandfather dreamed dreams and he himself heard voices.

RICHARD KNILL'S PROPHECY.

When Mr. Spurgeon was ten years old, Richard Knill, who is described in one of the lives of Spurgeon as "late of Chester, now of New Jerusalem," met Mr. Spurgeon at his father's house and delivered himself of a prophecy, which is only one among many incidents in Mr. Spurgeon's life which marked it out from that of ordinary mortals. After Richard Knill had preached in the old Puritan meeting-house he prayed with the young Spurgeon, and calling the family together, he took him upon his knee and said: "I do not know how it is, but I feel a solemn presentiment that this child will preach the Gospel to thousands, and God will bless him unto many souls. So sure am I of this that when you, my little man, preach in Rowland Hill's chapel, as you will one day, I should like you to give out the hymn commencing 'God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform.'" The prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. He preached many years afterward, when the Tabernacle was being cleaned and repainted, in Surrey Chapel, and to fulfil his promise, he gave out the hymn which Richard Knill had suggested when he was a child of ten.

To Spurgeon the invisible world, from which we are divided by so filmy a veil, was as real as the world of palpating life which seethed and bubbled and whirled all around the Tabernacle and St. Paul's. If Mr. Spurgeon never imitated Luther and flung his ink-pot at the head of the devil, it was not because he did not believe in the reality and constant presence of the Father of Lies. He believed with an implicit faith in the nearness of spiritual help of guides and defenders who delivered him from all the assaults of the Evil One. At a critical moment in his career, when he was thinking of going to college, a voice sounded in his ears: "Seekest thou great things for thyself, seek them not!" and he was obedient to what he regarded as a heavenly monition.

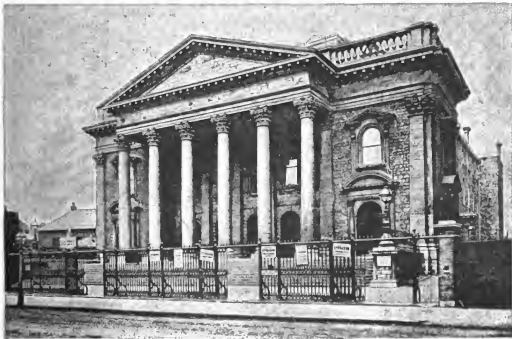
THE POWER OF PRAYER.

But the real element of the man came out much more clearly in his belief in prayer, for prayer, in the sense in which he used it, was a constant confirmation of the divine intervention in the affairs of life. It must be admitted, on purely scientific grounds, whether the sceptic may explain it on the ground of telepathy and the influence of a strong mind upon other minds which are in a mysterious way, not yet fully known, brought under the influence of a human will operating through other channels than the five senses, or whether we explain it with Mr. Spurgeon's simple faith as the work of God—which, of course, it is, whether brought about directly or by secondary means—that Mr. Spurgeon had facts, solid facts, to justify his faith. He was always testing his working hypothesis and finding that it stood the test. Hence, so far from regarding Mr. Spurgeon primarily as a great preacher, it will be more helpful for those who seek to find the secret of his success in his power of prayer. It was much more praying than preaching which made Mr. Spurgeon Mr. Spurgeon—that is to say, which made this Essex bumpkin a name and a power which tells for righteousness in every corner of the English-speaking world.

A MIRACLE WROUGHT BY PRAYER.

Prayer—that is the great miracle, and to my thinking there is no argument as to the reality of a

God who hears and answers prayer comparable in the cogency of its appeal that is afforded by Muller's Orphanages, of which Mr. Spurgeon's was a miniature copy. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Muller. Here is a German, without a church, without a pulpit, without a newspaper, without any means by which in modern times a man can appeal to his fellow-men for support. Muller, who has a heart of love that goes out to the destitute and the forlorn, which compels him to seek the orphans and gather the fatherless lute families, established at Bristol the great orphanages which became one of the wonders of our time. He has not a penny of his own, neither has he any influential supporters to whom he can go to ask for funds. How, then, does he obtain the means to do this work? George Muller tells you that he simply asks for it. From whom? From the Father which is in Heaven, who to him is as real, and with reason, if not as tangible as his banker. As business men draw checks, so George Muller prays, and his prayers are, as it were, checks on the Kingdom of Heaven. Many men draw such checks, and many times they are returned dishonored; but in Muller's case they are paid not in spiritual coin, but in hard cash day by day. The Orphanage presents a standing miracle to the Christian world. There is no appeal, no advertisement, no circular. There is nothing beyond some thousand children who must be fed and whose food must, therefore, be purchased in open market



MR. SPURGEON'S "METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE" IN SOUTH LONDON.

and paid for by the current coin of the realm. George Mulier goes into his closet day by day and asks for the wherewithal, and the wherewithal comes. It is no use talking to him or to those who have a realizing sense of this latter-day miracle as to the absurdity of the supernatural and the incredibility of miracles. This is a miracle which is ever new. This is a confirmation of the solid material kind unmistakable by any man, of some mysterious connection between the petition and the Invisible Power that owns the cattle upon a thousand hills and in whose hands are all the treasures of the world.

FAITH CONFIRMED BY FACTS.

Mr. Spurgeon held by that as a sheet-anchor. He believed because he knew, or, rather, it would be right to say he believed at first holding on to the evidence of things not seen; but afterward he knew because he felt, he touched, he handled. When he had completed his fiftieth year I asked him:

"Have you modified in any way your views as to the efficacy of prayer?"

Mr. Spurgeon laughed as he replied: "Only in my faith growing stronger and firmer than ever. It is not a matter of faith with me, but of knowledge and every-day experience. I am constantly witnessing the most unmistakable instances of answers to prayer. My whole life is made up of them. To me they are so familiar as to cease to excite my surprise; but to many they would seem marvelous, no doubt. Why, I could no more doubt the efficacy of prayer than I could disbelieve the law of gravitation. The one is as much a fact as the other, constantly verified every day of my life. Elijah by the brook Cherith, as he received his daily rations from the ravens, could hardly be a more likely subject for scepticism than I. Look at my orphanage. To keep it going entails an annual expenditure of about £10,000. Only £1,400 is provided for by endowment. The remaining £8,600 comes to me regularly in answer to prayer. I do not know where I shall get it from day to day. I ask God for it, and he sends it. Mr. Muller, of Bristol, does the same on a far larger scale, and his experience is the same as mine. The constant inflow of funds—all of the funds necessary to carry on these works—is not stimulated by advertisements, by begging letters, by canvassing, or any of the usual modes of raising the wind. We ask God for the cash, and He sends it. That is a good, solid, material fact, not to be explained away."

IN SPIRITUAL AS IN MATERIAL THINGS.

Nor let any one say that this is a brutal, coarse, material argument, only fitting the snub-nosed Saxons who elevated this country lout—for so it was the fashion to call him at one time—to the position of a modern apostle. Mr. Spurgeon held to his confidence in the prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God much more because of answers in spiritual things than by answers of cash. Many of the stories which were told at the Tabernacle of conversions in

answer to prayer were as marvelous as any of the miracles of the New Testament and as interesting as any of the telepathic experiences reported in the proceedings of the Psychical Research Society. One of the familiar stories which he used to tell to those who talked to him upon this subject was the story of how a runaway husband was converted in mid-ocean, almost at the very moment when Mr. Spurgeon and the man's wife knelt in prayer for him in South London. What rendered this case more peculiar was the fact that the cause of the conversion was that the man stumbled unexpectedly upon a stray sermon of Mr. Spurgeon's.

But this was only one among a multitude of similar stories with which his life was crowded. As he said: "I should be the most irrational creature in the world if, in a life of which every day is crowded with similar experiences, I should entertain the slightest doubt upon the subject." The solid material argument, however, tells with those to whom conversion is but a phase of emotion, and who mock at the idea of ascribing the sudden transformation of a life to any supernatural power.

A SIGN AND AN OBJECT-LESSON.

Mankind needs practical object-lessons of a concrete kind, and now, as in the days of Elijah, even the chosen people require a sign. Fortunately, the days have long passed since the solemn appeal was made for a sign in the shape of fire from heaven, when Elijah and the prophets of Baal alike agreed that the God that answered by fire should be regarded as the Lord God Omnipotent. On one occasion Mr. Spurgeon playfully paraphrased Elijah's challenge in words that summed up a good deal of the faith that was in him. In conversation with Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, on one of his birthdays, at Stockwell Orphanage, Mr. Spurgeon declared, "The God that answers by orphanages, let him be God." There is, of course, another side to all this; but to the ordinary man, the building up of orphanages such as Mulier's and Spurgeon's in answer to silent prayer, without any blare of trumpets or parade of advertisement, is a fact which appeals to their business sense with much greater force than the old-world history of manna in the wilderness.

PRAYER EFFECTIVE AND INEFFECTIVE.

This faith which gave to believing prayer its peculiar efficacy was in his belief a special gift of the grace of God. Prayer, the mere expression of a human longing, was not effectual prayer in his eyes. He delighted in drawing all manner of distinctions between the prayers of believers and those of unbelievers. That "prayer is the heart's sincere desire uttered and unexpressed" he would have admitted, but the prayer of a righteous man was a very different thing from the mere longing of a human unit. Faith was a gift from God which could not be exercised excepting by those to whom it was given. This was necessary to make his theory of prayer fit in with his Calvinistic conception of the ordered uni-

verse. It is nearly thirty years since I read one of his sermons upon prevailing prayer, but I remember to this day the way in which he described his method of reconciling the efficacy of prayer with the divine foreknowledge and sovereignty of God.

"I, TOO, AM A DECREE."

The Creator of the universe, who foresaw and foreknew everything, foresaw the prayers of the righteous souls, and in carrying out His divine scheme He imparted the grace of prevailing prayer to those who were called according to His purpose, and at the same time provided for the due fulfilment of their prayers. The fervent prayer of the believer was, as it were, a kind of first reading of the bill which was to give effect to the divine purpose. When the prayer leaped from the Christian's lips who had received the grace to wrestle and prevail, he said that the prayer itself took shape as one of the divine decrees, and rose to the mercy seat, exclaiming, "I, too, am a decree." But whether prayer was prevailing prayer, or whether it was the mere human creature crying out for the satisfaction of its own wants, or whether it was the engrafted spirit of God, was a question which had to be solved by the result. If your prayers were not answered, then you had not got that faith which lifts mountains, laughs at impossibilities, and says it shall be done. If, on the other hand, your prayers were answered, you had got that faith. Where Mr. Spurgeon had the advantage over most of his contemporaries was that he could show answers to his prayers in the shape of trophies of souls and a great and imposing array of good works which before his time seemed to be out of the range of possibility.

THE GENESIS OF "DOWN GRADE."

The effect of Mr. Spurgeon's Calvinism on some minds was to generate the very convictions which he afterward, not recognizing them as his own spiritual progeny, vehemently denounced. It has been as yet but imperfectly appreciated by those who write and think concerning the evolution of religious thought how much Calvinism has contributed to the modern broad estimate of religion. There is no more solid base for a broad and liberal estimate of religious systems and religious thought than the basis of Calvinistic theology, namely, the total depravity of man. Once get it rooted and rounded in your mind that mankind was lost and ruined in the fall or elsewhere, that of himself no man can do any good thing, and that what with original sin and inherited propensities of evil we are altogether sinful, incapable of any good act, or word, or thought, and you have the foundation laid for recognizing the universality of the love of God and the working of the Holy Spirit to an extent that is impossible to almost any other religious system. For the moment the total depravity of the human heart is insisted upon you are compelled to recognize that every good thing, every kind word, every noble deed, everything that is done by man or woman that is unselfish, good, and true, must come

from God—that is to say, the Holy Spirit works in all men, for all men do good deeds from time to time, and become for the time the temple of the Holy Ghost animated and actuated by the Divine Spirit, without whose gracious influence we would be, according to Calvinistic teaching, as incapable of doing anything good as a log or a fiend. As out of weakness comes strength, so out of the forbidding narrowness of the Calvinistic theology comes the broadest conception of the universal working of the Divine Spirit. Where good is God is, is a necessary corollary of the doctrine of total depravity. Mr. Spurgeon did not see this. To the last he did not see how much he had himself paved the way for the down-grade movement. But this by the way.

HIS CONVERSION.

Mr. Spurgeon had a gospel in which he believed, the pivot and corner-stone of which was conversion. At one time he himself, when quite a boy, had been a Free-thinker. He indulged in what he called "a hurried sail over the tempestuous ocean of Free Thought." He came, no doubt, first to one thing, then to another, until at last he began to question his own existence; then came the recoil. He went round from chapel to chapel, visiting every place of worship in turn, in order to find out the way of salvation. At last, one snowy day in December, in a Primitive Methodist chapel at Colchester, a preacher as pale as death and as thin as a skeleton preached from the text, "Look unto me and be ye saved." Many years afterward Mr. Spurgeon, telling the story of that eventful morning, said:

Just setting his eyes upon me, as if he knew me all by heart, he said, "Young man, you are in trouble." Well, I was, sure enough. Says he, "You will never get out of it unless you look to Christ." And then, lifting up his hands, he cried out, as only, I think, a Primitive Methodist could do, "Look, look, look!" "It is only look," says he. I at once saw the way of salvation. Oh, how I did leap for joy at that moment! I know not what else he said; I did not take much notice of it, I was so possessed with that one thought. Like as when the brazen serpent was lifted up, they only looked and were healed. I had been waiting to do fifty things; but when I heard this word, "Look," what a charming word it seemed to me! Oh, I looked until I could almost have looked my eyes away, and in heaven I will look on still in my joy unutterable. I now think I am bound never to preach a sermon without preaching to sinners. I do think that a minister who can preach a sermon without addressing sinners does not know how to preach.

The echo of that man's text has been audible ever since in every discourse that Mr. Spurgeon has ever preached. He has always cried, "Look, look, look to Christ." That trust, which has been the central essence of the whole Christian faith in all its forms, constituted, after his realizing sense of the nearness of the living God, one of the greatest sources of his power.



MR. SPURGEON IN THE PULPIT SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO.

THE NEARNESS OF THE LIVING GOD.

It was his belief in the supernatural, the divine element mingling constantly with the temporal affairs of men, that gave him his real hold when he spoke upon the mysteries of the next world. In spite of all that has been written against miracles and against all belief in miracles, the most of mankind down to the present day are more moved by a miracle than anything else. That which appears to them; that which lifts themselves out of themselves; that which bows their judgment to the dust and compels them to feel that they stand in the presence of an unseen law and law-giver—is the supernatural. The man who works miracles is the man who has the ear of the multitude. The man who works miracles is the man who has power with God and prevails; he, apparently without any fulcrum, except in the invisible, is nevertheless able to lift with the lever of prayer weights that were otherwise too heavy for mortal strength. Mr. Spurgeon believed in God, in a living God, who was not far from any of us, who, although Infinite and Omnipotent and Lord of the universe, was nevertheless infinitely condescending and kind; to whom the affairs of the costermonger in the New Cut were of as much interest as the governance of the greatest empire, and He would bestir Himself to answer the petition of the struggling seamstress as certainly as He would attend to the revolution of the planets. In the eyes of Almighty love nothing is great and nothing is small. Every man, woman, and child in the Metropolitan Tabernacle who had accepted the finished work of Christ and had become a member of the Church militant below became, as it were, not merely partner with God Almighty, but a son, a brother of Christ Jesus, who supported them in the midst of all the sordid cares and troubles of their daily life, and who, having loved them with an everlasting love, would guide their footsteps every day, and who would keep them to the end. The doctrine of final perseverance is a great stay and standby for the saints—if only they can be sure that they are saints. It is easy to caricature the Calvinistic doctrine of the elect, and to convert the whole system, which for thirty years has fascinated the imagination and ennobled the lives of thousands of South Londoners, into ridicule. But caricature is seldom the surest road to the central truth, and if we have to find the secret of Spurgeon's power we must seek it in the good which there



MR. SPURGEON'S RESIDENCE—"WESTWOOD HOUSE," NORWOOD.

was in his preaching, and not in its shade, much less in its distorted and exaggerated perversions of its teaching.

"BRIMSTONE."

Mr. Spurgeon had a wonderful voice, no doubt; but if he had spoken with the tongue of an angel and had proclaimed any other gospel than that of a living God who was no abstraction far away in the infinitude of space, but a living, palpitating, divine human heart, he would have failed to exercise the power which all men now recognize that he wielded. Nor for a moment should it be that in his handling of the great and sombre reality of retribution, which gained for him the nickname of "Brimstone," he was nearer the truth than those light and airy gentry who congratulate themselves upon having extinguished all faith in the devil and having put out the fires of hell. The human imagination, even the most gifted, is too weak to

imagine the consequences which, even in this world and on the present plane of our being, attend any infraction of the divine law. Centuries, nay, whole millenniums, may be added to the years of the world, and still the consequences of some false step, some selfish act, or some ruthless deed may tend to make miserable the lives of men. It is possible, no doubt, to make hideous the doctrine which Mr. Spurgeon preached, but as a matter of fact the human mind which dwells upon the subject even as it is presented in his sternest sermons will fall from sheer lack of the power to imagine the misery and wretchedness that is in actual existence all around us, and as far as all observations go will continue to oppress and maim and mar the realization of the full and perfect existence on the other side of the grave.

APPROPRIATING FAITH.

He looked upon the world with a childlike eye. He never lost his sense of the nearness of the Divine. He saw signs and wonders on all sides, which encouraged him to keep believing and to press forward in the appointed path. One familiar instance is often quoted. In his early life, shortly after he came to London, the cholera was then raging in Southwark, and the young preacher, sick and worn and wearied at heart, felt that his own days were numbered.

In his "Treasury of David" he describes how he was delivered out of the midst of weakness and temptation.

I became weary in body and sick at heart. My friends seemed falling one by one, and I felt or fancied that I was sickening like those around me. A little more work and weeping would have laid me low among the rest. I felt that my burden was heavier than I could bear, and I was ready to sink under it. As God would have it, I was returning mournfully home from a funeral, when my curiosity led me to read a paper which was wafted up in a shoemaker's window in the Dover Road. It did not look like a trade announcement, nor was it, for it bore in a good bold handwriting these words: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." The effect upon my heart was immediate. Faith appropriated the passage as her own. I felt secure, refreshed, girt with immortality. I went on with my visitation of the dying in a calm and peaceful spirit; I felt no fear of evil and I suffered no harm. The Providence which moved the tradesman to place those verses in his window I gratefully acknowledge, and in the remembrance of its marvellous power I adore the Lord my God.

As long as the heart of man is human, and as long as we stand confronting the unknown abyss of the future, with all its uncertainties and dangers, so long will any man who can preach with a living faith the nearness of a loving God—a nearness which can be felt, which manifests itself even to the sticking

up of texts in tradesmen's windows, or the sounding of voices through the silence to a listening ear, or in any of the numberless trifles which, taken together are recognized as the leadings of Providence—so long such teachings as Mr. Spurgeon's have an invincible attraction for mankind.

In 1874 he wrote, defending himself against the attacks of those who assailed him for smoking, as he said, for the glory of God, as follows:

I demur altogether and most positively to the statement that to smoke tobacco is in itself a sin. . . . There is growing up in society a Pharisaic system which adds to the commands of God the precepts of men; to that system I will not yield for an hour. The preservation of my liberty may bring upon me the upbraidings of many of the good and the sneers of the self-righteous; but I shall endure both with serenity so long as I feel clear in my conscience before God.

The expression "smoking to the glory of God" standing alone has an ill sound, and I do not justify it; but in the sense in which I employed it I still stand to it. No Christian should do anything in which he cannot glorify God—and this may be done according to Scripture in eating and drinking and the common actions of life. When I have found intense pain relieved, a weary brain soothed, and calm, refreshing sleep obtained by a cigar, I have felt grateful to God and have blessed His name. This is what I meant, and by no means did I use sacred words triflingly.

I am told that my open avowal will lessen my influence, and my reply is that if I have gained any influence through being thought different from what I am, I have no wish to retain it. I will do nothing upon the sly and nothing about which I have a doubt.

A VERY HUMAN DIVINE.

Never was there a divine more human than Mr. Spurgeon; he cracked his joke and smoked his pipe, and, as he has told us many times, had drunk his glass of wine, taking it, like Timothy, for his stomach's sake and for his often infirmities. He was no ascetic, nor did he masquerade himself and mortify his body with penances other than those which were imposed by the constant grind of over-work.

HIS DETESTATION OF THE STAGE.

He led an ample life in a comfortable house surrounded with pleasant grounds. He enjoyed intensely the beauties of nature and delighted in music and song, but with one institution he would have no truce. The theatre was to him as to many of the early fathers in the days of the decadence of Rome—the vestibule of hell. I remember asking him how far he carried his antipathy to the stage. He said, without hesitating for a moment, that if any member of his flock were to be in the habit of attending the theatre he ought to be cut off from Christian fellowship. What fellowship has Christ

with Belial? What has the Church of the living God to do with the theatre? In his eyes, as in the eyes of many millions of the sober middle-class English, the theatre is irreclaimably lost. Whatever good might have been in it if it had been conducted on ideal principles had long since perished out of it; it was in a state of hopeless corruption, and no good man or good woman could, in his opinion, have anything to do with the evil in any shape or form. In this respect Mr. Spurgeon saw eye to eye with Cardinal Manning. Nothing offended Mr. Spurgeon more in his late years than my innocent suggestion that the ideal church of the future should reclaim those two institutions, the theatre and the public-house, by making them both recognized forms of church work. The Cardinal demurred to the proposal, believing it to be the thin edge of the wedge. Better have nothing to do with the theatre, better not even try to make it as it is at Oberammergau, an agency of education and edification. Mr. Spurgeon denounced the suggestion in his most vigorous fashion. "What," said he, "is the Church, the Bride of Christ, to become a monster with two such hateful things on its back as a theatre and a public-house?"

"ANTICHRIST AND HER BROOD."

The mention of Cardinal Manning naturally leads to some observations on the fierce and uncompromising detestation with which Mr. Spurgeon regarded the Church of Rome. When he was only sixteen years of age he wrote an essay entitled "Antichrist and Her Brood, or Popery Unmasked." When he was a small child he was brought up on "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and always behind him the sky seemed lurid with the glow of the fires of Smithfield and the flames which marked the devastating march of Alva through the Netherlands. He had no patience with Rome, no sympathy for her priests. He never could bring himself to regard the Roman Catholic religion as one of the great agencies by which the water of life is laid on to millions of households, which without its organization would be left to perish without any opportunity of learning of the love of God or of the salvation of man. The Roman Catholic Church was to him the scarlet woman in Apocalypses, who sat upon the seven hills, who was drunk with the blood of the saints, and who was only prevented from making a meal of Mr. Spurgeon and his flock by our Protestant Constitution.

HIS "BAPTISMAL REGENERATION."

Mr. Spurgeon, however, did not usually spend much energy in attacking the Roman Church. He had work lying more ready to hand in exposing the iniquities of the Church of England as by law established. The greatest sensation he ever produced was his attack upon the Church of England for its teaching on the subject of the Baptism. When he published his famous sermon on "Baptismal Regeneration," of which 300,000 have been sold, he

fully anticipated that he would destroy the circulation which his discourses had then attained. He told his publishers that he was about to destroy the sale of his sermons at a blow, but that the blow must be struck, cost what it might, for its burden lay heavy upon him, and he must deliver his soul. It is nearly thirty years since that sermon was preached, and most of us of middle age can remember the hubbub that it created, the replies and defences that were called forth. Indeed, it is difficult to recall an adequate parallel to this particular storm in the ecclesiastical tea-cup. Mr. Spurgeon was uncompromising and almost ferocious in his demonstration of the fact that baptismal regeneration was a doctrine frankly and fully laid down in the Prayer-Book. Of course his sermon was most welcome to the High Church Romanizing party, who found an unexpected ally in the camp of their extreme opponents. But the rage, the dismay, of the evangelical clergy can hardly be imagined. Here was the greatest preacher in England, a Protestant of the Protestants, one who was in almost every respect a man after their own heart, one in whom they had believed, and whom they had defended, declaring with the most uncompromising directness of speech that they were practically sheltering in a refuge of lies, that the ground under them was rotten, that their glosses upon the Prayer-Book had no basis; in fact, that there was absolutely no doubt as to the Prayer-Book teaching on the subject of baptismal regeneration. The Church of England, he affirmed, "openly, boldly, and plainly declares this doctrine in her own appointed standard, the Book of Common Prayer, and that in words so express that while language is the channel of conveying intelligible sense, no process short of violent wresting from their plain meaning can ever make them say anything else."

But he was told there were good clergymen who did not believe in baptismal regeneration. "So much the worse for the good clergymen," he replied, "for me or any other simple, honest man to take the money of the Church, and then preach against baptismal regeneration, which was most evidently its doctrine established, an atrocity so great that they who had perpetrated it should consider themselves out of the pale of honesty and common morality." What a bombshell was this to drop into the ranks of his evangelical allies! No wonder that the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance intimated that they preferred his room to his company! No wonder that after the launching of this thunderbolt pamphlets rained like leaves in autumn from clergymen indignantly resisting this truculent attack upon their honor and honesty. Mr. Spurgeon, in this as in other things, unwittingly helped the cause which he condemned. The net result of his discourse upon baptismal regeneration was to give a great acquisition of moral strength to the Sacramentarian party, who were declared by him, in the hearing of all England, to be the only honest exponents of the doctrine of the Book of Common Prayer, and cor-

respondingly to weaken the evangelicals, who had winked hard at the papistical doctrine which Mr. Spurgeon so vehemently denounced.

"A LIE DRAGGING MILLIONS DOWN TO HELL."

Nothing could exceed the violence of his denunciation of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. In his opinion it was a law which had dragged millions down to hell. But I will quote his own words:

"The velvet has got into our ministers' mouths of late, but we must unrobe ourselves of soft raiment, and truth must be spoken, and nothing but truth, for of all lies which have dragged millions down to hell, I look upon this as being one of the most atrocious—that in a Protestant Church there should be those who swear that baptism saves the soul. Call a man a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, or a Dissenter, or a Churchman—that is nothing to me; if he says that baptism saves the soul, out upon him! out upon him! He states what God never taught, what the Bible never laid down, and what ought never to be maintained by men who profess that the Bible and the whole Bible is the religion of Protestants."

Mr. Spurgeon may have been right or he may have been wrong in his estimate of baptismal regeneration, but there can be little doubt but that this denunciation of a doctrine, which to an enormous majority of professing Christians is a vital tenet of the Christian faith, tended to stimulate the movement which has the "Down Grade" as its legitimate outcome. For Mr. Spurgeon appealed to reason and to the Bible, and when reason takes to interpreting the Bible it is apt to arrive at conclusions against which Mr. Spurgeon protested almost as vehemently as baptismal regeneration.

A ROUGH TONGUE AND A WARM HEART.

Nothing filled Mr. Spurgeon with more wrathful contempt, although it was the contempt of prejudice and ignorance, than the higher biblical criticism. German theology was almost as bad in his eyes as that of Rome, and he resolutely condemned the whole movement which has given us back a living Bible and made the old writings once more live before our eyes. Mr. Spurgeon was apt to be somewhat prejudiced and violent in his judgments. When he was a young man breaking up the hard-bound formalism of the Baptist Churches he was vehemently denounced, but no sooner did he become a solid institution himself than he developed somewhat of the intolerance and arrogance of the popes he so much hated. It was he who declared on one occasion that "the Salvation Army was an invention of the devil to bring all religion into contempt." That, indeed, was a splenetic expression, which, no doubt, he regretted long ago. It was characteristic, however, of the man. He was somewhat hasty and very "downtump" on everything that did not square with his ideas. He was tender and lovable, affectionate, and full of kindly sym-

pathy with individuals, but he trod very heavily upon the corns of some of his brethren both in and out of the ministry. Once Dr. Punchon ventured to say a word in favor of the Wesleyan Methodist plan of having their ministers for only three years in any one circuit, when Spurgeon came down upon him rather roughly. It had its advantages, said Dr. Punchon. "Yes," said Mr. Spurgeon, "for fools." Whether or not he uttered the famous remark that has been quoted so often by many a minister when having trouble at the hands of his diocese, is a point on which I have no definite information, but few sayings are more constantly attributed to him than that in which he said, "The Scriptures say, resist the devil and he will fly from you, but I say, resist a deacon and he will fly at you." Mr. Spurgeon, however, had no trouble with his deacons, who were always most faithful to him from first to last.

SOME SPURGEONIC SAYINGS.

There are endless stories told of his quaint repar-tees, which were usually good-humored, although sometimes he could be rough and caustic enough. In his younger days Mr. Spurgeon was a stout Liberal; after he passed forty he was still a strong Liberator, and therefore he supported the Liberal party, but when Mr. Gladstone proposed to establish Home Rule he went over to the enemy. To him Home Rule was Home Rule, and as he was opposed to the emancipation of the Catholics he naturally was opposed to the establishment of local self-government for Ireland. The fagots of Smithfield always began to smoke and sputter whenever he saw a Catholic voter approaching the ballot-box or an Irish Parliament looming in the distance. But in his early days, when he was a Liberal, he was a somewhat active politician, and he thereby incurred the censure of those peculiar Christians who are known as Plymouth Brethren, who believe that they serve God best by giving the affairs of this world over to the devil. One of these ventured to call on Mr. Spurgeon and reprove him, telling him he ought to mortify the old man. "So I do," said Mr. Spurgeon; "my old man is a Tory, and so I make him vote Liberal." On another occasion a zealous Sabbatarian ventured to reprove him for driving down to the Tabernacle on Sunday. "Is it not written," said he, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in which thou shalt do no work, thou nor thy beast?" "Yes, yes," said Spurgeon, "that is quite true; but," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "my horse is a Jew, and he gets his Sabbath on Saturday."

HIS PRINTED SERMONS.

Of all his writings, "John Ploughman's Talk" and "John Ploughman's Pictures" achieved by far the greatest success, and for the same reason, because they were packed full of pithy, racy sayings. The circulation of his sermons was world-wide. It is interesting to know that his uncompromising

denunciation of slavery before the outbreak of the great rebellion destroyed at a stroke the circulation of his sermons in the United States. That denunciation practically cost him in hard cash \$3,000 a year, which was the annual profit derived from the sale of his sermons across the Atlantic. A selection of his sermons was translated into Russian, and issued with the imprimatur of the Russian ecclesiastical authorities for use by the orthodox clergy. They could not do better than use them, but the majority never preach at all. To read one of Spurgeon's sermons is one of the unfailing resources in many a chapel when the supply fails to arrive, and many a time his sermons are laid under contribution, even by Lord Mayors of London, without always due recognition of the source from which the pulpit thunder was borrowed. Over 2,000 have been issued, and many hundreds still remain in MS. to be printed hereafter.

MR. SPURGEON'S LIBRARY.

The following account of his method of study and preparation of his sermons is taken from an interesting article by Mr. Price Hughes in the *Methodist Times*:

He had the largest library I ever saw in a minister's private house. And it was as varied as it was extensive. It contained a large selection of excellent and standard books of modern science, and these Mr. Spurgeon told me he had read diligently and with great interest. There were signs of that on the margins of some of them. Again, he had a fine selection of the poets and books on questions of art. He showed me the whole of Mr. Ruskin's works, given him by Mr. Ruskin himself with very affectionate inscriptions. Before Mr. Ruskin fell under the yoke of Carlyle he was a devoted adherent and admirer of the great Baptist preacher. Mr. Spurgeon was an excellent Latin scholar, and knew something of Greek, Hebrew, and French. I am not aware whether he ever mastered German or Italian. His theological library was very extensive, and he spoke to me with great admiration of some High Church and Roman Catholic writers. He loved some of the devotional writings of the Catholic school. At the same time every drop of blood in his body was full of sturdy Protestantism. But he could discern and enjoy spiritual life wherever he found it. I remember that he said he would rather go to a living Ritualistic service any day than to a dead-alive Evangelical one. After family prayer he took me into his study for a private chat until seven o'clock, when all visitors were required to leave promptly in order that he might prepare for his great duties on the morrow. The walls of the study were completely covered with theological books. He had arranged them in a curious manner. All books bearing on Genesis were put in the corner by the door, then came Exodus, and so on in regular order as printed in the English Bible, until works on the Apocalypse completed the circuit at the other side of the same corner. Hence, if his mind was dwelling on any part of the Bible, he knew where he could lay his hand at once on every book which especially discussed that part. He talked of his books, and fondled them tenderly as he spoke.

HOW HE PREPARED HIS SERMONS.

Then he told me how he made his sermons. Whenever any text struck him in the course of his reading

or meditations, he wrote it down in a manuscript book which lay upon his desk. When the time came to make a sermon he took up the manuscript book containing the texts and turned over page after page until he came to a verse which disclosed its meaning to him in a sudden flash of intuition. The illustration he used was that of a stone-breaker who sometimes happens to strike a stone so happily that it breaks up at once, and he sees the whole heart of it. In the same way, when the text suddenly broke up before his mind, so that he saw instantly the right train of thought, he accepted it. Then he turned to an old, well-worn copy of the English Bible, on the margin of which he had marked every text from which he had preached. If he found that he had preached from the text before, he turned once more to the book of texts for the purpose of finding a new text. Of late years, however, I believe he has not so scrupulously avoided the renewed use of an old text. As soon as the text was fixed he took a half-sheet of ordinary writing-paper and rapidly wrote the heads and the outline of his discourse. He wrote a very neat, small hand, so that he could get a good deal on the two sides of the half-sheet. He told me that he had now become so accustomed to the slight use of MS. that he could not preach without it. He left many of his illustrations and the verbiage with which he used to clothe his thoughts to the spur of the moment and to the inspiration of the vast crowd which faced him. I remember that he once said to his students that it would be very dangerous for them to imitate his method of preparation. I remember that when I turned to leave him the hand of the study clock was pointing to seven. I said: "Well, Mr. Spurgeon, from what texts are you going to preach to-morrow?" and he said, "I have not the faintest idea yet." I believe it was his regular custom to prepare both of his sermons for the great audiences of the Tabernacle after seven o'clock on Saturday night! Indeed, he told me that he took a great deal more trouble with his sermons after they were preached than before. The reporter would bring his report in MS. on Monday, and Mr. Spurgeon would spend some hours in correcting it, for, as he said with characteristic shrewdness, "the written style is very different from the spoken style, and in order to make it seem the same sermon I must alter it." Then a printed proof was brought to him on Tuesday, and he once more devoted some hours to its further correction. It was then published.

HIS INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD.

It is difficult—nay, it is impossible—to reckon up the world-wide influence which has been exerted by Mr. Spurgeon's life and teaching in the lifetime of this generation. Through all these years, ever since he came upon the eve of the Crimean war, down to to-day, when, weak, worn, and weary, he ceased to breathe on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, he had been as a muezzin on the tallest minaret of English Christendom, crying with a voice which rang throughout the world: "Repent, believe, and be converted." Now that trumpet-voice is hushed in death, no more will pilgrims from all the English-speaking lands make their way to the great Tabernacle reared in the midst of poor and busy Southwark. His name remains as a memory and as an inspiration, but his familiar face we shall see no more.

II. CARDINAL MANNING.

AMONG those who perished in this fatal January, Cardinal Manning's name stands pre-eminent. The transcendent position which he had won for himself by the sheer force of love and genius was never more realized than it is to-day, now that the quick pressure of his guiding hand is no longer felt on the tiller, and there remains to us nothing but the silent memory of his saintly life. But Cardinal Manning, although saintly, was a very human saint. He was more than a churchman—he was a statesman; and, more than either churchman or statesman, he was a friend. He was in a very special manner the friend of the friendless and the father of the fatherless, the great archbishop of the heretic and the believing unbeliever. Now that he has gone, there are multitudes of us, in London and elsewhere, who are left forlorn and desolate. He was as a father in Israel, an Israel now orphaned and solitary, not knowing where to look for a guide so resolute and courageous, and yet so tender and true.

DEATH AND OLD AGE.

The Catholic Church lost in the same fatal month Father Anderledy, the General of the Jesuits, smitten down at lovely Fiesole, near Florence, and Cardinal Simeoni, the chief of the Congregation of the Propaganda, the great missionary society of the Church, the organization under whose control lie all the English-speaking lands. The Church of Rome is officered chiefly by the aged in its higher ranks. When I visited the Vatican I felt as I had never done before that I was in the dominion of the aged. The whole of the immense machine is driven by men all of whom are over fifty, most of whom are over sixty, and very many of whom have passed their threescore years and ten. The reign of Eld has its advantages, but it has its disadvantages; and one of the latter is the extent to which an epidemic that mows down the old tells upon its



THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING.

staff. Fortunately, the Pope, although threatened, was spared, but Rome could better have spared the Pope than the Catholic Church could have foregone the advantages of having Cardinal Manning as its chief representative in the capital of the English-speaking world.

STATESMAN AS WELL AS PRELATE.

The Cardinal occupied a place unique and unapproachable. The whole bench of Anglican bishops, with the archbishops at their head, might wither from the sees and be no more with us, and their combined departure would make a less palpable void in English public life than the death of this one man. The reason for that is that they are only

bishops of their dioceses in affairs diocesan. Although they have great temporal sovereignty and occupy places in the House of Lords among the peers and legislators of the realm, the national life is for them, with here and there an exception, a thing apart. This is for politicians. Their work lies in the Church. And so utterly has the very conception of the essential idea of a National Church died out from the hearts of its official chiefs that most of them rather resent as an impertinence, instead of welcoming with eagerness, any request from the laity for guidance and counsel in the affairs of State. Even the somewhat belated but finally resolute and clear guidance which the Catholic hierarchy, unestablished and unendowed, has given to the Irish electors in dealing with the moral issues raised by the case of Mr. Parnell is not forthcoming from the bishops in a similar and more flagrant case on this side of the Irish Sea. On that and all similar matters the Episcopal watchmen are asleep on their watch-towers. They are dumb dogs, wells without water, and of them emphatically it may be said that humanity, which seeks guidance, must find it elsewhere than on the lawn-sleeved benches of the House of Lords. "These great, overgrown clerks," as Canon Liddon used to call them, immersed in the details of their diocesan administration, diligently paying tithe of their ecclesiastical mint and anise and cummin, have not time to attend to the weightier matters of righteousness and humanity which merely concern the polity and the policy of the nation and the empire. Cardinal Manning, of all men, was the only man whom I ever knew to whom the State and the social system were real objects of his constant solicitude. He cared for England and the English as other men care for their church and their chapel. In him were united the political presence of an Old Testament seer with the tender, loving sympathy of a St. John.

THE CARDINAL AS A FRIEND.

I hate spinning sentences about the great Cardinal, who to me was not the Cardinal, but the friend, the counsellor, the man who, since my own father died, was ever the kindest and most patient and most helpful to me of all whom I ever met. It is good for him, no doubt, to be gone into that eternal rest for which at times he was very weary, but for us it is a loss not to be expressed. People who only saw the Cardinal at a distance, especially when they were so violently anti-Papist as not to be able to discern the man on account of his vestments, have often marvelled and have been dismayed at the enthusiastic love and admiration I have always been proud to profess for Cardinal Manning. If they only knew what the man was to those who knew him they would never even so much as think of his clothes. Human hearts all aglow with love and sympathy are not so plentiful in this world that we can afford to pass them by because they beat behind a Roman cassock, and those who realize something of the responsibility of Christ's Church for the

guidance and governance of this world are so scarce that when they are discovered they are to be cherished as hidden treasure, even when we have this treasure in the vessel of the Catholic Church.

THE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

It is difficult to make people understand who do not know, but probably the simplest and most direct way to explain the secret and the power of the Cardinal over the men with whom he worked would be for me to print a few extracts from his correspondence covering a period of five years, the last five years of his life. I make the selection in order to illustrate the secret of his power. They are hints and nothing more. The Cardinal usually talked to me when he had anything important to say. He only wrote when, for some reason or other, I did not accept his playful invitations to "come and be scolded," or to "come and be mended," as the case might be. From some of the most interesting of his letters, especially from the series of most valuable letters he sent me when I was at Rome, I can make no extracts for obvious reasons. But from the others I may quote—if for no other reason than for this, that it may explain what to many is evidently at present quite inexplicable, and perhaps, although that may be past praying for, may encourage some of our spiritual pastors and teachers to endeavor to take a little broader view of the opportunities of their position than that which they now take. Here, at least, was a prince of the Church, a great cardinal, laden with the cares of an immense diocese, to whom nothing that was human was foreign, and who, while never allowing his own ecclesiastical work to fall into arrear, succeeded in keeping himself in touch with everybody and abreast of everything.

"HE ALWAYS FOUND TIME"

How many there are among all sorts and conditions of men who as they read these lines will add, as a matter of their own experience, "Yes, and no matter how busy he was, he always found time for me."

It was marvellous. I never knew a man so weighted with grave affairs of church who always found time to write his own letters and to see his visitors. I have been at the palace as early as ten o'clock in the morning and as late as nine o'clock at night. I never found him hurried or flurried or driven for time. Over and over again, when, after talking for an hour or an hour and a half, I rose to go he would insist upon my sitting down again. "I have not said my say yet," he would say. And so the conversation would begin again. He was always fresh, always interested about everything, and always eager to hear the latest news. He listened to everything, and enriched everything from his inexhaustible store of anecdote and incident. What a memory he had! He seemed to have heard everything and, until the last few months, to have forgotten nothing. As a gossip, in the highest sense of that much-abused word, I never knew his equal.

He was never dull, never prosy, never at a loss for a humorous story or an apt retort. Catholic friends tell me that the Cardinal could pose magnificently as the prince of the Church. To me he never "put on side" in any shape or form. He was as simple as General Gordon, as healthy as a school-boy, and as fond of fun and as merry as any man I ever met. He scolded me often, but with such kindly humor that the scolding never left a sting.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

Insensibly, in writing about him, I fall into the narrative vein. The experience-meeting of the Methodists always seems to me so much more interesting and instructive than the mere word-spinning of essayists or the speculations of divines, and in writing about the eminent men who have been good and kind to me, I always feel that I can best help my readers to understand them by telling simply my own experience. Others may have found them otherwise. As for me I found him so. He said this, he wrote that, that is how I know him, that is how he appeared to me.

Of course I know that those who dislike me declare that it is all my egotism, and that it is my insufferable and intolerable vanity that leads me to tell my public how I fared at the hands of those of whom I write, even when I have to chronicle reproof and rebuke. But it is not so really. My duty is to make my readers understand. If I can best make them to do so by exposing myself to misconception, that does not matter. I am *une quantité négligeable* in the matter. The worse I am the more patient and condescending he must have been.

AN OUTSIDE CONFIDENCE.

And oh, how patient he was, and how forbearing! When I look over the letters he sent me, now that he has gone and I shall receive no more the notes in his familiar hand, I am filled with wonder at the thought of all his loving-kindness, his unflinching sympathy, and his invincible patience. For I must have tried him sorely many times. He came nearer to my ideal of outside conscience to me than any man I ever knew since I came up to London. But no outside conscience can ever be more than a very outside conscience to any one born and reared in the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion, and many a time we had friendly but sharp encounters in which Catholic authority and Protestant heresy each asserted their respective positions without compromise or reserve. But he was the only man in all London who cared enough about me to rap me across the knuckles if he thought I was doing wrong, and the consciousness of that, constantly present with me for nearly seven years, was an element in my life, the full value of which I hardly realized until it was gone.

THE WARRIOR CARDINAL.

But it would be good to represent the Cardinal as helpful chiefly for restraint. He was never a mere negative force. He held me back in some

directions, but he added stimulus and incentive in others. He backed you splendidly in a fight. When others turned pale and began to look behind them he ever pressed forward. He never flinched. He was always ready with helpful suggestions, with encouraging reminiscences, and with inspiring counsel. Especially was this the case in the first great fight in which I enjoyed the priceless advantage of his advice and his support. He always stood by me like a man in the whole struggle that began with the agitation for the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and that ended, so far as his share in it was concerned, in his emphatic exhortation to me never to abandon the protest which I had made against the return of men of scandalously immoral life, such as Sir Charles Dilke, to the House of Commons. His share in all that long combat brought him much obloquy even among his own flock.

A LAMENT OVER GRACELESS PRIESTS.

He used to tell me, in his semi-conical fashion, of the things that used to be said about him, even by some of his own clergy, and it is to this day a wonder to me how he ever managed to go so far as he did. But it would be the basest ingratitude on my part not to recognize, in the fullest possible way, how magnificently he helped me all through that trying time. In the press, both in England and America, he defended the action I had taken—"There was no other way," he said repeatedly, "there was no other way"—and in the Parliamentary lobby and at the Mansion Houses he never failed. When we were in the thick of the fight I said to him one day: "They swear they will have me in jail for this." "Well," said he merrily, "and if they do I shall come and see you there." The airy tone in which he spoke, more than the actual words, made me feel how infinitely insignificant was an imprisonment which only brought me nearer to him. Among the letters of that notable year—notable at least for me—I find the following, that illustrates better than anything I can say the point of view from which the Cardinal regarded "The Maiden Tribute" and the agitation of 1885. "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" began to appear on July 6, 1885. The next day I received the following letter:

July 6, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD: I came home an hour ago and found your letter and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Any morning before one o'clock or any evening at eight o'clock this week I shall be most glad to see you.

I am reading your revelations with great horror, and will work with you with all my strength.

Yours very truly, HENRY E. C. Archbp.

Nobly did he fulfil his promise. In season and out of season, in good report and in ill, he stood by me with all his strength. The editor of the *Tablet* published a characteristic letter from him in response to the gadfly buzzings of some fussy Catho-

rics who had endeavored to prevent his using a pastoral on the subject. The Cardinal wrote:

As to the pastoral, not a word. I should forget all laws of proportion and fitness if I took notice of the gross impertinence of Abraham's children. If and when I saw fit to issue a pastoral, twelve tribes of Pharisees and Scribes would not hinder me. What do they take me for, and what do they imagine themselves to be?

He held such people in scantest respect, but he did not often express his sentiments so frankly.

I WILL NOT FAIL YOU.

When the trial came on he was one of the leading witnesses on whom I relied to prove the motive with which I had entered upon the work of the Secret Commission. His evidence was rendered unnecessary because the prosecution formally, and in the most explicit terms, declared that they did not impugn my motives, which they admitted were good. The judge ruled that there was no use in leading evidence to prove what was not denied. The Cardinal wrote me before the day on which he was to have appeared in the witness-box as follows:

October 28, 1885.

Be so kind as to ask Mr. Henry Matthews or Mr. Charles Russell to apply to the judge for permission for me to sit, as I have always hitherto done, on the bench.

I am laid up by a cold, but will not fail you.

The permission was applied for by Sir Charles Russell and granted, but the Cardinal was not called.

A FAITHFUL PROPHECY.

I had not been twenty-four hours in jail, and when I was still an ordinary criminal convict, wearing prison dress, sleeping on the plank bed, and picking oakum, I received the following letter from the Cardinal—a letter which I have quoted before, but which I must quote once more.

November 11, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD: "All things work together for good to them that love God." You have served Him with a single eye. And "the work has been done," as you wrote on the sentence. No sentence can undo it. You quoted my words in the North. You have now the crown upon your work, that is, to suffer for errors of judgment and a literal breach of the law which left the moral life of England almost without defence. I have so strongly felt this and have so clearly seen through the animosities against you that I believe what has now befallen will work some unforeseen and greater good for your consolation. Whatsoever it may be in my power to do shall be done. May God give you His peace. Believe me, always yours very faithfully,

HENRY E., Card. Archbp.

"Unforeseen and greater good" indeed that imprisonment brought me. It was about the best thing that ever happened to me in my life.

THE CARDINAL ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

When I published "Portraits and Autographs" in 1891, reproducing the above letter as his autograph,

Cardinal Manning wrote me, "I am glad you put the Holloway letter to my photograph." It was not the only letter I had from him when in prison. After I had been transferred by Lord Salisbury to the comparative comfort of a first-class detainee's cell in Holloway jail I wrote to him upon the question of the future of the Church of England, a subject which was engaging a good deal of my attention, for I hoped it was possible to rid the establishment of some of the abuses and archaic anachronisms which obstructed its usefulness. The Cardinal wrote in reply as follows:

December 5, 1885.

I was glad to receive your letter; and to see, from the vigor of it, that your health keeps up, for of your courage I had no fear or doubt.

There can be no misgiving as to the work you have done or the work you have begun; or of the effect of trial, sentence, and imprisonment. It will all stir up greater revolution and add wisdom and caution to those who are working with you, and if it does not "stop the mouth of lions," it is only because nothing can; but it will pacify and disarm many good but feeble minds.

I thought I read your hand again in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. You have been simply and singly honest about the elections. I look at other papers to see what party can say. But it is very unreal and dreary work.

As to Disestablishment, the enclosed will show you our line. We would do everything to take the Christianity of England up into the verity of perfect faith. We will do nothing to pull down, or mutilate, or destroy. Our Lord came to fulfil, and He gave us the work of building up. To pull down is the work of Apollyon, the Destroyer. But our duty is to be passive. There is nothing the Destructives like less than reformation; it weakens their case. I shall rejoice to see any work of good in the Anglican system; for I hold that the nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent.

I hope your health is not suffering. Half the time is already gone.

May all blessings be with you.

That phrase of his, "The nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent," was a delightful variation upon the old formula that you must bring a man near to the Council of Trent in order to bring him near to God. The Cardinal always in talking and in writing to me left the Council of Trent very much to take care of itself. The centre was God, in Christ, to get nearer and ever nearer to the Son of man as did the beloved disciple whose gospel was the Cardinal's favorite gift to young believers, that was the main thing, the one thing needful. He held his own opinion sincerely as to the Council, but never made it the wicket gate through which you had had to pass in order to be near to God.

ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

After I had come out of jail and settled down again to work the Home Rule Bill brought me once more into the closest sympathy with the Cardinal. It is ancient history now how Mr. Gladstone's attempt to constitute a statutory Parliament in Ire-

land was wrecked by the mistaken calculation that it was necessary to couple this scheme with another mutilating the Imperial Parliament at Westminster by expelling the Irish members. Against this fatal addendum embodied in the twenty-fifth clause I took up my parable with might and main, and, as the next letter shows, I found myself in entire accord with Cardinal Manning, who had good and sufficient reasons of his own for disliking the elimination of the only Catholic element from the imperial legislature. At the same time, to do him justice, I think that with him, as with the rest of us, it was the imperial rather than the religious aspect of the case that roused his indignation. In those days, although he was as Irish as ever, he rather shied at the idea of a Parliament at Dublin. He did not object to Home Rule, but Parliament was a term which to him seemed a designation that should be reserved for the imperial legislature. Mr. Parnell's saying, "Call it a Parliament and you may make it what you like; call it anything else, and you will have to make it what I like," helped, I think, to modify his objection to the nomenclature applied to the statutory assembly at Dublin, but he never abated one whit of his antagonism to the mutilation of the Assembly at Westminster.

June 21, 1886.

I have been much wishing to see you. Any evening, with notice, you will find me down to work. You have gone straight about this "dead bill" down to to-night. But I saw the revival in Gladstone's speech as well as Morley's. The more I think of the bill the more I believe it to be unworkable—and the twenty-fifth clause to be retrogression and madness.

The "dead bill" carried to its grave the Administration which gave it birth. The Unionists came in, and although the Cardinal always disclaimed any party feeling, he was sorely tried by the Irish policy of the Government.

ON ROME AND IRELAND.

After I had spent two months in Ireland, in the autumn of 1886, I returned full of admiration for the Irish priesthood. The Cardinal was very pleased and talked to me for hours at a time concerning the virtues of the Irish, the wrongs that they suffered, the difficulty there was of getting people to understand the truth about Ireland.

Early in the spring of 1887, when Mr. Balfour was framing his Coercion Bill, I happened to mention an old idea of mine of visiting Rome. The Cardinal rather startled me by saying: "Go to Rome. I think it will be useful to the Holy Father for you to see him." "If you think so," I replied, "I will certainly go." "Yes," said the Cardinal, "I think it will do good for them to hear from the lips of an Englishman what you have seen with your own eyes and heard with your own ears in Ireland. You can say that you are entirely outside Irish landlords or Irish tenants, and that you are not a party man." I laughed. "Do you think Lord Salisbury would

say so?" I asked. "Oh," said he smiling, "some people can say anything. Why, I have even heard that I am a party man! What I mean is, that you never put your party before what you think just and true; that you never hesitate to sacrifice your party when you think it your duty." "Then," I said, "my party would entirely agree with you. But if you think I can be of any use I will go." So it was arranged I had to go to Rome that Easter. But the agitation against coercion set in hot and strong. Mr. Parnell objected to my leaving Northumberland Street at that crisis. "The Pope," he said dryly, "the Pope can wait." So my Roman visit was put off for nearly four years. The following letter relates to this first proposed visit to the Vatican:

March 23, 1887.

It would be well for the Holy Father to know your testimony as an Englishman on the state of Ireland as you saw it.

But that he would speak on it I have much doubt.

What I recommend is this: I will give you a letter to Archbishop Kirby, Rector of the Irish College. Tell him everything you saw and think, ask him to let the Pope know of it, and ask him to take you to Cardinal Simeoni and to Mgr. Jacobini, Secretary of Propaganda.

Through these two channels what you wish may, I think, be reached.

But the Pope would be slow to speak, and you can see the reason.

Come some evening, or any time except from three to five, when I may be out.

HIS PASSION FOR THE IRISH.

The Cardinal's passion for Ireland was very strong. One of the last letters I had from him was written last November as a comment upon a manuscript sent me by a colonial correspondent, who, after reading my "Letters from the Vatican," had sent me a very outspoken denunciation of the Irish. My correspondent was an English professional man, born a Protestant, who had become a Catholic, and who did not in the least enjoy the communion of Irish saints, and said so, giving his reasons. He also expressed himself most vehemently in denunciation of the shortcomings of the English-speaking race. So far from sharing St. Peter's opinion, which tradition says he expressed in a vision to St. Brightnold, that "the kingdom of the English is the kingdom of God," he appeared to have a very realizing conviction that it was the kingdom of the devil. I sent his article to the Cardinal, who next morning sent me the following very characteristic letter.

November 13, 1891.

The enclosed is an unconscious betrayal of self like Marie Bashkirtseff.

I have two Oxford friends. Able, cultivated scholars whose hand has been through life against every man. They remind me of the faces Dante saw withered in the ice.

But what distortion of eyes and intellect! It is inhuman!

1. The Irish are to be judged in Ireland. Not

even the Tyroese compare with them in chastity, generosity, and faith.

2. Their faults of rebellion, sedition, deceit, falsehood, etc., are the demoralization of an oppressed and persecuted people. The Irish are what the English have made them. The Irish, driven over to Liverpool by poverty and starvation, fall into all vice and crime. It is injustice to compare the proportion of Irish criminals in England with ours in jail. Look at Ireland, with nine judges, having no crime to try. Look at the rising Irish in our colonies. As to their charity and piety, Mr. — has no instinct or intuition to perceive it.

3. He is a sample of an intellectual convert, "light without love," which has no place in God or heaven.

4. It is refreshing to read his denunciation of the English-speaking man. He is far worse than the abominable Irish. But it is not like our Lord weeping over Jerusalem.

One of my two friends above mentioned spozitized for years, but age and illness have humbled him, and he will turn back to God.

Now do not let THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS breathe these withering blasts.

Always yours,

H. E., C. A.

THE CARDINAL AS CENSOR

The Cardinal always spoke to me of the Irish with intense affection. He loved Archbishop Croke as a saint and as a brother, while for Archbishop Walsh he always expressed the highest regard and esteem.

My articles in the *Pall Mall* sometimes incurred the grave disapproval of the Cardinal, but he never expressed it except in terms of such frank kindness that almost encouraged me to tell him how sorry I was he could not see his way to help me against the common enemy. I remember we had a good deal of candid counsel on both sides at the time of Trafalgar Square. I thought then, and think still, that the Cardinal did not adequately appreciate the gravity of the outrage which the Home Secretary—who, by the way, was a Catholic—had committed on the rights of the London democracy. One of the disadvantages of having stout backing from such a personage as the Cardinal is that you rather resent the loss of it when it is suddenly withheld in a cause in which you feel sure if he had only seen things with his own eyes he would have come to a very different conclusion. But here is a specimen of the Cardinal's method of reproof; it is the sweetest rebuke I ever had from his pen. It came to me a few days after Bloody Sunday, when the workmen of London, deserted by their Parliamentary leaders on the front opposition bench, ridden down by the soldiers and police employed to drive them from their accustomed meeting-place, were organizing the Law and Liberty League. The Cardinal had been silent. I sent him our appeal and invoked his support. He replied

November 16, 1887.

You are right in believing that I am true to law and liberty, and that I may be counted on to defend either or both.

But if your appeal is right I am world-wide wrong. My judgment is well expressed in Mr Gladstone's letter.

You know that I have read the *Pall Mall* for years, and with much assent. But lately it has outrun me and I cannot follow it. Partly from unwillingness to trouble you and partly from incessant work, I have refrained from writing to ask you to think twice or thrice before you go onward.

I replied, setting forth the facts as I had seen them and as Mr. Gladstone had not, any more than the Cardinal himself. But the Cardinal had taken alarm, and he sent me the following emphatic and very touching declaration of his opinion:

OF "BLOODY SUNDAY" AND "TRAFALGAR SQUARE."

November 20, 1887.

I thank you for your answer to my letter, and fully believe what you say.

My judgment of the present moment is this

1. Law and liberty are in no danger in England.

2. There is no parallel between England and Ireland.

3. Trafalgar Square is seriously checking the spread of sympathy with Ireland and the restitution of justice.

4. The combination of Socialists and the outcast population—which is our rebuke, sin, shame, scandal, and will be our scourge, for our unchristian selfishness and neglect has created it—this combination is a misrepresentation of law, and liberty, and justice.

5. The appeal to physical force, as last Sunday, is criminal and immoral, venial in men maddened by suffering, but inexcusable in all others.

6. The language of the *Pall Mall* distinctly and powerfully encourages this appeal. Its logic may not, but its rhetoric does.

7. Its effect, therefore, is not against this Government, but against all government; it is not against this police, but against all police; it is not for law, but against law; it is not for liberty, but, in its rhetoric and wilfulness, for license.

8. If the Home Office and the police are wrong, try its mob-law, socialist orators and multitudes convoked for disorder being carefully excluded.

Let fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning go, at 10 o'clock, and try the law by an amicable suit.

9. Finally bring the law, if amendment be needed, before Parliament at the earliest date.

10. Law, liberty, civilization, and Christianity have all been wounded in the last weeks.

This is my judgment as a friend of law, liberty, and the people of England and of Ireland, grown old in the largest sympathy with the welfare of the people by the reign of equal justice and the maintenance of order.

The Cardinal wrote under a misconception due to the diligent misrepresentation of the *Times* and other organs of the classes. He did not even seem to know that the Home Office and the police refused to allow any opportunity such as he suggested of raising the question by amicable suit. So far from allowing fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning to raise the issue, they dodged and shuffled and evaded every attempt made even by individuals to get the question tried by the courts. The brutality with which the procession was treated was hardly more odious than the chicanery behind which they avoided any clear issue by which a judicial decision could have been secured. Neither were we appeal-

ing to physical force. On the contrary, our policy was one of passive resistance. I remember telling the Cardinal pretty plainly my mind on all these points, and three days after he wrote me as cordially as ever, offering to help in the scheme mooted in the *Pull Mall* of numbering the unemployed.

November 23, 1887.

Your plan of numbering the unemployed is common sense.

It is also positive and practical.

If it cannot do everything it can do much; and I shall be ready, if you see anything I can do, to do it gladly.

That was always the way with the Cardinal. If he differed from you he said so frankly, and allowed you to say just as frankly why you differed from him. Then the next day or the next week he was quite as ready as ever to give you a helping hand, and, as he said in the foregoing letter, to give it gladly.

ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Another occasion on which he rebuked me was in 1888, when Mrs. Mona Caird's discussion about marriage was in full swing in the *Daily Telegraph*. I wanted to get the controversy out of the sphere of anonymous spinsters and more or less flippant triflers. So I interviewed Mrs. Caird, published the interview in the *Pull Mall*, and then asked the Cardinal if he would give me for publication a statement of the teaching of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage and divorce. Here is his reply:

August 22, 1888.

I have been watching the *Daily Telegraph* with great aversion and the *Pull Mall* with great anxiety.

The interview with Mrs. Mona Caird reaches the climax. But words are useless.

Is this the *Pull Mall* that the other day amended the criminal law?

No, neither by person nor by deputy can I touch their odious exhibition.

The Catholic Church has no need to justify its laws in such an arena.

I write with regret and disappointment, for I have hoped higher and better service to our Christian commonwealth.

I answered if the Church believed it had a divinely appointed mandate to teach the world the truth on all moral matters, it seemed to me to be losing an opportunity by keeping silence when the air was full of the clamor of mistaken guides. However, as he was immovable, I had to try my own hand at an exposition of what seemed to me the right view of the controversy, and fortunately I succeeded in gaining his approval. He wrote:

September 3, 1888.

I did not write your first leader of this evening, for I could not; but I think I know who provoked it, though he did not inspire it.

Let me thank you for it, and lay it on your conscience never to fall below it.

There was always that difference of views which arose, perhaps, naturally from the different positions

we occupied. As an editor I always felt that any wide-spread discussion that interested the public and made people think ought to be noticed in the press, if only in order that it might be the more effectively answered. But I have quoted enough to show how faithful he was to his convictions, how watchful and tenacious, yet kindly and forbearing, in all his dealings with one who, notwithstanding all his love and reverence for the great and good man, could not help often jarring very painfully on much that the Cardinal held dear. Here, for instance, is one of his playful little reproofs, from some article in which the Protestant side was more than usually predominant:

January 10, 1889.

I detect your Cromwellian hand in the *Pull Mall*. Take care, you may yet profess the creed of Pius IV, and die a Papist. None are so near as those who think themselves safest.

Here is another more sympathetic note in the same key:

November 23, 1890.

I have now finished your sketch of John Morley, with what interest and sympathy I cannot say.

You will let an old man say that neither of you has as yet reached your best analysis of reason.

I seem to see where you both are, and I see with great joy that both of you, for the truth's sake, would make war upon the world.

It would take more time than I have to write what I could and would say in an hour if you will come.

Meanwhile, I will only say, "To be a Christ demands not only faith in Christ, but the faith of Christ pervading the intellect first and reigning over the will." To St. Jerome's words add these. "*Intellectus preluet voluntatem.*" [Intellect carries the light before the will.]

THE NATURE OF THE CHURCH.

His last letters were almost in the same affectionate strain. I was going down to Newcastle to address a conference on "The Church of Newcastle What It Is and What It Might Do." He wrote me:

September 30, 1891.

Take out the word "Church," and we can work with you in many ways.

But we cannot even passively recognize the "Church" in Newcastle as you define it.

Why have you never come to be mended?

I wrote saying that surely it was a good Catholic doctrine that the work of God in regenerating the world was entrusted to the Church, and that therefore all who were helping to make the work better were members, although they knew it not, of the Church of God.

The last letter he ever wrote me was as follows:

November 27, 1891.

Many thanks for the REVIEWS and for "Help," which I will carefully read.

You have rightly apprehended the nature of the Church as God's "instrument" in saving men. Our Lord says that it shall be His "witness" for the evi

dence and perfections of God. See St John xvii. 18, 21, 23, 25, and Acts i. 8.

The One Visible Church is the perpetual and visible witness of "God manifest in the flesh," the prolongation of presence and witness. You are working to this end. Read my letter to Dr. Lunn.

But a witness must be definite and certain in its presence, credentials, and messages. I will send you an old book of mine dedicated to Gladstone fifty years ago.

The first and second parts are not far out; the third is fully answered in the "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost."

The book was his well-known work on "The Unity of the Church," the last part of which was directed against the claims of the Roman See. But, as he wrote me once before, it was written "before the flood."

February 13, 1891.

When I had written the first and second parts of the book I send I was prevented finishing it, and I wrote off the last part in haste and in error.

But I never saw it until I came to see and understand the temporal mission of the Holy Ghost.

That changed everything.

III. SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE was one of the best known and most hated of all the physicians in English society, and although the best known and most hated, he was by a very large circle the best liked of any of the members of his profession. He was a kind-hearted, genial, courageous man, who built up a great practice and was correspondingly disliked by those whom he had distanced in the race. The professional accusation against him was that he was too much of an advertiser—not in the vulgar method of advertising, but by the more astute arts which are familiar to those who are past-masters in the art of pushing themselves. Such, at least, was the kind of scandal that used to be talked by those who hated the successful throat doctor who knew everybody, attended to everything, and succeeded in creating for himself such a position that, when the Emperor Frederick was smitten with his fatal disease, it was to the hands of Sir Morell Mackenzie that the illustrious patient was delivered, with such results as the whole world knows.

The first time I ever saw Sir Morell Mackenzie was at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, at a time when the Emperor Frederick was still alive. Twice during our interview the doctor was summoned to the Emperor's bedside by the electric bell, and during those trying moments no one was so near the Emperor and Empress as the English physician, who was, on that account, the mark for the invectives of all the German practitioners and the Bismarckian papers, which, not daring to attack the Empress, found a safe outlet for their venom in denouncing her physician.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was much blamed at the time for thinking too much of the personality of Morell

FAREWELL.

And now I will close these fragmentary reminiscences with a letter which he wrote me last Christmas twelvemonth.

December 21, 1890.

I am hopeful about Ireland. Mr. Parnell will have a time of uproar; but he will not last. He has nothing to rest on in morals or politics. The first were lost in the Divorce Court, the latter in his appeal to 1788. Even Lord Salisbury cannot help him in rebellion.

For ten years Ireland has been dragged by politicians. It will now, I hope, return to its old guides.

I am afraid for you. No man can do the work even of two; he may for a time keep it up, but it cannot last, and it breaks with a great recoil. Do not let your will outrun your reason. Work less and you will work longer, and in the end lay up more work both in quantity and in quality.

And now I wish you all Christmas blessings, with all your home, and may God be with you.

Have you read "Christian London?" It is full of beauty and terrible truth.

I am glad you put the Holloway letters to my photograph.

Mackenzie, and forgetting that his importance in the eyes of the world was not because he was the trusted friend and counsellor of the Emperor and Empress at a supreme moment of crisis, but merely because he was a specialist for throat affections who was called in to give his imperial patient the benefit of his skill. There is no doubt that it would have been better both for Sir Morell and his patient if he could have somewhat disguised both the fact and his own appreciation of the fact of the important rôle which he was called to play; but that it was a fact will not be seriously disputed by any of those who were behind the scenes during that long tragedy. It was a great comfort and strength to the Empress Frederick to have had an Englishman familiar with English ways and habits of thought by her side during all that trying time when she had to suffer many things from Prince Bismarck, of which the world at large will never hear.

Sir Morell was a good friend and a strong enemy. He carried his feuds with his assailants sometimes to lengths which were neither expedient nor seemly, but he always fought openly and above-board, and was so far from dissembling his sentiments that he made them if anything somewhat too conspicuous. When the Royal College of Physicians undertook to sit in judgment upon him for the breach of professional etiquette which he had committed in the publication of his book on "Frederick the Noble," he was so far from being daunted that he carried the war into the enemy's camp, and made it a great deal more uncomfortable for the Royal College than they were able to make it for him.

He stood well with royalty to the last. He occasionally attended the Prince of Wales professionally,

and frequently saw him as a friend. They had at least one bond of union: that of a hearty dislike of the young German Emperor.

I always found Sir Morell Mackenzie most helpful. From a journalistic point of view he was an ideal physician—i.e., he was always willing to give information if it were possible to oblige a friend, and



SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

he was usually in a position to give a great deal of information. He was a writer himself, and a very vigorous writer, whose recent contributions to magazine literature of the day have been noticed from time to time in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. But it is not as a writer that I remember him most; it was as the fearless and courageous physician who was willing to try all things and hold fast to that which was good.

He was deterred by none of the usual nonsense of his profession from undertaking to investigate the

importance of the Mattel remedies. He was the chairman of the committee constituted to subject the efficacy of the Mattel remedy for cancer to an experimental test, and so great is the prejudice on the part of the regular faculty against recognizing it even to the extent of submitting it to a scientific experimental test, that it would be very difficult to

find any physician of equal standing who will be willing to fill his vacant chair. He had an open mind, and was quite indifferent to the denunciations of his rivals.

The last time I saw him I dined at his house with Mr. Edmund Yates, of the *World*. Mr. Yates and I had at least one thing in common. We had both occupied the same cell as first-class misdemeanants in Holloway Jail. It was a pleasant little party, and while I mention it because it was the last occasion that I met Sir Morell, but also because it illustrated his readiness to subject every claim, no matter how fantastic, to a scientific test. Naturally enough, as I was then busy with "Ghost Stories," the conversation turned a good deal upon spooks and occult things, and on my mentioning the claims made by some clairvoyants to be able to diagnose diseases by touching a garment from the body of the patient, he at once offered to subject the claim to the test of actual experiment. He promised me the undergarment of a patient suffering from some non-infectious disease, which I should then submit to a clairvoyant, in order to see how far her preternatural powers bore the test. Circumstances interfered, and I did not trouble him further; but the incident is illustrative of his readiness to inquire even into matters which to most people seem too absurd for serious thought.

He was the great physician for all opera-singers and actors, and his connection with the professional class whose living depends upon their throats was wider than that of any other man in London. He knew everybody, and every one knew him. His death creates a distinct void in London society which no one as yet has risen to fill. He was from the first one of the warmest friends of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The example of Dr. Mackenzie can but have some effect in helping to liberate the medical profession from narrow and hide-bound traditions of warring cliques and schools, and from codes of so-called "professional ethics" that in some respects are intolerably opposed to scientific freedom and to the modern spirit.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LITERARY OUTPUT OF 1891.

FROM his coign of vantage in Astor Place, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie has been keeping a sharp lookout, during the year we have left behind us, on the literary mill to which he himself brings such admirable grist; and now he tells us in the pages of the *Forum* what noteworthy things he has seen.

Given the subject "A Year's Literary Production," the average contributor to periodical literature, it might safely be predicted, would follow either the one or the other of two extreme courses. Either he would compare, with infinite sarcasm and a dark, despairing tone, this year's literary production with some far superior past year's, and wonder what we are coming to, or else he would assume an excessively optimistic tone, and prove how far our evolution in thought and form culture is bringing us each year above the previous years.

It is refreshing to see how decidedly Mr. Mabie does not succumb to either of these methods of making a striking effect. To begin at the wrong end, his general conclusion is that while it is no period of great books, there are a goodly, an extraordinary number of volumes, instructive, useful, and entertaining above the average, being laid before the public. And this fact implies the further consequence that there is an increased number of good readers, since, from the necessities of its existence, the literary output must conform to the laws of demand and supply, even as do grosser commodities.

"Perhaps," says Mr. Mabie, "the most obvious fact about book-making in this country at present is the expansion of literary activity. If there are not, as of old, a few writers of very high rank, whose work has something the approach of finality, there are an increasing number of well-furnished and thoroughly equipped men and women, whose work in its range and sincerity indicates a general advance in skill, culture, and taste. Not many months before his death, Mr. Lowell commented on the ease with which a magazine editor now fills his pages with well-prepared and scholarly articles. Forty years ago the same editor found a small group of brilliant men ready to co-operate with him, but beyond this circle there was no aid to be had."

Since this is not a period of great books, what is the representative work of the year? The work which reflects most clearly and typifies some serious thought of the time? The current of Mr. Mabie's discourse flows very smoothly into the opinion that, as far as novels are concerned, Mr. Howells' "An Imperative Duty" embodies more fully than any other story the *Zeitgeist* of 1891. It "is an admirable illustration of art dealing with a question of tragic possibilities, and yet holding it off from the first heat of feeling so as to preserve sanity of mood



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

and a true sense of relation with the general order of things."

We suppose that Mr. Mabie means the order of his mention to be some general order, in his opinion of merit. Next after Mr. Howells, among the storytellers, he speaks of Thomas Nelson Page, whose "Elsket" he places much above "On Newfoundland River." Then Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Miss Murfree, Mr. Garland, Miss Elliot, Dr. Eggleston, Mr. Boyesen, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. James Lane Allen, are characterized, as to their work in 1891, with tact and felicity.

It has been an especially fruitful year for valuable historical work. "In point of style, Mr. Fiske's lucidity and unflinching freshness are literary qualities as high as the elegance of Prescott or the full and flowing diction of Motley; while in the matter of method and thoroughness of research, the writing of history has become a new art."

Mr. Mabie finds many appreciative things to say of the year's output of historical works, and, indeed, it makes an impressive list: "Mr. Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America," the "History of the United States under the Constitution" of Mr. Schouler, Mr. Fiske's "American Revolution," and,

not least, the great biography of Lincoln. Of this Mr. Mabie says that in scope and magnitude it bears the same relation to works of its class which "Anna Karenina" bears to "Peg Woffington." Born similarly under the joint auspices of history and biography is Mr. Justin Winsor's admirable work, "Christopher Columbus, and How He Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery."

In the domain of literary scholarship, Mr. Mabie finds Professor Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer" and Professor Norton's prose translation of the "Divine Comedy" especially worthy.

Without hesitation, the palm of poetical merit is awarded to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, on the basis of "The Sister's Tragedy, and Other Poems." Mr. Gilder comes in next for a graceful recognition, and is followed by Helen Gray Cone.

Mr. Lowell's "Latest Literary Essays" lead in their department. Miss Repplier and her "Points of View" are put in the same august company with unqualified praise.

Mr. Kennan's book on Siberia completes the tale. It is not hard to agree with Mr. Mabie that the year has brought us some good books, "and," as he concludes, "the good book predicts the great book."

HYPNOTISM AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

THE editor of the *Arena*, Mr. B. O. Flower, begins his paper on "Hypnotism and its Relation to Psychical Research" with an impressive warning that we have not reached finality in our knowledge of ourselves; that the most conservative scientists have lost their confidence in the old-time limitation

of mentality and its phenomena; that the comparative scientific method is of very recent date, and we must be prepared for it to bring forth yet more wonderful truths than the products of its infancy.

As for the rest, Mr. Flower's article consists in large part of the editing of very striking cases of hypnotism, especially as used in medical practice, which he has heard or read of. Some of them are quite well worth requesting.

The scientific recognition of hypnotism began about 1841, when Dr. James Braid, a noted physician in England, became a convert to the theory of mesmerism. What gives especial value to this conversion is the fact that Braid started out to expose the frauds of the new theory, and ended up with becoming a propagandizing mesmerist.

In 1878 Dr. Charcot began his celebrated experiments in France, and since then the most eminent physicians and pathologists all over the world have been investigating and practically using the phenomenon of hypnotism. Professor Björnström, of Sweden, has proved, contrary to the belief of the early hypnotizers, that the great majority of the people are subject to hypnotic influence. Some, however, make easier subjects than others: notably from a climatic point of view, dwellers in the warm countries are more readily hypnotized than the inhabitants of cold regions.

THE POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER.

The pathological instances which Mr. Flower adduces are intended to confirm his theory that all people can be hypnotized; that it is a normal and healthy action; that there is a distinct influence which mind can exert over matter. This is in contradistinction to the belief, until recently quite general, that only weak and sensitive persons were hypnotic subjects, and that it was a nervous disease which would die out with the advance of the human race toward physical perfectibility.

Here are some examples of the uses to which the physician may put hypnotism:

Professor James says: "Legs and breasts may be amputated, children born, teeth extracted—in short, the most painful experiences undergone—with no other anæsthetic than the hypnotizer's assurance that no pain shall be felt. Similarly, morbid pains may be annihilated; neuralgias, toothaches, rheumatisms cured. The sensation of hunger has thus been abolished, so that a patient took no nourishment for fourteen days."

These are negative effects on the weak and sick. Here is a positive result obtained by the Swedish Dr. Backman in experimenting with a strong, healthy servant girl:

"In the middle of an experiment I put a drop of water on her arm, suggesting to her that it was a drop of burning sealing-wax, and that it would produce a blister. During the progress of the experiment, I accidentally touched the water, making it spread on her skin, whereupon I hastened to wipe it away. The blister, which appeared the next



MR. B. O. FLOWER.

day, extended as far as the water had run, just as if it had been a corroding acid."

Björnström relates a number of similar cases, carried on in the presence of several eminent scientists as witnesses.

These gentlemen, and many others too, found that the beating of the heart in a hypnotic subject could be changed, made slower or faster, by simple suggestion during the trance.

THE OUTLOOK IN PSYCHICS.

Mr. Flower concludes: "The evidences of clairvoyance, or of soul projection, automatic writing, and other remarkable psychic phenomena are being rapidly accumulated since sincere and patient scientific thinkers have engaged in the work. It will take much time to overcome the prejudice which exists in the popular mind, and to accumulate such a mass of indisputable evidence as to compel the tardy acceptance of those eminent in other fields of thought, who without examination have scornfully dismissed the subject; yet enough has been given to the world to convince those who are searching for the truth that we are on the threshold of a new realm of discovery—a realm which may some day mark another step in man's evolutionary progress."

DARWINISM SO FAR A FAILURE.

DARWINISM has a strong foe in Professor Virchow, the eminent German pathologist. The following extract from his address on the subject delivered before the recent Anthropological Congress in Vienna appears in the February number of *Our Day*:

"Since the Darwinian theory of the origin of man made its first victorious mark, twenty years ago, 'we have sought for the intermediate stages which were supposed to connect man with the apes; the proto-man, the *pro-anthropos*, is not yet discovered. For anthropological science the *pro-anthropos* is even a subject of discussion. At that time in Innsbruck the prospect was, apparently, that the course of descent from ape to man would be reconstructed all at once; but now we cannot even prove the descent of the separate races from one another. At this moment we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men.

"The least known of all are the peoples of the central mountainous district of the Malay Peninsula, but otherwise we know the people of Terra del Fuego quite as well as the Esquimaux, Bashkirs, Polyynesians, and Lapps. Nay, we know more of many of these races than we do of certain European tribes; I need only mention the Albanians. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian. Even when in certain ones phenomena appear which are characteristic of the apes—*e.g.*, the peculiar ape-like projections of the skull in certain races—still



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

we cannot on that account alone say that these men are ape-like.

"As regards the lake dwellings, I have been able to submit to comparative examination nearly every single skull that has been found. The result has been that we have certainly met with opposite characteristics among various races: but of all these there is not one that lies outside of the boundaries of our present population. It can thus be positively demonstrated that in the course of 5,000 years no change of type worthy of mention has taken place. If you ask me whether the first man were white or black, I can only say, I do not know."

MR. MASSINGHAM, in the *Leisure Hour* for January, begins a series of articles upon the great London dailies, taking the *Times* as his first subject. He says "The *Times* is still unique among newspapers. Alone among the press it has preserved the old 'cock-sure' note that Cobbett made his own. Alone among newspapers it consistently represents the more cultured side of journalism, the permanent interests of science, art, literature, and research, while others are compelled to gather mainly the froth and foam that flies from the main current of national and European life. Its foreign correspondence is still unrivalled, and its influence in foreign courts and diplomatic circles is as strong as ever."

GERRYMANDER AND THE CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds' Views.

GERRYMANDER and disregard by the States of the constitutional provisions for appointing the presidential electoral bodies are the two perils of our national elections which are especially emphasized by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds in the February *Forum*. Regarding the first-named peril he says: "It is quite obvious that the device of gerrymander and the disregard of the requirement of equal population in representation is being more and more resorted to both in respect of congressional representation and in the election of State Legislatures. And it is equally obvious to those who have studied the history of civil institutions that such practices against really democratic and republican government will, if they are permitted to continue and to grow, inevitably result—first, in the destruction of the liberties and immunities of the great body of people, and, secondly, in a convulsion wherein the people will, at whatever cost, and by whatever means may seem most effectual, repossess themselves of the rights out of which they have been thus defrauded."

Mr. Edmunds furnishes several illustrations of how the law providing for the election of Representatives from "districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants," has been violated in the interest of party. Congress has the power to provide for really contiguous territory and for really equal numbers in a district, and should, he contends, supersede State action by itself creating the districts and adjusting their relative populations.

He denounces the action of the State of Michigan in committing the appointment of its electoral college to twelve separate divisions of the citizens as a violation of the Constitution, which provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." This provision, according to Mr. Edmunds' interpretation, places the power of appointment specifically with the State, and does not permit of its transfer to divisions of the State by the Legislature.

Mr. E. J. Phelps' Views.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, in a paper on "The Choice of Presidential Electors" in the same number of the *Forum*, does not concede that the electors must, according to the Constitution, be appointed by the single action and the single voice of the State, as held by ex-Senator Edmunds, but thinks that either the general method or the method recently adopted by the State of Michigan of appointing electors is consistent with the letter of the Constitution. Of the two methods he decides without reservation for the Michigan system, and draws support for this view from the Constitution itself, which, as has

already been stated, provides that each State shall appoint, as its Legislature may direct, a number of electors "equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled." In this provision he finds that an exact analogy between Congress and the electoral bodies is expressly established. "Two kinds of electors are virtually provided for: electors at large and electors for the districts. And this distinction has always been practically observed in their nomination and title. The electors at large, two of whom are chosen for each State, whatever its population may be, correspond to its Senators, and represent the State. They should be in accord with its majority. The district electors, on the other hand, correspond to the members of the House of Representatives, and represent the people of their respective districts. They no more represent the aggregate majority of their State than members of Congress do. The States, as such, have their full voice through the electors at large. Out of four hundred and thirteen electoral votes they thus cast eighty-eight. To the districts properly belong the district electors, and they should be chosen accordingly."

Mr. Phelps argues that the Constitution does not expressly provide that the election of district electors shall be by the vote of districts, but neither does it contain any provision that members of Congress shall be chosen by the districts for which they sit. If it is in accordance with republican ideas in the one case why not in the other? "If the gerrymandering of districts is not frequent enough to make it advisable to elect members of Congress by general ticket, why should the apprehension of it make it necessary to choose the electors in that way? Why is there more danger of it in one case than in the other? There seems to be no reason to fear that the few bad examples of this sort will ever be followed to any considerable or alarming extent." In conclusion, Mr. Phelps declares that the moral sense of the American people may be depended upon to prevent the apprehended abuses from the gerrymander from becoming numerous enough to be dangerous.

Minority Representation System of Choosing Electors.

Michigan's late "bolt" in the manner of choosing presidential electors calls forth, also, an article by Mr. Robert S. Taylor in the February *Arena*.

Michigan has begun, as stated above, to apportion her electors by districts, whereas for the past twenty-five years the universal practice has been to elect them on a general ticket. While the latter is simpler and safer than the district method, it renders inevitable the "unit rule" in the Electoral College, which may again bring about such a state of affairs as we saw in 1884, when a few hundred people in New York State decided who should be President of the United States. The scheme which Mr. Taylor vigorously advocates is the "minority representation" system of voting; that is, by general ticket with the right of cumulation.

By this system, each voter would be entitled to cast as many votes for elector as there were electors to be chosen from his State, just as he does now; but he would be entitled, just as he is not now, to distribute them among as many different persons, or cumulate them upon any less number at his option."

This method would kill any presidential gerrymander, would secure a comparatively perfect expression of the popular will, would eliminate the pivotal States, and would insure a real contest in every State, while yet preserving unchanged the representation of the States in the Electoral College. Its advocate here points out other good results, which our space does not allow us to appreciate.

HOW TO ATTACK THE TARIFF.

HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, outlines in the *North American Review* for February a plan of attack upon the tariff. A general revision of the tariff he considers to be out of the question during the present session of Congress, since any sweeping tariff measure which the Democratic majority in the House might pass would meet with the opposition of the Republican Senate, or at all events the veto of the President. At the earliest, a general revision of the tariff is not deemed possible by Mr. Springer before the March session of 1890, and then only in case a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President should be elected in 1892. In the mean time the Committees on Ways and Means and on Manufactures should not be idle. "They should proceed at once to a careful investigation of the practical workings of the McKinley Bill and of the conditions of our manufacturing industries."

There are features of the McKinley Bill, however, which may, in the opinion of Mr. Springer, be amended or repealed during the present session of Congress. The Republican Senate and the President would hardly take the responsibility of refusing such measures as "placing wool on the free list and repealing the compensatory duty on woollen goods; placing on the free list binding-twine, cotton-ties, lumber, salt, and raw materials generally."

Mr. Springer argues at great length for the repeal of the duties on wool and a corresponding reduction of the duties on woollen goods. If this were done, "the manufacturers of woollen goods will have no reason to complain of their new conditions; on the contrary, while the people will get the benefit of a reduction of more than one-half of the tariffs on woollen goods, manufacturers will have the benefit of cheaper material and will be enabled to sell their products abroad in competition with the products of other countries. Thus a larger market will be secured for woollen goods; there will be a greater demand for labor in establishments of this kind; and new industries, it is confidently expected, will spring up in all parts of the country."

Figures are presented to show that the consumers

of woollen goods in the United States paid during the census year of 1890, in money and labor, \$750,000,000 for the woollen goods actually consumed and purchased, of which amount Mr. Springer estimates that not less than \$150,000,000 was due to the tariff on wool and woollen goods. At least half of this sum would be lifted from the shoulders of the people annually by placing wool on the free list and repealing the compensatory duties on woollen goods.

Furthermore, Mr. Springer attempts to prove that the effect of the increased duties on wool established by the McKinley Bill has not been to diminish the importation of wool as it was predicted by the friends of the measure. The imports of wool during the ten months next after the passage of the bill increased thirty per cent.

In conclusion he says: "An issue thus directed to the weakest points of the McKinley Bill would be much easier of comprehension and more conducive to successful aggressive warfare than one encumbered by the endless details of a general revision of the tariff, requiring defensive arguments, and arraying the whole protected industries of the country upon the weakest points of the measure."

A Demoralized Parrot.—In *Cornhill Magazine* for February Mr. Grant Allen has an interesting paper, entitled "Pretty Poll," in which he describes with his facile pen the habits of the parrot tribe. They are all vegetarians with but one exception and that exception is an awful example of the results of taking to carnivorous diet. The one exception is the New Zealand kea, whose abandonment of vegetarianism he traces to the evil example of the English:

"The settlers have taught the Maori to wear tall hats and to drink strong liquors; and they have thrown temptation in the way of even the once-innocent native parrot. Before the white man came, in fact, the kea was a mild-mannered, fruit-eating or honey-sucking bird. But as soon as sheep-stations were established in the island these degenerate parrots began to acquire a distinct taste for raw mutton. At first, to be sure, they ate only the sheep's heads and offal that were thrown out from the slaughter-houses, picking the bones as clean of meat as a dog or a jackal. But in process of time, as the taste for blood grew upon them, a still viler idea entered into their wicked heads. The first step on the downward path suggested the second. If dead sheep are good to eat, why not also living ones? The kea, pondering deeply on this abstruse problem, solved it at once with an emphatic affirmative. And he straightway proceeded to act upon his convictions, and invent a really hideous mode of procedure. Perching on the backs of the living sheep, he has now learned the exact spot where the kidneys are to be found; and he tears open the flesh to get at these dainty morsels, which he pulls out and devours, leaving the unhappy animal to die in miserable agony. As many as two hundred ewes have thus been killed in a night at a single station."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

IN the *Juridical Review* for January, Mr. N. J. D. Kennedy concludes his two articles upon "Lynch Law" by a very severe criticism of the conduct of the United States, or rather of Mr. Blaine, in relation to the lynching of Italians at New Orleans. Mr. Kennedy maintains that the United States would not have tolerated from any country what the Italians have had to put up with from the United States. He says that he hopes the appeal of Italy to the moral sense of the United States and of the civilized world will not be in vain.

"President Harrison's last message to Congress, dealing with the incident in a tone worthy of the better traditions of American diplomacy, condemns it as 'discreditable and deplorable.' It points out that Congress has not yet made offences against the treaty rights of foreigners cognizable in the Federal Courts, with the result that the Federal Courts and officers cannot intervene to protect foreigners or punish their murderers. It admits that State officers must under these conditions be regarded as Federal, in such a sense as to make the Federal Government to certain effects answerable for their acts. The President does not doubt that a friendly conclusion of the issues between the two powers is attainable.

"That it may be so will be earnestly hoped by all who wish well to America and Italy, and who believe that equal justice and protection of life and liberty are the main ends for which civil society exists. The American Government, which has strenuously, and on the whole justly, vindicated its right to protect its citizens from foreign violence or injury, may with honor acknowledge, and create means to satisfy, a claim which rests on the same fundamental right.

"Even this hateful occurrence will turn to good if it rouses the public virtue and intelligence of Americans to devote some small part of the energies absorbed in trade and commerce to removing the stain which lynch law has fixed on their civilization. The men who spared no sacrifice to abolish slavery ought to remember how cruelly they and their fellow-reformers suffered under its reign of terror. If it be true, as seems generally believed, that the roots of this evil are to be found in the weakness and corruptibility of officials, the ignorance or venality of juries, it is surely a work worthy of their strength to purify the sources of justice and redeem their institutions from reproach."

SIR J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., Montreal, Canada, has a paper in the *Homiletic Review* for February on the "Present Aspects of Nature and Revelation as Related to Each Other," the gist of which is in his final conclusion that the lesson of all his survey is to hold to the old faith, to fear no discession, and to stand fast for this world and the future on the grand declaration of Jesus.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Studied in its Lair.

THAT national dissonor, the Louisiana Lottery, has not received before so bitter a blow from that which is mightier than the sword as is given by Mr. C. C. Buel, one of the editors of the *Century*, in his paper entitled "The Degradation of a State," in the February number of that magazine. The writer has been in New Orleans personally investigating the methods of this shameful thing. His paper is written in a vein of cutting irony, and if ever a man had fair game for that rhetorical weapon he has it in "The Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery," as his sub-title reads.

A "CHARITABLE" INSTITUTION.

There are 100,000 monthly tickets at \$20, making \$2,000,000 the gross receipts. Of this huge sum John A. Morris and his colleagues allege that they pay back to the hapless laborers, clerks, and servants who form in greatest part their constituency, \$1,054,600 in prizes.

"Twice a year the lottery increases its capital prize to \$600,000 and the price of each ticket (of forty fractional parts) to \$40. This semi-annual drawing is devised to attract money from foreign countries as well as from the American citizen. The aggregate of these monthly and semi-annual schemes is \$28,000,000. Croesus outcome! And out of this great sum \$40,000 (in lieu of all taxes, which by law would be several times as much) is paid to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. A new miracle of the loaves and fishes! Since the lottery has a local daily drawing which pays all the expenses of the concern, there is a possibility that its net income is only \$13,440,000, if we admit that the drawings are honest."

THE DAILY DRAWINGS.

"To a stranger the 'daily drawing,' with the 'policy' playing, in 108 special local offices has a look compared with which the rest of the business is divine. It is hard to speak disrespectfully of any charity, but every local shop I entered breathed the atmospheric ooze of a pawnshop, and almost every customer I saw was a fit object of charity. Some showed a tremor of excitement in asking for their favorite number or combination."

"On the streets may be seen trained paroquets that for five cents will pick out a winning number. A famous play is the 'Washerwoman's gig,' 4-11-44. Inveterate players stop children in the street and ask their age; they consult voodoo doctors; if they see a stray dog they play 6; a drunken man counts 14 and a dead woman 59; an exposed leg plays the mystic number 11; and to dream of a fish is a reminder to play 13."

We will not follow Mr. Buel through the mazes of lottery history. From 1863, when Mr. John A. Morris started seriously on that ambitious career in the "Allied Gambling Industries" in which he has attained such an exalted position, his name has been

the constant element in the innumerable schemes and suits and recriminations which make up the record. Mr Buel has made a careful study of this miserable chronicle. It is quite in accordance with the spirit of the "charity" that he found repeatedly, in his search among the documents of the United States Circuit Court, cases of inscrutable "absenteeism" on the part of records damaging to the lottery power.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1879 prolonged the charter of the lottery for fifteen years, to January 1, 1894.

The scheme by which the life of the monster is, in the fond hopes of John A. Morris, to be prolonged is embodied in the "Revenue Amendment" which in 1890 was, under the impulse of unlimited lottery money, frantically passed over the veto of Governor Nicholls, and which in 1892 is to be voted on by the people as a new article of the State Constitution.

"It is called 'Article on Levees, Schools, Charities, Pensions, Drainage, Lotteries, and General Fund.' It seeks to re-establish the lottery for 25 years, from January 1, 1894, in the name of John A. Morris and six other persons *hereafter* to be revealed."

The consideration is to be a payment to the State of \$31,250,000 during the life of the contract, or \$1,250,000 per year.

In December last ex-Governor McEnery, a friend of the lottery, was nominated the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Anti lottery Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance bring against him the able State Senator, Murphy J. Foster, the president of the Anti-lottery League. The gubernatorial contest is to be fought out on the lines of State patronage of the most insidious form of gambling.

THE RESOURCES OF THE LOTTERY.

Four of the principal national banks of New Orleans are the official patrons of the lottery.

"Lottery money flows in almost every channel of trade and manufacture in New Orleans. The most influential men of the State are large holders of lottery stock.

"Lottery capital controls the water works, that sustain the living, and the Metairie Cemetery, the home of the aristocratic dead; it supports the old French Opera House, the rendezvous of the best, and it is a brilliant society; it turns the great cotton mills and has built a large plant which is the initial experiment of taking the manufacture of sugar off the hands of planters."

Last, but oh! not least, is the "reserve fund." This is of unknown enormity. "It is the duty of this reserve fund to grease the wheels of both political machines through the regular channels, and to feed the ambition of all sorts of big and little, better and rougher political bosses by private subscriptions, to aid the influential who are needy and the unscrupulous who are useful, to quicken the wis-

dom of the press, which in its secular aspect in the State is 173 for the lottery to 28 against."

A NATIONAL QUESTION

"Some have thought that abuses at the North ought to be righted before aid should be sent South; for few understand to what an extent this is a national question, so silent and insidious has been the spread of lottery-gambling. *It is first and last a national question!* New Orleans is only an incident. In justice to Louisiana the whole North ought to lead in this fight—with its support when the battle is in New Orleans, and in Congress if the victory in April is with the lottery. Has not the lottery proclaimed that 93 per cent. of its business came from abroad (i.e., outside of Louisiana)? Within a year it has made a desperate attempt to obtain a charter from North Dakota, as a refuge in case it should fail to get a new footing in Louisiana."

The new postal regulations excluding lottery matter from the mails have done good work in hampering the operations of the great "charity," but express companies are not proof against the inducements it brings to bear, and either openly or secretly they almost uniformly have become the medium of its nefarious traffic.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK ON LOTTERIES.

THE same demoralization that exists to-day in the State of Louisiana is slowly creeping over the States of New York and New Jersey through the policy-gambling and the betting on horse-races, so says Mr. Anthony Comstock in the *North American Review* for February.

"What the Louisiana Lottery Company is doing for the State of Louisiana by corrupting officials, bribing public servants, destroying public morals, breeding crime and dishonesty, wrecking homes, and impoverishing the laboring classes, the pool gamblers of New York and New Jersey are doing for these two States.

"This nation," he continues, "is fast earning an unsavory reputation because of gambling propensities. Moral and religious influences seem to have no effect in checking this degrading passion. Year after year the gambling fraternity are becoming more and more strongly entrenched, while continued success renders them more and more arrogant and unscrupulous. Political leaders in both the Republican and the Democratic party, in localities where gambling is especially carried on, appear to be hand in glove with the principal 'boss' gamblers.

"There seems to be," he asserts, "a positive understanding between political leaders and gambling 'bosses,' that if the said bosses contribute liberally to local political funds they shall have immunity from interference or punishment by public officials. Illegal liquor traffic, the banking gambling game, the policy shop, the pool-room, the vending of filthy publications, each and every one has maintained its existence by a system of paying political blackmail

levied by political leaders or officials in the district where it belongs."

Mr. Comstock censures the daily newspapers for giving aid and encouragement to the race track and pool room gamblers by the daily publication of "tips" upon the various races.

TAX THE LOTTERIES OUT OF EXISTENCE.

THE "Suppression of Lotteries by Taxation" is the subject of a paper by Mr. Horace White in the *Forum* for February. In reply to the question, Has Congress the power to tax lotteries and lottery dealers? he shows that such taxes have been imposed within a recent period. The act passed by Congress in June, 1864, to establish a system of internal revenue required lottery ticket dealers to pay a license of \$100 per year, and also imposed a tax on the gross receipts of lotteries. In March, 1865, an act was passed which imposed a fine on lottery dealers who engaged in business without having first obtained a license, and this was followed in July, 1866, by another, which required the managers of lotteries to give bonds for the payment of the tax on the gross receipts.

CONGRESS HAS THE POWER.

If, then, Congress can tax lotteries, has it the power to tax them out of existence? Has it, inquires Mr. White, "the power to impose a tax obviously intended to destroy the article or vocation taxed?" Such destructive power has also recently been exercised by Congress. "It was invoked to crush out a perfectly lawful and useful industry, namely: the manufacture of oleomargarine. A glance at the act of Congress of August 2, 1886, and a reference to the debates preceding it, will convince any impartial reader that revenue was not the moving consideration when the oleomargarine law was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of that year said that the existing surplus taxation was \$125,000,000 per year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report for 1887 dealt with this subject at considerable length, and showed conclusively that the object of the measure as first introduced was the prohibition of the article by means of the taxing power, but that the reduction of the tax to two cents per pound had left the industry a chance for its life."

The act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, "deliberately and intentionally" taxing out of existence State bank notes, is cited as another instance of the exercise of this power by Congress.

Mr. White is of the opinion that the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Little, of New York, requiring all dealers in lottery tickets to take out licenses at \$100 each, and imposing a tax of seventy-five per cent. on the face value of all tickets or receipts, would be quite sufficient to kill all lotteries, and expresses the hope that this measure or something equivalent may soon pass.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE *Forum* for February contains two articles on the Nicaragua Canal; one by Hon. Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, the other by Capt. W. L. Merry, for some years President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Its Commercial Advantage.

Mr. Miller treats of the canal with reference to the effect that this water passage would have upon American commerce. He regards the construction of the Nicaragua Canal as the one great work which remains to be accomplished before the United States can enter upon the full development of their vast territory and resources. Overland railroads can, in his opinion, do but little more for the Pacific slope. The great distance to be traversed and the high mountain ranges to be crossed render it impossible that agricultural products and raw materials—which constitute the chief part of the wealth of that region—shall be transported by rail across the entire country.

The Pacific coast is further from New York and Liverpool—with which ports its principal trade must be carried on—than any other portion of the world which enters into competition with the products of California. But build the Nicaragua Canal and San Francisco is brought nearer to Liverpool than is Calcutta. Then the wheat-growing lands of our Pacific slope, with intelligent labor and agricultural machinery, would always be able to compete with the ignorant labor of India in the markets of Europe. The Pacific slope contains a million square miles, capable of sustaining more people than now live in North America. The land is fertile, producing all varieties of grains, useful plants, and fruits. The mountains contain the most valuable mines in the world. The forests of California, Oregon, and Washington are valuable beyond computation, and could supply the wants of the world for centuries to come. The Western waters teem with valuable food fishes. The climate is the most desirable on the American continent.

Build the Nicaragua Canal and our Pacific coast is brought ten thousand miles nearer to New York. Then commerce between the two seaboard will become profitable and have rapid growth, the agricultural products and raw materials of the Pacific coast can be sent to good markets, population on the Pacific coast will double in five and quadruple in ten years, and with increased population there will come activity in every department of manufacture and trade.

The advantages accruing to the United States by the completion of the canal would not be confined to the Pacific coast. The canal would open up new markets to the cotton of the Gulf States, to the grains of the Mississippi Valley, and to the manufactures of the Atlantic coast. It would furthermore give the merchants of the Atlantic coast 2,700 miles advantage over the merchants of Europe in

trade with the Pacific coast of South America. Mr. Miller estimates that the canal would attract commerce to the value of not less than \$600,000,000 a year, and that this would pay a liberal profit upon the cost of the canal.

Political Aspects of the Canal.

Captain Merry views the canal in its political aspects. He believes firmly that the United States should assume control. The Government could do the work more economically than a private company, and it would be in the interest of American supremacy thus to act. Regarding the heavier cost which the construction of the canal by private capital would necessitate, he says: "Construction bonds must be negotiated at a large discount; stock must accompany the sale of bonds as a bonus; interest account and bankers' commission will be properly chargeable to construction account, and the enterprise may be delayed by a want of funds, owing to financial conditions adverse to investments of work of this character. It will probably cost 50 per cent. more to build and two or three years longer to complete than if constructed under Government control and with such guarantees as will give full financial confidence to investors in the securities of the company. For this increased cost our commerce must pay in tolls, while delay in its completion will be a serious loss to the company in every sense.

"Nicaragua is a sparsely settled country with great but undeveloped resources, a healthy climate, and internal waterways insuring cheap transportation. It is to become the scene of great industrial and commercial activity as the highway of the world's commerce. The nation that supplies the capital to build the canal will control its commerce and subsequently its policy. The expenditure of the large amount needed for construction, the employment of skilled labor, largely from the nation supplying the money, and the natural influence which always accompanies capital—these are abundant reasons for this assertion."

It is further maintained by this writer that if the canal is constructed under private control, and if foreign capital is employed, the nation which supplies this capital cannot be consistently prevented by our Government from landing forces for the protection and the maintenance of the neutrality of the work. "We might in such case need to use the canal for the passage of our naval vessels or military transports and find it blocked at the terminus by a foreign fleet declining under instructions to permit our ships to pass from ocean to ocean. We should then have to fight for what we can now obtain peaceably and with decided pecuniary advantage to the republic."

If the Nicaragua Canal is not built under the control of the United States Government there is strong reason to believe, it is asserted, that the British Government will attempt to assume control of this vantage point on the American hemisphere. "What is to prevent the English Government from acquiring the controlling interest in the Nicaragua

Canal as it has done in the Suez Canal? And if she considers that military conditions permit of her occupying and closing the Suez Canal, why not the Nicaragua Canal?" The political considerations, concludes Captain Merry, demand that the American inter-oceanic canal be placed under American control.

THE COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS, of Minnesota, has an article in the February *Forum* full of statistical information regarding the commerce of our Great Lakes. The figures presented show that about 9,000,000 tons of freight pass through the lock in the St. Mary's River alone each year. The tonnage which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1888 was, it is further shown, over one-third greater than that carried through the Suez Canal in the same year, and considerably more than one-fourth of the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at and cleared from ports of the United States for the year ending June, 1890.

Of the recent development and the possibilities of the Lake Superior commerce, he says: "The iron deposits of Minnesota and Wisconsin have been extensively worked only since 1885. The annual output is now millions of tons yearly, and it is greatly increasing. The agricultural and grazing products of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana are increasing with astonishing rapidity and out of all proportion to the growth in population. The unprecedented crop of 1891 overtakes the power of the railroads to move the portion that has been threshed, and much of it remains unthreshed for want of men and machinery to do the work. The ore and the herds of Montana are as yet in their beginnings of production."

Senator Davis reviews the various routes which might be profitably developed or opened up. He regards with favor the proposed route to the ocean by way of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Huron, and points out that the harbor of Churchill on Hudson Bay is no further away from Liverpool than is New York.

He believes that a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, capable of the passage of vessels of twenty feet draught, has become a necessity. "The development of the West and Northwest, the improvement at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the anticipated completion of the canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and of another from the head of Lake Superior to the St. Croix River, enforce immediate and favorable consideration of this project. Cargoes transferred to canal-boats at Oswego are one hundred and forty-five miles nearer New York than if transferred at Buffalo. To the Hudson River by this route the average trip is four days, as against an average trip of six days from Buffalo. The Niagara Canal can be passed in eleven hours, and the passage thence to Oswego can be made in eight hours. This is a saving of twenty per cent. of the average time of the trip from Buffalo."

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM AND ITS NEEDS.

IN the February *Century* Francis V. Greene writes on "The New National Guard," which has some especial importance in the light of the fact that many people do not know there is such a thing as a National Guard, and even if they do, think of it as only a kind of amusement and recreation.

The Father of his Country urged repeatedly the advantage of a well-organized and efficient militia, and now, after a century, the wisdom of his words is beginning to be appreciated. In the War of 1812 the eminent unwisdom of not having a trained militia was demonstrated with painful and disastrous clearness. This experience gave rise to desultory attempts at organization, which have continued in the form of local militia companies. But it is only in the last decade that the thorough methods which Mr. Greene describes have arisen.

"Every State in the Union has revised its military code since 1881, and in all but seven States there is now an organized, uniformed, and armed National Guard."

"The organized militia numbers 109,674, or 9,000 officers and 100,000 men. The average attendance at camps, as reported by the adjutant-generals of States, varies from 75 to 95 per cent." In the South there is a minimum of enthusiasm and interest in the militia organization, some States making no appropriation, and not even using that which they receive from the general Government. The Western States come next in the order of lassitude, and the most active work is done in the East, particularly New England, where there is an expenditure equivalent to fifteen cents per inhabitant.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS, STATE, AND SOLDIER.

The reasons for the existence of a militia lie in its ability and duty to assist the general Government in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection, to aid the State in maintaining order, and in its value as an auxiliary training-school for men and officers.

With these points in view Mr. Greene defines the respective duties to the three parties of the system:

First.—The Federal Government should provide arms, equipments, and equipage, all of the latest pattern furnished to the regular troops, a service undress uniform, and the system of drill; and it should have the right to an annual inspection, and to require a certain standard of efficiency as a condition of its contributions.

Second.—The State should provide armories, camping-grounds, rifle-ranges, and ammunition, and the cost of transportation necessary for assembling the entire force of the State for out-door instruction once in each year.

Third.—The officers and men should give their own time without pay, purchase the distinctive full-dress uniform of their regiment or State, and pay such annual dues as are necessary for fitting up their armory rooms according to their own taste, providing such athletic sports as are useful in devel-

oping their physical condition, and paying such incidental expenses as the State cannot possibly be charged with, but which are essential to maintaining a proper *esprit de corps*.

REGISTRY OF LAND TITLES.

Mr. Atkinson Describes the Australian System.

EDWARD ATKINSON has a brief, clear paper in the January *Century* on "The Australian Registry of Land Titles." This discussion has especial importance just now for us, as the reforms, or measures in that direction, are before several of our State legislatures.

The method which Mr. Atkinson describes is called the Torrens system, after Sir Robert R. Torrens, who modelled it on the process of registering ship titles and introduced it into South Australia. It has been copied throughout Australia and in New Zealand and British Columbia, everywhere meeting with unqualified success, as might have been safely predicted from an *a priori* consideration of its evident advantages over the old system of private conveyancing.

In Australia the method of procedure is described as follows: "The person or persons in whom the fee is claimed to be vested may apply to have the land placed on the registry of titles; these applications, together with the deeds, evidences, and abstracts of title, accompanied by plans of the land, are submitted for examination to a barrister and to a conveyancer—who are styled examiners of titles—who examine the titles exactly as they would on behalf of an intending purchaser, if the title were not to be registered. The report of the examiners is made to the registrar. If the title is a good holding title the application is admitted. Should the applicant fail to satisfy the examiners it is rejected. If there is evidence of title wanting, of which the reputed owner can compel completion, notices corresponding in many respects to those required in our probate courts are served, according to the nature of the case.

"The certificates of title are issued in duplicate. These certificates set forth the nature of the estate of the applicant, whether a fee simple or a limited ownership; they notify by memorials endorsed all lesser estates, leases, charges, easements, rights, or other interests current or affecting the land at the time."

THE ADVANTAGES OF REGISTERING TITLES.

It is easy to see how very much is gained by the fact of indisputable, indefeasible title. There are cases all about us where standing suspicion of a title or plain defect in it has produced a coma in trade and industry. Huge tracts of land in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, especially in the mountain, mineral-bearing regions, are so clouded over as to their real ownership as to render any operations too hazardous for redeeming capital.

Frequently the greatest injustice has been done by subjecting the improvements and buildings on real estate to all the disadvantages proceeding from

a subsequent defect discovered in the title to the ground. It is to be noticed that one of the reforms which we are to profit by is the setting aside of an insurance fund built up from the—amply sufficient—registry fees for reimbursement of the persons holding the real titles in such cases.

A not inconsiderable advantage of the State registry system is the fact that it lessens very greatly the cost of conveyancing—reduces it "from pounds to shillings." The exact figures are given, and they prove this completely.

The title registry work is cognate with the existing registry of deeds, and no new office would have to be instituted. It would simply be necessary to put into the office for the registry of deeds a barrister and conveyancer to assure the grounds for granting indefeasibility. Mr. Atkinson holds that the constitutional principle of the reform must be good, on the ground that as titles were originally derived from the State it is eminently proper that the State should insure them. Further, the State holds the only power capable of rectifying mistakes and unravelling tangles caused by ignorant or fraudulent conveyancing.

In some of our States such a reform would require a constitutional amendment. But this is not the case in Massachusetts, which already has well under consideration the Torrens system, with mutations to suit American and New England conditions.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

TAMMANY HALL'S influence as a factor in New York and national politics is eloquently presented in the *North American Review* for February by Mr. Richard Croker, its present chief.

No attempt is made to defend the organization. That would be at variance with its policy, which is always aggressive and never defensive. "A well-organized political club," says Mr. Croker, "is made for the purpose of aggressive warfare. It must move, and it must always move forward against its enemies. If it makes mistakes it leaves them behind and goes ahead. If it is encumbered by useless baggage or half-hearted or traitorous camp followers it cuts them off and goes ahead. While it does not claim to be exempt from error, it does claim to be always aiming at success by proper and lawful methods, and to have the good of the general community always in view as its end of effort. Such an organization has no time or place for apologies or excuses, and to indulge in them would hazard its existence and certainly destroy its usefulness."

The methods of the organization are presented in the following paragraphs: "As one of the members of this organization, I simply do what all its members are ready to do as occasion offers, and that is, to stand by its principles and affirm its record. We assert, to begin with, that its system is admirable in theory and works excellently well in practice. There are now twenty-four Assembly districts in the county, which are represented in an Executive

Committee by one member from each district, whose duty it is to oversee all political movements in his district, from the sessions of the primaries down to the final counting of the ballots after the election polls are closed. This member of the Executive Committee is a citizen of repute, always a man of ability and good executive training. If he were not he could not be permitted to take or hold the place. If he goes to sleep or commits overt acts that shock public morality he is compelled to resign. Such casualties rarely occur, because they are not the natural growth of the system of selection which the organization practises; but when Tammany discovers a diseased growth in her organism, it is a matter of record that she does not hesitate at its extirpation.

"Coincident with the plan that all the Assembly districts shall be thoroughly looked after by experienced leaders who are in close touch with the central committees is the development of the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire; in other words, that good work is worth paying for, and in order that it may be good must be paid for. The affairs of a vast community are to be administered. Skilful men must administer them. These men must be compensated. The principle is precisely the same as that which governs the workings of a railway, or a bank, or a factory; and it is an illustration of the operation of sophistries and unsound moralities, so much in vogue among our closet reformers, that any persons who have outgrown the kindergarten should shut their eyes to this obvious truth. Now, since there must be officials, and since these officials must be paid, and well paid, in order to insure able and constant service, why should they not be selected from the membership of the society that organizes the victories of the dominant party?"

The sum of Mr. Croker's effusions is that "in respect of age, skilful management, unity of purpose, devotion to correct principles, public usefulness, and, finally, success, the Tammany Democracy has no superior in political affairs the world over."

Rosebery versus Gladstone.—Lord Brabourne, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, has the first place with an article entitled "Rosebery versus Gladstone," a paper in which he does his best to show that "Lord Rosebery, in his admirable biography of Pitt, has, in the honorable vindication of that Minister's position and character, shattered and shivered the frail and flimsy foundation upon which Mr. Gladstone had built up an attempted historical justification of his attacks upon the Union and its author." Lord Rosebery has done the Unionist party and Great Britain "good service in his exposure of the unfairness, the exaggerations, and the baseless accusations to which Mr. Gladstone has unhappily lent himself; in his fair and vivid representation of the crisis which actually existed in 1799-1800, and of the absolute necessity for resolute action on the part of the Prime Minister."

THE LATE KHEVIVE.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for February Mr Francis Scudamore has an article on "Troubled Egypt and the Late Khédive." He recalls the fact that Tewfik Pasha was the son of a peasant girl who was a slave in the house of Ishmail Pasha. She was not one of the ladies of the harem, but a



THE LATE KHEVIVE OF EGYPT.

domestic employed in some light menial capacity in the household. As, however, she bore a son, she had a right to the vacant place of fourth wife. Ishmail disliked her, but he could not put her aside. When Ishmail left Egypt, making room for his son Tewfik, he carried with him "thirty great chests of jewels, £150,000 in gold for his immediate necessities and accompanied by seventy ladies of his harem and a regiment of followers."

Mr. Scudamore asserts that every night in the early part of 1882 Arabi tortured his Circassian prisoners. He says: "Arabi visited them in prison, and sought to obtain by torture evidence that would enable him to take the life of his enemy, Osman Rifky. Many tragedies have been enacted in Egypt, but it is difficult to believe that any more hideous brutality has ever been practised so near our own day than that which this heartless and cold-blooded peasant directed each evening in the Abdin prison. At length the Khédive stepped

in between Arabi and his victims, and saved them from death by torture by a sentence of banishment."

Although Tewfik saved the Circassians, he had not courage to arrest Arabi at the decisive moment, when one vigorous act might have quelled the rebellion. "Had he followed the spirited and manly advice of Mr. Colvin—had he arrested the traitor in sight of all, or cut him down as was his right—there would have been an end of all mutinies. Alas! He did neither. 'We are between four fires,' he said, when Arabi had sheathed his sword and Colvin whispered, 'Now is your moment.' 'We are between four fires. What can I do? We shall all be killed!'"

Since the war Tewfik's conduct has been admirable: "There is only one phrase that can adequately sum up the late Khédive's character. He was a thoroughly honorable gentleman. Above all things, he was loyal—loyal to the back-bone. In spite of every temptation and provocation, he refused to intrigue against his father. Equally loyal when he had accepted, much against his will, the detestable dual control which he predicted would fail, as indeed it did, he supported it loyally through recurrent blunders."

Mr. Scudamore is very strongly of opinion that it is impossible to deliver Egypt over to the Egyptians without seeing barbarism established. The Egyptian Council of State in 1890 voted by a large majority in favor of subjecting brigands convicted of assassination and robbery to amputation of the right hand and left foot, followed by crucifixion. With such a people under him and foreign intrigues round him, it was a wonder that Tewfik got along as well as he did.

Mr. Scudamore says: "In appearance Tewfik Pasha, while bearing a certain resemblance to his father, in so far as a rather good-looking dark man can resemble a strikingly ugly red one, yet wore many strong traces of the fellah side of his parentage. At first sight he doubtless struck his visitor as being a somewhat heavy, stolid, almost clumsy-brained Ottoman, who, despite a graceful dignity, inseparable from his origin and training, possessed little more intellectual expression than does the 'Turk's head' known in this country. But when his interest was awakened in his visitor's conversation, and in this he was neither backward nor hard to please, his face was at once lit up with that pleasant, winning smile which has a peculiar charm in grave Turkish faces."

MR. ARTHUR M. CORNEY gives in the *Educational Review* for February the results of his investigations into the growth of colleges in the United States, which are in brief. "That the increase in college students has far exceeded that of the population during the forty years 1850-90; that while the population has increased 165 per cent., this has taken place in spite of the great influx of immigration, which has as yet furnished practically no students to the colleges."

BRAZIL AND FONSECA.

DR. WALTER ADAMS, JR., our United States Minister to Brazil, contributes to the February *Cosmopolitan* a brief paper on "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," which will be of high value to people who have come out of recent Brazilian history pretty well "muddled up" by daily newspaper reports.

THE HISTORY OF TWO YEARS.

The deposition and exile of that gentle man and devoted ruler, Dom Pedro II., occurred in November, 1889, the exciting cause being the attempt to form a national guard of the better class of citizens. This was a suggestion of the Count D'Eu, Dom Pedro's son in law, who wished to secure the succession of his wife to the throne.

The blameless old king departed with nothing but blessings and wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country he had loved and ruled over for a half century. A poetic justice would have spared him the last and bitterest two years of his life.

The provisional government under Marshal Fonseca was composed of material crude in the extreme, the only man clearly fit to fill his position being Colonel Benjamin Constant, Minister of War, whose modesty and retiring disposition lessened the good influence he might have exerted. Fonseca was a soldier, fit leader for military dictatorship, a perfect type of the South American "president" of a republic.

The provisional government at once began high-handed proceedings of the most audacious character. The governments of the great cities and of the provinces were abolished and reconstructed to suit Fonseca & Co. Prominent republicans were banished. The standing army was almost doubled. The foreign cable and home press were muzzled. Indeed, these self-constituted authorities were about to foist a constitution on the people, *volens volens*, and were only brought to a halt in their mad career by the refusal of England and the United States to recognize such a constitution. Thereupon the people were allowed to elect members to a constitutional convention which finally accepted the articles. There was a Senate, a House of Representatives, a President—Fonseca—and a Cabinet, after the order of the United States Government.

In the mean time, Señor Barbosa, the Minister of Finance under the provisional government, had been amusing himself by granting to three great hypothecary banks absolutely monopolistic powers, which began a wild orgy of cheap paper money, ending as such orgies always in the history of man have ended.

In the early fall of 1891 Congress began to turn its attention toward holding in the unmanageable Fonseca. The President promptly accepted the challenge, and thereupon began a pitched battle, which the Dictator brought to a climax on November 3 last. He dissolved the national congress, Rio Janeiro was declared to be in a state of siege, and

he was making active preparations to put down the uprising in the disaffected province of Rio Grande do Sul when the officers of the army and navy, with a sudden access of patriotism, demanded his resignation. The Vice-President, Floriano Peixotto, reigned in his stead.

TO BE JUDGED AFTER HIS KIND

"The career of Fonseca," says Dr. Adams, "illustrates the course of most of the revolutions of the southern hemisphere. The idea of a republic, as understood in the north, does not exist in South America. All the republics have been of a military character, with such measures of liberty as the military dictator, whatever his title, chose to allow. With these views prevailing in the land Fonseca must not be too severely judged."

DOM PEDRO AND HIS PEOPLE.

IN the February *Arena* James Realf, Jr., has a gossip article on "The Last American Monarch," in which he writes of Dom Pedro from the point of view of an American engineer in Brazil. His report of the several conversations he enjoyed some years ago with the "last monarch" but confirms the general estimate of the Brazilian ruler—that he was a genial, courteous man of the most genuine scholarly attainments—probably the most cultivated and erudite emperor the world has ever seen.

What value Mr. Realf's article possesses lies in his explanation of the opposition to Dom Pedro; for here in this northern hemisphere it is rather puzzling to the average reader, this spectacle of the angelic monarch the Brazilians have been so unaware of—nay, more, have refused longer to entertain.

WHY HIS SUBJECTS DISLIKED DOM PEDRO

Mr. Realf says: "The more I knew him, the more I inclined to the clerical opinion of his consummate craftiness. I became satisfied that his attitude toward all religions, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or what-not, was epitomized in that truly imperial phrase, 'the calm suspiciousness of science.' But I cannot coincide with Castelar in thinking him a hypocrite in his political liberalism."

This, then, was one explanation of Dom Pedro's unpopularity. The Catholic Church, so archaic and powerful an institution in Brazil, disliked him. The Catholics called him that "sly old fox at Rio." The sly old fox proved himself bold as well as cunning when the hot-headed young Bishop of Olinda grew openly insubordinate: notwithstanding an appeal to Rome, he left the country, incontinent for his country's and Dom Pedro's good. But the hate engendered between church and state was one of the prime factors in the final overthrow of the monarchy.

A second general cause of the deep dissatisfaction with the emperor's régime was his liberal and progressive policy in opening up the country the country which was his first and deepest love.

He was all his life what Gladstone has grown to

be, a Liberal with Conservative tendencies. He believed that the ballot without a high average of education among the population was as dangerous as dynamite. His was an eminently practical, scientific mind. To improve first the material and then the intellectual condition of his people was the task he set himself, and to comprehend the extent of his success, one must consider the state of the country when he began his long, strong reign. First, the mere opening of roads for communication between the provinces was a task for Hercules, on account of the physical formation of the country, for, except near the Amazon and immediately south of it, the mountains rise abruptly from the sea and make intercourse with the interior immensely difficult. And the rivers, except the Amazonian, though large, are full of rapids. He was therefore forced to build railroads, and this at the start provoked hostility among his people, for, as he had to employ foreign talent in all the responsible places, the less enlightened accused him of squandering public money on Americans and English.

"Add to this the fact that he had to reconcile in his dominions two entirely different civilizations, for the interior people were archaically agricultural, even more so than our Southern planters before the war. They owned vast spaces, where with slave labor they raised coffee, cotton, and tobacco, and they believed in nothing else. Then there was a legion of poor whites, restless, and leading a gypsy life in the *matto*, or wilderness, hunting and fishing for mere existence, with no desire beyond the wants of idleness, and almost incapable of being roused to any conception of improvement for themselves or their children. In contrast and clash with these classes was the population of the sea-coast towns—ambitious of the graces and dignities of life, and anxious chiefly for a government that should not be troublesome to support. The hardier natives of the southern provinces increased the difficulties of the emperor by openly avowing their intention of having a republic, even at the cost of secession, though they were willing to wait for his death before beginning the struggle for a practical independence."

With Dom Pedro ever ready and waiting to abolish slavery, in the face of the powerful interior land-owners, we may imagine that, as Mr. Realf says, "the throne of the last American monarch was not a bed of roses."

The direct causes of the deposition every one is familiar with—the failure of Dom Pedro's health, the regency of Donna Isabella, and the high handed proceedings of herself and her husband. "The Donna Isabella, with Hapsburg, Bourbon, and Braganza blood running riot in her veins, and a dissipated husband to demerit her further, could have wrecked a political entity as stable as England, if she had had a few years' power, and in Brazil, instead of trying to allay the prejudice against her at the start, she tried the Bourbon method of stamping on every body's corns so as to teach them to dance merrily."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF BRAZIL.

THE leading article in the *Overland Monthly* for February is "The New Constitution of Brazil," by Mr. James W. Hawes.

The form of government adopted by the Brazilian Congress on February 24, 1891, is not essentially different from our own. The Constitution establishes a perpetual and indissoluble union between the former Provinces, or States as they are now termed. The federal government has exclusive power over taxes on imports; general stamp taxes; taxes on federal posts and the telegraph, the creation and maintenance of custom-houses and the establishment of banks of issue. In exceptional cases of public calamity it can subsidize the States, but cannot intervene in their internal affairs, except to repel foreign invasion or invasion from one State into another; to maintain the republican federative form of government, and to insure the execution of the laws of Congress and compliance with federal decisions.

The States have the exclusive power of levying taxes upon land, industries, professions, and upon the exportation of merchandise of their own production, and a State may also tax the importation of foreign goods if they are for consumption within its own borders. "The States generally sustain the same relation to the Union that our States do to our national government. Each State is governed by the Constitution and laws by it adopted, provided that the organization must not be opposed to the constitutional principles of the Union. In general, all the powers and rights not expressly or by necessary implication denied in this Constitution to the States may be exercised by them."

The legislative power is vested in a Congress composed of a Chamber of Deputies and Senate. The Chamber is composed of the Deputies from the Federal District—the neutral municipality which forms the capital—and those from the States, in the fixed proportion of one for 70,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of three members from each State and of three from the Federal District. Both the Deputies and the Senators are elected by direct suffrage, representation of the minority being guaranteed.

The duties of the Brazilian Congress are practically the same as those vested with our legislative body.

The executive power is exercised by a President, who is elected for a term of four years. His powers are similar to those under our federal Constitution.

The Ministers of State sustain to the President and Congress relations similar to those of our Cabinet officers.

The judicial power of the United States of Brazil is lodged with a Supreme Federal Tribunal composed of fifteen judges and of as many federal judges distributed throughout the country as Congress may create.

To the Supreme Federal Tribunal it belongs to

prosecute and judge originally the President of the republic in common crimes and the Ministers of State; suits between the Union and the States or between the States, and conflicts of federal judges, and to act finally on certain cases of appeal from the superior courts of the States.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

IN our student years, writes Paul Laffitte in the *Revue Bleue* of January 9, certain writers* would have an attraction for us; philosophers, moralists, economists, historians, with them one was able to leave the beaten paths. In their judgment of men and things they knew how to unite respect for the past with the intelligence of the present, they were liberal without being doctrinaire, open to new ideas, incapable of reducing politics to the prejudices of party, or science to the formulas of a school. Emile de Laveleye was such a master of our youth.

Born at Bruges in 1822, he began his studies at that town and finished them at Paris at the Stanislas College. For the last thirty years nearly he has been Professor of Political Economy at the University of Liege, and his teaching there has made some noise in the world, as much because of the talent of the master as because of the novelty of certain of his doctrines. The citizen of a neighboring state, M. de Laveleye was no stranger to France: he knew France and loved her. He was one of the earliest and most eminent contributors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Institute elected him one of its correspondents, and his principal works were brought out by the great Paris publishers. His works on political and social questions will survive him—"The Essay on the Forms of Government in Modern Societies" (1872): "Contemporary Socialism," and especially "Property and Its Primitive Forms" (1874), which has been translated into English, German, Danish, and Russian. Among contemporary publicists there are few whose names are so well known to the larger public. This is because M. de Laveleye had two eminent French qualities—sincerity and clearness, he said what he thought and that so as to be heard. Many must have felt on hearing of his death that they had lost a kinsman. He was one of those writers to whom you turn gladly, that your own ideas may be tested. All his life he fought for liberty without recognizing in it the supreme end of the struggle: he loved liberty as a means—an instrument of progress, but he was careful not to confound it with progress itself. He wished the individual to be free, more and more free; but he refused to see any connection whatever between the independence of the citizen and the weakness of the state.

Thus M. de Laveleye had taken an independent position; he was as distant from those who would concentrate everything in the hands of the government as from those who saw in the government

only a necessary evil. It was one of his characteristic traits that he always applied the objective and historical method where others are too often contented with solutions *a priori*. In studying the past he saw that the rôle of the state was constantly becoming more important as social questions became more complex. "Civilization," he said, "means increase of life in every sense. A more intense life needs more organs. The organ of every organized society is the state. . . . The state is not adverse to liberty, on the contrary, it is frequently the ally and even the author of it in bringing more justice into human relations." M. de Laveleye's conception of liberty was therefore a very broad and a very human one; and his idea of a society wisely governed may be perhaps summarized thus: The free individual in the powerful state.

M. de Laveleye explained every question in the light of history—particularly his theory of property. In his eyes the great problem of democracy was neither political, administrative, military, nor religious; it was an economic problem. He was persuaded that if France ever succeeded in establishing definitely a democratic form of government, the success would be due in a great measure to the existence of her numerous class of small rural proprietors. No one, perhaps, ever had a clearer view of the difficulties and the dangers of our social question. Long ago he saw that democracy needed enlightening and organizing, and he worked at it incessantly, and without being discouraged, for fifty years. By his independent position in political matters, by the extreme variety of his works, by his practical sense combined with a speculative spirit, by the place which he occupied in the extreme left of political economy, he reminds us of John Stuart Mill; and, like the English philosopher, he was bound to offend sometimes the reactionary school and sometimes the revolutionary school, but no one will ever dispute the accuracy of his knowledge, the greatness of his efforts, his courage, and his good faith.

The Future of the English Race.—Mr. Robert Johnson, the director of the Colonial College, London, thus sets forth the future of the English race:

"Looking forward but a few short years, is not the following a probable forecast? Can we not see the great English family occupying the whole of North America, Australia, New Zealand, a great part of South Africa, and many other parts of the world as well? In America, Canada and the United States, hand joined in hand, command alike the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of South Africa command the Indian and Southern seas, while all are united in a firm and indissoluble alliance with the mother land from whom they sprang the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE MINISTER WHO MUST GO.

Sketch of M. Durnovo.

THE *Leisure Hour* for February contains an article in the series of "The Statesmen of Europe," the chief place in which is given to M. Durnovo, the Minister of the Interior, who is chiefly responsible for the failure of the Russian Government to cope adequately with the famine on the



M. DURNOVO.

Volga. The writer takes a very strongly hostile view of M. Durnovo, who is described as a fitting successor of Count Demetri Tolstoi, whom he regards as one of the most despotic officials from whom Russia ever suffered.

"Durnovo owes his career to a mere chance. When in 1881 General Ignatieff held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, he begged the Czar to nominate Durnovo as his assistant, meaning a man of the same name with that of the actual minister, a friend of Ignatieff and a good Slatophile.

"Which Durnovo?" asked the Czar. "That stupid general?"

"The governor of Ekaterinoslaff," promptly replied the ex-diplomat Ignatieff instantly observing that the Czar was not too much disposed in favor of his *protégé*, and desiring to get out of the quandary in which he found himself. Now Ignatieff knew nothing but the mere name of this Durnovo, and yet, *volens volens*, he had to accept him as his assistant. Thus a man who was nothing but a simple administrator came to hold one of the most important offices of state. When Ignatieff was succeeded by Tolstoi, Durnovo was chosen to the post of head official of the Chancellery of the Emperor, and then was nominated Minister of Internal Affairs. During the two years that he has held his post he has initiated no political measures, for all these passed under his rule were already prepared by Count Tol-

stoi, who thus continues, though dead, still to fill his original office. In fact, at present M. Durnovo has shown himself nothing but the political executor of his predecessor—i.e., wholly opposed to the modern spirit, for those are the terms of the testament to which he gives effect."

M. Durnovo has limited the jury laws, established the new district administrators in place of the justices of the peace, and formed the special police into a powerful and independent department, entirely distinct from the Home Office. Another Durnovo, cousin of the Minister of the Interior, presides over the police. M. Durnovo is more or less in sharp antagonism with M. Vischnegradsky, Minister of Finance.

"He has always been an upholder of religious tolerance. But for him the persecution against the Jews might have broken out sooner, and it is possible that this persecution may be the cause of his ultimate fall. It is a subject of constant dispute between him and the Minister of the Interior, who is the champion of intolerance and of rigorous measures; and it is possible that Vischnegradsky might have overturned his adversary Durnovo on this question, if Durnovo were not the man of straw of the omnipotent President of the Holy Synod, Pobedomostzeff."

Some Railway Facts and Figures.—There is a paper, illustrated with copious pictures of locomotives, in the *English Illustrated* for February, describing the London and North-Western Locomotive Works at Crewe. The London and North-Western engines burn 3,095 tons of coal every day in the year. One engine, the "Charles Dickens," last September completed a million miles run in little more than nine and a half years, that is to say, it ran more than 100,000 miles a year, and consumed in the course of that time 12,515 tons of coal, that is to say, it requires about a ton of coal to carry a train 80 miles. "The Lady of the Lake" has run from Tring to Bletchley at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The writer strings together the following figures concerning the London and North-Western

Capital, £500,000,000. Revenue per annum, \$50,000,000. Expenditure per annum, \$30,000,000. Number of persons employed by company, 60,000. Number of persons employed in locomotive department, 18,000. Miles operated on, 2,700; engines owned, 2,620; carriages owned, 6,000; wagons owned, 57,000; carts, 3,500; horses, 3,500; steamships, 20. Passengers carried annually, 63,000,000; weight of tickets issued annually, 50 tons; tons of goods and minerals carried annually, 37,500,000; number of stations, 800; signal cabins, 1,500; signal levers in use, 32,000; signal lamps lighted every night, 17,000. Value of work done at Crewe for various departments, \$3,250,000. Mileage per annum, 61,417,483; fuel consumed, 1,129,612 tons; water used, 8,410,000 tons; number of special trains run—passenger, 56,000; goods, 155,000.

PETER THE GREAT AS PETER THE LITTLE.

THE leading contribution to this month's Scandinavian magazine literature is, without doubt, Gerhard Grove's article in *Nordisk Tidsskrift* on "Features in the Life of Peter the Great." The facts are taken mainly from the unpublished diary (kept by his secretary, Rasmus Aereboe) of the Danish Ambassador, Jost Juel, a gallant naval officer, sometime Commander of the fleet, and, later on, Vice-Admiral, who received his early maritime education in Holland, and fell, with honor, in 1715, at the battle of Rügen, fighting against the Swedes. He appears to have been somewhat of a favorite with Czar Peter—a position which, however, was not without its drawbacks, as the merry monarch seemed to show his favoritism pretty much as some misguided children show their fondness for their pet puss, viz., by tweaking its whiskers and pulling its tail.

Jost Juel first met the Czar at Narva, in the November of 1709. The booming of one hundred and twenty-seven cannon announced the latter's arrival, and Juel would fain have ridden to meet him, but was deterred by the Commandant. Peter's first visit, after his arrival, was paid to the Commandant's father, the aged Zoloff, who had been his childhood's tutor, and whom he always treated with the most attentive courtesy. Juel states that he saw him, the day after his visit, standing like a lackey at the back of a sleigh in which old Zoloff reclined and waiting upon him during the whole of the drive. In society, where Peter was accustomed to nicknaming his friends, he distinguished Zoloff by the playful appellation, "The Patriarch." Juel describes the Czar as a very tall man, wearing his own short, curly brown hair and a pair of fairly large mustaches. He was simple in dress and manner, but remarkably sharp and intelligent, and mostly surrounded by his jesters, who shouted, screamed, piped, whistled, sang, and smoked in his room, while he himself was conversing, apparently undisturbed by the hideous noise around him. Juel was not agreeably impressed by the freedom the Czar allowed these men, and relieves his feelings in a doleful plaint in his diary, though he seems, later on, to have become accustomed to Peter's attachment to dwarfs and buffoons. (With Juel, these terms would seem to be synonymous.) On one occasion a jester who had sworn to shave his head or beard if Wiborg should be taken presented himself before Peter at the feast after the taking of the town, when the Czar gave him a ducat for "drink-money," hanging the coin, with his own hands, in the jester's beard by means of a string and sealing-wax. Instantly the others, to please the Czar, followed his example, and at last the poor fool's beard became so heavy that he was obliged to tie it up to ease the intense pain caused by his burden of ducats.

The jesters showed neither fear nor respect for their master and were seldom punished for their

audacious and coarse behavior. The Czar, however, chancing once to lead the conversation up to the subject of Judas' treachery to our Saviour, and receiving the reply from one of his jesters, Jacobusky, that "Judas was foolish; he should not have sold Christ so cheap," showed his anger and contempt at the impious frivolity of the remark by having a special order created for him and designating him thereafter, "The Knight of the Order of Judas." The badge of the order depicted Judas in the act of hanging himself, and as Jacobusky was a tiny dwarf and it weighed, together with its chain, something over a stone, the punishment was by no means slight. Juel's diary gives us a glimpse into the idiosyncracies of Peter the Little. To read how this Peter, apparently no relation at all to the great Peter who founded Russia's capital and did so many wondrous deeds, amuses himself by taking weak-stomached wretches out to sea with him, shutting them up in their cabins and laughing at their sickness and misery; to read how delightfully he fills his subject with spirits and makes them helplessly drunk, and how he tortures poor Juel with the strongest of liquors, filling him against his will and taking no heed of his protests and agonized pleadings, is not without a certain serio-comic interest, though to the school-boy who still possesses a wholesome reverence for the heroes of his history, it must tend a little to scrape the gilt off the gingerbread. Still, in those days, he was a bad host indeed whose guests were not drunk, and Czar Peter was doubtless determined to set a shining example. One among the many curious scenes Juel describes we extract. "On the 2d of May (1710): The Czar was a guest on the Vice-Admiral's ship. I was also invited. Toasts were drunk in the strongest of liquors during the booming of sometimes seven, sometimes five cannon, fired, at a signal from the Admiral, by every vessel which carried cannon. The Czar, when on board any ship, desires to be called not 'Your Majesty,' but simply *Choutbnyaecht*. Whoever forgets that is punished by having immediately to drink off a large glass of strong wine. I and some others, who were accustomed to giving him his proper title, forgot ourselves often and had to drink 'punishment' together with the usual toasts. Besides this, the Czar had a special butler who, between the toasts, forced the guests to drink, and who brought me another large glass. As I could not get rid of him otherwise I fled (he was an old, unwieldy, fat man, and had slippers on, besides) and sprang up the foremast, and seated myself in the shrouds. The butler told the Czar, and presently he himself, with the same large glass held to his lips, climbed up after me and seated himself beside me in the place I had hoped to find secure, and I had to drink not only that glass but four more, until I became so drunk that it was at the peril of my life I crawled down again." Hard drinking and coarseness of feeling go so often hand in hand that it is not so great a shock to us to learn from Juel how Peter the Great, in his character as Peter the

Little, ordered three runaways who had been brought to him to play a game of hazard, for his amusement, to see which should go to the gallows, and watched the unlucky wretch hoisted up to the executioner who sat on the mainyard waiting to receive him.

HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

SINCE Heinrich von Sybel began his monumental history of "The Foundation of the German Empire," many reviews of his book have been written, but it is surprising how little has been forthcoming about the career of the writer of the work. In the



HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

January number of *Nord und Sud*, however, there is a very interesting character study of the historian by Herr J. Caro, and from it the following notes are taken:

Heinrich Karl Ludolph von Sybel was born at Düsseldorf on December 2, 1817, the year in which the idea of founding a Society for German History first came to light. Of more significance is the circumstance that he came of a family which, as far back as can be traced, furnished the Church and the State with a line of conspicuous representatives, and which during his boyhood formed the centre of a circle of eminent figures in literature and art. After eight years at the school of his native town, the talented youth of sixteen went to the University of Berlin, where in seven semesters he was promoted to the rank of Doctor of Philosophy. For four

semesters he attended the historical lectures of Ranke—lectures which had become memorable in German historiography, and which, with truth, have been characterized as the beginning of a great school. For the fascinating teacher gathered round him a number of highly-gifted youths, directed their studies, and showed them the paths which had to be trodden in research connected with the history of the past. When Sybel joined this class he was the youngest, and though he was visibly influenced by Ranke's method of treatment, he would seem to have allowed himself to be carried away with the stream less than did any of his fellow-students. In addition to attending this history class, he pursued a very systematic and liberal course of study, which was supplemented by the impressions he received from the many distinguished artists and scholars who frequented his father's house.

Sybel's first dissertation was on the Goths and their historian Jordanis. Another, on the "Origin of Royalty in Germany" (1844), kept in motion for years a legion of critical pens, great and small—among them that of Waitz, a member of the Berlin Historical Society, who had just published his first volume of the "History of the German Constitution," and had treated the origin of German royalty from a very different standpoint from that taken by Sybel.

Meanwhile Sybel had attracted universal attention by his "History of the First Crusade" (1841), the foundation stone of which he gratefully acknowledges to have been laid by Ranke, and immediately after its publication went to Bonn as privatdozent at the university, becoming professor in 1844. In 1846 he left Bonn and went to Marburg, also as a professor, but here he does not seem to have found the peaceful atmosphere necessary for scientific work. From a lecture on "Edmund Burke and Ireland," however, it may be gathered that at that time he had already begun researches in the period of the French Revolution, and his work on that subject established his reputation, and has become a recognized standard work.

The favor with which King Maximilian II. of Bavaria looked upon the study and the writing of history rendered possible the production of historical works of permanent value. Ranke himself could not take up his abode in Munich, but both he and the King at once selected Sybel as the fit man for the Chair of History at the Bavarian University. "You need," wrote Ranke to Sybel, "a suitable field for your talents, and Munich offers it to you. You will be happier there, and you can develop your peculiar gifts. Will you stand in your own way? Because I love and honor you, because I wish you what is best, I desire you to accept it." The prophecy of the master was fulfilled, and so deep was the influence exercised by Sybel that no one can attempt to depict the intellectual life of the South German metropolis without alluding to the prominent traces of himself which the professor has left behind him. A circle of worshippers and

a group of clever and promising students, impressed by the reality of his principles, soon crowded round the scholar in their midst. This was in 1856. In 1861 the Prussian Government summoned him back to Bonn. The more his special genius came to the front, and the more definite his conceptions of decisive moments in history became, the louder grew the voices of dissent of an opposition party. It is to the insinuations of his opponents that we owe "The German Nation and Empire," to a certain extent Sybel's confession of faith. A year after he returned to Bonn he was elected a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and soon he found himself fighting for his principles and defending the aim of his life in the "Conflict," as it was called.

An eye affection caused Sybel to resign his parliamentary duties and confine his powers to the business of teaching; but when the Schleswig-Holstein complications set in he accompanied the thunder of the German arms with his essay on "Germany and Denmark in the Thirteenth Century." In "Austria and Prussia in the Revolutionary War," he showed up the weakness of Austria; in "The New Germany and France," he wrote a warning for France; and when the German troops stood victorious on French soil, he entered into a discussion of the event and its consequences in the *Fortnightly Review* of January, 1871. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the North German Confederation, and in 1875 he resigned the Bonn professorship, to succeed Max Duncker as Director of the Archives at Berlin. The results of his activity at this post—the "Publications from the Prussian Archives," the improved organization of the "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica," the editing of the "Political Correspondence of Frederick the Great," the founding of a Prussian station in Rome for research in German history—are familiar enough. Nearly a decade passed before it was rumored that the New German Empire had found its historian in the great organizer of the State archives. When at length the five volumes appeared, edition after edition and translations into other languages made the work the common property of the whole civilized world. With what interest the history was looked forward to may be imagined from the fact that the narrator of Germany's struggles under William I. had unreserved access to the State archives and correspondence. The book does not contain any sensational state secrets, however. Nor has Sybel's sincerity been disputed. Still, the history is a glorification of the Emperor William I. and Prince Bismarck, and may be regarded as an apology for Prussia.

THE Methodist Ecumenical Conference recently held at Washington is described from different points of view in the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* and in the *London Quarterly Review*. The chief result of the Conference was to prove that the general idea of the reunion of all Methodists has taken firm possession of the most influential minds in all branches of the Methodist Church.

JEAN PAUL'S COUNTRY.

IN the new issue of the *Literarisches Jahrbuch* Dr. Adam Wolf gives some reminiscences of Jean Paul. The little town of Wunsiedel, Bavaria, where Jean Paul was born in 1768, was the scene of a terrible fire in 1834, after which it was rebuilt, but the old parsonage is still standing, and over the door it has a tablet bearing the inscription, "Jean Paul, Friedrich Richter's birthplace," while in the square in front of the church there is a memorial to the famous author. Jean Paul, however, spent only the first three years of his life at Wunsiedel. His real home is north of the Fichtelgebirge. There he spent his boyhood and received his earliest instruction, felt the first breath of young love, and ripened into manhood. There in snow and wind he trod the rough roads, with care in his heart and a smile on his lips; there, too, are the villages and the parsonages round which he has woven the gold threads of his imagination.

His youth has been described as a passion time and hunger period. His father was chaplain and organist at Wunsiedel, and then pastor at Joditz and Schwarzenbach on the Saal. At Joditz the family lived in one room, at Schwarzenbach they had two; but the father, even with these small expenses, could not make both ends meet. He died young, and the widow went to Hof, and in a little house behind the church managed to earn a small livelihood by sewing and spinning. In 1781 young Richter went to the University at Leipzig, but soon ran away. After suffering much privation with his mother, he took to teaching at Töper, and later (1790-4) he had a private school for boys and girls at Schwarzenbach.

By the time he attained his twenty-seventh year a youth full of sorrow and loneliness lay behind him, but he never complained. His first works were in the satirical vein, but while he was teaching at Schwarzenbach idyls and novels flowed from his pen, and all the life he depicted in them was his life. Wuz was himself, Auenthal was the village Joditz. All the scenes and figures were from life, and no hero ever gave such a faithful account of himself as Jean Paul has done in his novels. No picture could be more touching than that in which he describes how he poured his salary into the lap of his poor old mother.

In 1796 he first went to Weimar. Schiller and Goethe received him coolly, but Herder, Wieland, Knebel, and the women especially welcomed him warmly. Next year he lost his mother, and the little book in which she had noted down her earnings served long after to remind him of all the torments of her midnight labors. After this sad experience, he began a sort of wandering life, visiting Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, and Berlin. In 1801 he married, and after a few years in Meiningen and Coburg, settled with wife and child at Bayreuth in 1804. His income from his works and a pension furnished him with the means of existence in tolerable com-

fort, and his friends and his family provided him with the happiness and the sunshine he had longed for so much in his early days. With the exception of one or two short tours he never left Bayreuth again. He lived at No. 384 in the Friedrichstrasse, and over the door a tablet with gilt lettering announces the fact, "In this house Jean Paul Friedrich Richter lived." Now he lies in the quiet cemetery under a monstrous granite block, on which is inscribed "Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, born March 21, 1763, at Wunsiedel, died November 14, 1825; and his son Max Emanuel, born November 8, 1803, at Coburg, died September 23, 1823, at Bayreuth."

FACTS ABOUT CHINA.

REV. A. P. PARKER'S paper in the *Missionary Review of the World* for February is full of valuable information regarding the vast semi-civilized country known as China. The Empire of China extends over 71 degrees of longitude and 34 parallels of latitude, covering a territory a third larger than the continent of Europe and nearly half as large again as the United States. It yields every kind of mineral, vegetable, and animal production necessary for the sustenance and employment of its 400,000,000 population. "It is the oldest country in existence that has a history, covering a period of more than 4,600 years without a break in its continuity. Contemporaneous with Egypt and Nineveh and Babylon, it has outlived them all. While these mighty empires have sunk in oblivion, and heaps of rubbish mark the forgotten scenes of their power and grandeur, China has continued on her way, and is to-day one of the great nations of the earth, whose powerful influence on the destiny of the human race it is impossible to forecast. One of the oldest books in the world, outside of the Hebrew Scriptures, is the *Shu King*, one of the Chinese classics, which contains a record of events that occurred in this country B.C. 2300.

"Possessed of knowledge of letters, architecture, agriculture, and civil government two thousand years before our era, Chinese civilization was old when Greece and Rome were young, and ten centuries ago China was the most civilized nation in the world. It has kept under one government, under one homogeneous set of civil institutions, the greatest mass of human beings that has ever existed under one government in any age of the world. Geographical isolation, filial piety, industry, innate strength of character—all of these have been offered in explanation of this wonderful phenomenon."

Yet the Chinese are a heathen people. Many of the same causes which have strengthened their nationality have likewise arrested their development by closing them in from the rest of the world.

The nineteenth-century civilization is beginning, however, to tell upon China. "The mighty momentum of Christian civilization has struck the country, startling the Chinese out of their mental and moral

lethargy, and while they have striven, blindly and foolishly at times, to resist the invasion of foreigners and foreign innovations, they have begun to accept the situation and try to adapt themselves to a condition of things that they have found it impossible to avoid, and are, in a word, yielding to the pressure of foreign influence that has been brought to bear upon them with ever-increasing force.

"The pressure of foreign influence has been delivered upon the Chinese along three general lines—viz., political, commercial, and missionary. The governments of the West have been urging upon the Chinese the necessity of receiving ministers, consuls, and government agents at Peking and the treaty ports, and of sending similar government agents abroad to the treaty powers, thus entering into the comity of nations, adopting the great principles of international law, and reaping the immense advantages growing out of intercourse with various countries of the world."

THE WORK OF THE RECENT PEACE CONGRESS.

THE February number of the *Church at Home and Abroad* contains an account, by Signor Matteo Prochet, D.D., of the recent Peace Congress at Rome. The most important resolution adopted by the convention was that of constituting a permanent international committee to act between one congress and another, and to serve as a tie between the various peace societies of the world.

The following principles were declared by the congress to form the basis of international public rights:

No individual has the right to be judge in his own cause, no State has the right of declaring war against another.

All differences between nations must be arranged by means of judicial process.

Between nations there is a natural solidarity and they have, like individuals, the right of legitimate defence.

The right of conquest does not exist.

All peoples have the unquestionable and inalienable right of disposing freely of themselves.

The autonomy of all nations is inviolable.

This congress declares that permanent arbitration treaties between the peoples are the safest and the shortest way to pass from the state of war and armed truce to that of peace, by the institution of progressive international jurisdiction.

THERE is an article in the *Church Quarterly Review* which Oriental Christians, including Mr. Pobedonostzeff, will read with some degree of curiosity and interest. It is entitled "The Church Missionary Society and Proselytism," and discusses the revival of the Anglican bishopric of Jerusalem from the point of view of one who thinks that there is no room for an Anglican bishop to superintend work which ought to be carried on under the direction of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL-GIRL.

THERE is a paper of some length in the February *Atlantic* entitled "What French Girls Study," by Henrietta Channing Dana. The writer speaks from her own experience as a school-girl in Paris, and from that of her friends there. Her careful consideration of the subject is well worthy of perusal.

THE FINE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

We do not wonder that the French prefer, other things being equal, the religious schools for their children, when we are told of the thorough training, the careful selection and preparation of the teachers, and the devout enthusiasm of the nuns for their work.

"The nuns are the teachers, and they teach, not from any necessity of earning their living, but from devotion to a cause. When a woman decides to enter a religious order she has the choice of a number of orders, consecrated to an immense variety of works; therefore if she chooses an order devoted to the education of the rich it is because she has certain mental gifts, a love of imparting knowledge, and an interest in and sympathy with young girls of this class. It is her life-work, to which she freely consecrates her powers." These teachers take the broadest and truest view of education, and consider its spiritual, mental, and physical elements equally.

THE CURRICULUM AND METHODS.

All instruction is oral. The text-book is not used, either in the convent schools or the secular fashionable girls' schools of Paris.

"The test of scholarship is not parrot-learning, but good understanding. Having no text to memorize, we were obliged to listen attentively to the instructions, cultivate all the intelligence and memory we had, and to learn to express ourselves in our own words, both at the frequent oral examinations and in our written abstracts. We had to take a good deal of pains with these abstracts, as we were marked on them as well as at the examinations."

As to the curriculum, the most salient feature is the entire absence of Greek, Latin, and mathematics (other than arithmetic), and an almost entire absence of science. The Frenchman insists that his daughter shall know her own language with great thoroughness before she starts on those of Cicero and Demosthenes. "Fifteen hours a week, forty-five weeks in the year, for at least ten years, the French girl devotes to perfecting herself in her own language and literature."

Minor points of interest are a half year's study of the Bible, considered from a literary point of view, the remarkably full course in history, and the fine training in music and painting.

"I need not add," says this quondam Parisienne, "that the girls were clever with their needles. This will easily be taken for granted. We were taught

fine sewing, embroidery, and fancy-work, and were well exercised in mending and darning."

THE JAPANESE WOMAN,

As She Appears to Sir Edwin Arnold.

IN the February *Cosmopolitan* Sir Edwin Arnold eulogizes the woman of Japan on pages which have broadened the borders of their phylacteries with profuse marginal illustrations of Japanese life and landscape.

SHE IS PATIENT, SELF DENYING AND DUTIFUL.

He finds the maidens of Cipango not so beautiful as their Western cousins, but oh! much more unselfish and self sacrificing! "Compared to their stately sisters of England and America they are what a delicate ivory carving is to a marble statue," but morally they are in point of fact the most unselfish, the most self-denying, the most dutiful, and the most patient women in the world, as well as the most considerate and pleasing; and, as I truly believe, more faithful to their own limited but ancient and earnest ideal of rectitude than any other of their sisters among the nations. The civilization, immensely antique and rigid, which has not, with all its changes, produced so very great a success in the Japanese man, has, while placing the Japanese woman in a deplorably unfair and subordinate position, brought out in her being, by some strange spell, all the social virtues of which her race is capable, and made her even in her subjection so gentle, winning, and admirable that the boldest advocates of reform in education and national development tremble when they ask themselves whether civilization and 'woman's rights' may not take away more from this tranquil, contented, and delightful creature than it can ever give to her."

And this angelic disposition has been achieved in a social state which "is low" to the point of servitude.

HER DISADVANTAGES.

The Japanese women belong throughout their career "to some man or other—first their father, next their eldest brother, afterward their husband and his male relations. They hardly ever hold property, since the family is perpetuated along the male line only, and the real and personal estates pass to the boys. They have little or no voice in choosing their husbands, yet take one they must before they are twenty years old, but that husband, whom they have not wanted, has an almost unquestionable right to divorce his wife upon the smallest reason or for none at all. . . . Out of 500 marriages, 200 at least end in some sad and capricious separation; for the husband can get rid of his wife on the ground of too much gossiping or because of disagreement with the mother-in-law; and the worst of it is that the children afterward belong to him exclusively."

Sir Edwin thinks that the most useful change in the state of the Japanese woman would be to reform the laws of property in her favor.

THE "GIRLS' POLY" OF LONDON.

MR. ALBERT SHAW describes in the February *Scribner's* "A Model Working-Girls' Club." It will not be a difficult matter to appreciate Mr. Shaw's plea that the great array of unprotected young girls who are earning their lonely living in our greatest cities are even more worthy of aid and encouragement than the like class of young men, who were the first to receive attention in this matter.

"If any class of women on earth has especial right to claim the protection of all men, they are those in our cities who work for their living; and there will come a time when no employer of labor will dare to offend an awakened public sentiment by misconduct toward members of those classes."

MRS. QUINTIN HOGG'S SPLENDID WORK.

The Young Men's Polytechnic Institute of London, built with the energy, enthusiasm, and munificent financial aid of Mr. Quintin Hogg, was briefly described in the February *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and has been elsewhere written of at length by Mr. Shaw. "The young women's 'Poly' grew subsequently out of Mrs. Quintin Hogg's desire to do something for the sisters and sweethearts of Mr. Hogg's young men. In many of the class-rooms of the 'Poly' it had come to be the practice to admit young women students; but the club features of the establishment belonged exclusively to the young men. Mrs. Hogg frequently opened her home to the girls, and she regularly held a Sunday afternoon tea and Bible-class for more of them. At length the opportunity came to give effect to the plan she and her husband had been maturing. A building only a few steps distant from the Polytechnic, which had been constructed and long used as a West End gentlemen's club, came into the market and Mr. Hogg leased it. The building was remarkably well adapted for the purposes of such a girls' club as Mrs. Hogg desired to establish. It was furnished and fitted up at Mr. Hogg's expense, and was ready for opening in April, 1888."

The accommodations of the Young Women's Institute have been successively enlarged until at present here are 1,200 members, with many hundreds of eager applicants who cannot be admitted.

FEES AND PRIVILEGES.

"The fees for institute membership are very small—eighteen pence per quarter, or five shillings (£1.25) per year. The establishment is open in all its parts for the benefit of the members, from 6.30 to 10 in the evenings. The membership fee gives free use of sitting rooms, library, reading and music rooms, game-rooms, recreation grounds, and numerous other advantages, and also entitles the fortunate young woman to admission at low tuition rates to an immense range of classes and entertainments."

In the refreshment-room, which has a very large

clientele, a good substantial dinner can be obtained for sixpence, and a lighter meal for fourpence; while lunch or "a bite" can be had of a quality and cheapness far surpassing the output of the city restaurants. In addition, the pleasant rooms, cleanly serving, and decent surroundings add greatly to the beauties of the "Poly's" dining-room.

THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE "POLY."

The following list was made from the 900 odd new applicants for membership in 1890:

Dressmakers, mantle-makers, etc.....	330
Milliners and assistants in milliner shops.....	111
Fancy workers.....	38
Tailoresses and sewing-machine operators.....	76
Clerks and book-keepers.....	90
Teachers.....	55
Shop assistants.....	53
Telegraph operators, etc.....	31
Various trades.....	40
Servants and other occupations.....	33
At home and occupation not stated.....	125

The classes in art, in nurse-training, in music, elocution, French, German, science, arithmetic, dressmaking, cookery, etc., are fully and faithfully attended. Dr. Shaw says that there is no lumbag about this educational element; a girl generally takes up a study or studies directly connected with her daily work and puts her training into immediate application.

CO-OPERATION AND THRIFT.

This bringing together in healthy intercourse of 1,200 girls who otherwise might or might not ever know socially a dozen comrades outside of their place of work, makes the institute a great information bureau. The evil ways of the erring lodging-house must come to light, and the decent places are advertised. A girl has an opportunity and is encouraged to ask for aid in redressing grievances. If she falls sick the committee on visiting and the committee on flowers will smooth and cheer these rough days.

A savings-bank, doing duty conjointly for the neighboring "Young Men's Poly," has had the most admirable result in encouraging thrift and prudence in pecuniary matters. The girls are generally able to take delightful sips—sometimes good draughts—of the "munch-needed" in summer. These vacation excursions to Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, and other places have been reduced to a minimum of expense and a maximum of enjoyment by the personal oversight of Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg. Dr. Shaw intimates that such institutions, to be most efficient and successful, must perhaps rise somewhat along the lines of this club; that is, they must be begun and managed at first by private munificence. Once well organized, much may be expected from the co-operative efforts of the members.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS IN PHILANTHROPY.

The German "Tramp Colonies."

PROFESSOR FRANCIS PEABODY describes in the February *Forum* the German method of dealing with the vagrant unemployed. In most of the German towns there are anti-beggary societies, the members of which pledge themselves to give nothing to beggars. In these towns the societies have established Wayfarers' Lodging-houses, admission to which is granted on condition of performance of a certain amount of work at the station (*Verpflegungs Station*) maintained by the town. The complete scheme provides for these stations at intervals of a half day's journey throughout Germany. In this way the means of the travelling unemployed are systematically met. But this is not all. Provision is made for permanent employment, not to exceed two years, of those who cannot find work in the "Labor Colonies," of which there are now 22 in Germany. These colonies are not penal institutions. Their deficits are met by voluntary contributions, and one is at liberty to go when he chooses. Professor Peabody suggests his criticisms of the system in these points: 1. The colonies must be small if they are to be successful. 2. It is important to emphasize their friendly, unofficial, and Christian character. 3. A great proportion of the men cannot endure the restraint and leave after short stay; in 1887-89 only 20.8 per cent. of those who left had obtained definite occupation. 4. A more serious evil is the repeated return of many; of 5,556 colonists in 1888, 35 per cent. had been there before—"colony bums," as they are called. 5. There is need of separate receptacles for the "grain and the chaff" which are sifted by these sieves. These colonies are doubly interesting because they have anticipated in their many features the plan of the Salvation Army in London.

A Year of General Booth's Work.

Following this account of the German tramp colonies is a review by Dr. Albert Shaw of General Booth's work during the last year. Dr. Shaw characterizes the Booth scheme as simply one of "assisted emigration"—a scheme which could hardly have failed to work efficiently to the extent of the money invested in it. It is not only not in antagonism with any other well-conceived and efficiently administered work for social progress, but is a harmonious factor in the movement as a whole, and this movement, Dr. Shaw predicts, will abolish the London slums in 25 years. With the £100,000 subscribed much has been done. There are now in London, for men, 8 important "shelters," 3 "poor man's metropolises," 7 or 8 "food depots," and 6 "elevators," or workshops and labor factories. For the women there are several "shelters," "food depots," "lodging-houses," and "rescue homes." There are also crèches, and employment of different kinds is provided for women. In addition to all there are about 75 centres in London ("slum officers' posts") administering social relief in some

form, and 25 or 30 more in provincial towns. The first "farm colony" has been formed, some miles down the Thames from London. An "over-the-sea" colony has not yet been established. Thrift, sound judgment, and good economy have been evinced in all the expenditures. "Taking six months for the limit of residence, the scheme has been in position during 1891 to offer 9,100 persons the fairest possible opportunity for redeeming sinful or imprudent or unfortunate pasts, and of building a new career." In conclusion, says Dr. Shaw, "The work of the first year has been admirably done."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has recently intimated to all the world that he likes his new political friends better than his old ones, and probably it is in accordance with the policy thus proclaimed that he has selected the *National Review* as the organ in which to explain the result of his cogitations on old-age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain has a considerable gift of exposition, which he may some day have an opportunity of manifesting in a Budget speech. In his article on "Old-Age Pensions," he first passes in review the various schemes and systems which have been adopted on the Continent. Then he discusses the need of old-age pensions, coming to the conclusion that two out of every five of the working class, after reaching the age of sixty-five, are at present compelled to seek the aid of the poor-law in their declining years. He recognizes the difficulty which is caused by the Friendly Societies, but he thinks he knows how to manage them. The scheme itself which he is prepared to recommend he thus describes:

"The sub-committee which was appointed to consider during the recess the heads of a scheme consists of Dr. Hunter, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. James Rankin, and the present writer. Pending the report of the actuary whom we have consulted, and the result of our intended conference with the leaders of the Friendly Societies, it is not possible at present to publish the final result of our labors; but the general outlines of a scheme which would satisfy most of the conditions laid down may at once be indicated.

"The main object being to find a sufficient temptation to induce the ordinary workman to commence provision while young for possible old age, it appears to be necessary that the stimulus, whatever it may be, should be applied in its full force at the moment when the provision is to be commenced. Accordingly, to induce a workman before he reaches the age of twenty-five to save £5 for this purpose, the aid of the State might be given in the shape of a bonus for £15, which would be added to his own deposit in the books of the savings bank. It is believed that few workmen would resist the temptation to secure £15 by saving £5. Having thus commenced the provision, the insurer would be required to continue it by an annual payment of twenty shillings a year until he reached the pension

age of sixty-five. To provide for temporary want, illness, or other accident, he would be allowed at any time to make up subscriptions in arrear, providing that they did not extend over more than five years. Until this period has been passed there would be no lapses. In return for this subscription he would become entitled on reaching sixty-five to a pension of five shillings per week to the end of his life.

"In order to meet the strong objection which we have found universally to prevail against any system on the principle of a tontine, under which the subscriptions of those who die prematurely go to increase the value of the benefits coming to the survivors, the following arrangements might be made. If the insurer dies before sixty-five, leaving a widow and young children, one or the other, or a small weekly allowance may be paid to the widow for six months after his death, and, in addition, a payment of two shillings per week for each child until it reaches the age of twelve years (which is the half-time age), provided, however, that the total sum payable to the same family shall never exceed 10s. per week for the first six months and 8s. per week afterward. If the insurer dies without widow and children, he might be permitted to leave a sum proportionate to the amount of his subscriptions to any authorized representative.

"In the case of women separately insured it does not appear necessary to do more than provide for the old age of the insurer, nor to provide a larger pension than 8s. a week. This benefit can be secured by a deposit of £2 before twenty-five, and an annual payment of 8s. 8d., the contribution from the State being in this case £8 at twenty-five. The provision for women is a very important part of any scheme. The number of old women who are now driven to accept poor-law relief after the age of sixty-five is very much greater than the corresponding number of old men, while the existing provision made for such women by the Friendly and other societies is much less general. Women in domestic service, and engaged in the lower branches of educational work, would find no difficulty in providing the amount required, and would be in most cases glad of the opportunity, the advantages of which would be pointed out to them by their employers, who would also often be willing to contribute something themselves in order to make the scheme easy.

"With the view of meeting the legitimate claims of the Friendly Societies and of securing their cordial co-operation, it is suggested that the conditions offered by the State shall be offered equally to those who are insured in the societies as well as to those who adopt the Post-Office system. The societies will be able, therefore, to compete with the Government on equal terms. In other words, it is proposed to divide the pension into two parts, one part being attributable to the contribution from the Government and the other being the proportion provided by the insurer himself. The former will be available as an addition whether the latter is secured

in the Post-Office, or in any society, union, or other organization preferred by the subscriber. As the addition will be made in this case in the form of an increase to the pension whenever it becomes due, it will not be necessary for the Government to exercise any additional control or supervision over the management of the societies. All that will be required is that the insurer, on reaching sixty-five, should prove that he has acquired his share of the pension, whereupon he will be entitled to receive the Government addition.

"In any complete plan it will be necessary to make temporary provision for all persons who, at the time of the passing of the act, are already over the age of twenty-five, at which in future the provision will have to be commenced. This will undoubtedly be a difficult and expensive task, and it would be fair that the funds required for the purpose should be provided by annuities extending over a period of thirty years.

"Arrangements can easily be made to enable all who desire it to make provision by the payment of a lump sum or sums in place of an annual contribution; and it will be necessary to forbid any assignment or alienation of the pension."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN, of the Johns Hopkins University, contributes an article to the *Educational Review* for February, in defence of "liberal" education as against the intensely "practical." He names five intellectual powers which the liberally educated man should possess: 1. Concentration; ability to hold the mind exclusively and persistently to the subject under attention. 2. Distribution or power to arrange and classify the knowledge acquired. 3. Retention. 4. Expression. 5. The power of judging or of making "sharp discriminations between that which is true and that which is false, that which is good and that which is bad, that which is temporary and that which is perpetual, that which is essential and that which is accidental."

President Gilman's liberally educated man must have, besides these powers, knowledge of his own physical nature, of his own tongue and of modern tongues, an acquaintance with the principles and methods of scientific inquiry, and should know something of the great literatures of the world.

In conclusion, President Gilman urges that "we uphold, cherish, and hand down the idea of liberal culture as one of the most important heirlooms which our generation possesses. Never in the newspapers or magazines, in school conventions or faculty meetings, in books or papers, say a word to disparage it."

THE *Revista General de Marina* has a short article dealing with the new system patented by Señores Sagrera Duran y Cuadras, for utilizing in a regular manner the work due to the intermittent action of the waves of the sea.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD.

ALMA MATER for January 27 publishes a summary of the contents of the new German Year Book of the Universities of the World, apparently with the object of ministering to the national pride of the Scotch. The writer, Mr. J. Bulloch, says:

In Scotland there is one student to every 454 inhabitants; in Germany, one to every 1,584; while in Holland there is one to every 10,133. It should be explained that London University—which is merely an examining body—has not been included.

Countries.	No. of Univs.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teachers.	Stud'ts per Univ.	Stud'ts per Teacher.	Stud'ts per Pop'n.
Germany.....	30	29,569	2,406	1,478	12.28	1,584
Austria-Hungary..	11	19,669	994	1,787	19.77	2,072
United Kingdom..	10	19,354	576	1,731	38.44	1,957
Italy.....	21	17,558	1,522	891	11.53	1,705
Russia.....	9	13,809	739	1,534	18.08	5,574
United States.....	13	11,787	1,051	906	11.43	4,279
Scotland.....	4	8,857	285	2,314	37.70	454
England.....	4	8,483	251	2,190	33.79	3,418
Belgium.....	4	5,835	313	1,458	18.60	1,013
Greece.....	1	3,500	116	3,500	30.17	965
Switzerland.....	6	3,284	492	537	6.50	883
Holland.....	4	3,095	211	772	19.40	10,953
Sweden.....	2	2,585	194	1,292	14.04	1,921
Ireland.....	2	1,934	90	968	21.37	2,446
Denmark.....	1	1,630	116	1,630	15.69	1,197
Norway.....	1	1,537	68	1,537	28.54	1,175
Portugal.....	1	1,357	67	1,357	30.49	7,056
Australia.....	2	1,092	45	801	32.95	5,817
Roumania.....	1	985	117	985	8.20	5,371
Japan.....	1	717	111	717	6.46	54,458
Spain.....	11	?	434	?	?	?

The grand total—giving Spain an average of 1,261 students per university—is as follows:

Number of universities.....	119
“ students.....	150,054
“ teachers.....	13,643
Students per university.....	1,261
“ “ teacher.....	10.99
“ “ population.....	2,876

A Novel for the Peace Society.—The Peace Society will do well to translate at once Bertha von Suttner's story, “Die Waffen Nieder” (Lay Down Your Arms), a story of a life which was published last year at Dresden. It is declared by many German critics to be the most comprehensive and exhaustive anti-war novel that has ever appeared. There is some account given of it in the *International Journal of Ethics*, by a writer who believes that “Die Waffen Nieder” will be the “Uncle Tom's Cabin” of the war system.

“During the debate on the budget in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of April, 1890, the Minister of Finance, Herr von Dunajewski, felt impelled to say: ‘It is not a professional politician, it is a German lady, Bertha von Suttner, who in a recent work of fiction has drawn such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I pray you to devote a few hours to that book. If any one, after having done so, still retains a passion for war, I can only sincerely pity him.’”

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FRENCH LITERATURE OF TO-DAY.

SOME little time ago M. Jules Huret, a journalist, conceived the ingenious idea of interviewing the chief French writers for their views on the literary movement of to-day. The questions he put to them may be thus summarized:

1. Has realistic literature had its day? If so, why? What will take, or what has taken, the place of realism, and will the change be a lasting one?

2. What are the points of difference and of resemblance in the realistic and the psychological schools?

3. Do the faults of realism proceed from its doctrines rather than from the men who have incarnated it?

4. Do you think that the evolution of to-day will end in an abstract literature, approaching to our classical literature?

5. What are the relations which exist between the psychologists and the symbolists? Are the psychologists the lateral agents of the same evolution, or are the two evolutions independent or even contradictory?

These questions were addressed to M. Edouard Rod, who, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* of January, has attempted a reply to them.

In his contribution to the discussion M. Rod gives an interesting account of the French realists, and draws a parallel between them and the psychologists or idealists. The realists and the idealists of to-day, he says, though they are at the two opposite poles of literature, are the children of the same country and the same epoch; their opposite theories and their rival works were born in a short space of time, and have developed in one part of the globe, namely, Paris, while under similar circumstances they have recruited their readers from the same circles. Both schools have much the same general ideas. The realists have more brutality and the idealists more reticence, but both are unbelievers, agnostics, more or less attached to the great negative systems of the nineteenth century.

The æsthetic theories of the new school of symbolists are also very vague, notwithstanding their numerous prefaces and manifestoes. The influence which has dominated them is English poetry, especially the poetry of Shelley, Poe, Rossetti, Browning, and Swinburne. Since 1885 three critics—James Darmesteter, Emile Hennequy, and Gabriel Sarrazin—have been making known the names and works of the English poets in the various French reviews, and as a consequence many French translations of the English poets have followed. In 1883, when the *Revue Indépendante* was started, the contributions represented a strange mixture of radical politics, realism, and symbolism. At the end of eighteen months the first two elements were eliminated to the benefit of the third; then symbolism disappeared and was replaced by naturalism, and later the *Revue* became eclectic.

Though the psychologists and the symbolists are

determined to overthrow the realists, neither school has a simple and practical conception of life, or is characterized by the universality which makes a literature great. The psychologists, with their disquieting clairvoyance, are sceptics the symbolists, with the importance they attach to questions of form, with the obscurity with which they surround themselves, with their indifference to all that belongs to art, have a still smaller reading public than the psychologists. It remains for us to see where the winnowing machine will come from—that is, if it is to come—which will separate the chaff from the grain, and give to letters horizons which are really new: vast fields where great ideas may have their birth and ripen into great works.

A DISCOURSE ON BOYS.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN is quite as graceful and as discriminating as ever in his little essay, "De Juventute," which appears in the *Cosmopolitan* for February. The boy is a quantity interesting in the proportion that he is unknown, and it requires not nearly so much experience as has fallen to the lot of the dignified President of the Johns Hopkins University to find that there are few factors less definable than the genus *puer*.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BOYS.

President Gilman notices the recent studies of boys' life such as "A Boy's Town" of Mr. Howells, Pierre Loti's work in the same direction from the Frenchman's point of view, Dr. Stanley Hall's "Story of a Sand Pile," and especially the uniquely interesting paper on "Rudimentary Society Among Boys," a Johns Hopkins University monograph by Mr. John Johnson, of Baltimore. This last chronicles in picturesque detail the complete evolution of a propertyed society among the boys of the McDonough Farm School, near Baltimore. If less known than the other works referred to, it is by far the most original contribution to the subject.

We might respectfully suggest that the list of recent works of research in the regions of boy-life might well include Thomas Bailey Aldrich's inimitable "Story of a Bad Boy" and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," even though they are in the much-to-be-suspected domain of fiction.

"Perhaps we are coming," says President Gilman, "to the time when the comparative biography of boys will take its place beside the comparative history of nations and the comparative geography of lands. We shall not only be able to distinguish how boys differ from men and how their ways differ from those of girls, but we may learn how boys differ from boys at different periods, in different families, with different talents, and with different hopes and expectations."

The fact that boys do differ essentially and require a certain specialization of training in individual cases, Mr. Gilman emphasizes, while at the same time he pleads against any bar and cell exclusion from the others of their kind.

"Neither precocity nor dulness is any certain index of the future of a boy. Only a wise man can tell the difference between the priggishness of conceit and the display of unusual talent, and it takes a superlatively wise man to devise right methods for exciting temperaments that are dull, or on the other hand to guide a genius."

"Give the boys plenty of open air, and when they cannot have this encourage within doors exercise in handicraft, the use of tools, knowledge of the book of sports, not to the exclusion of other studies, but as collateral security that the mind and the body shall be simultaneously developed."

President Gilman condemns heartily precocious devotion to books and consequent introspection, casuistry, etc., etc. John Locke advised that when a boy was dull he should be sent out in the air and given something to do that will interest him; President Gilman wisely adds that when a boy is too "bright" he should be likewise diverted into a return to boyhood.

THE FUTURE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Three particular points of the curriculum of the preparatory school might with advantage, President Gilman thinks, be strengthened, viz., the study of the sciences, as far as possible, from direct application of the boy's innate curiosity to nature; secondly, modern languages are more easily assimilated and last longer when an early beginning is made; and, thirdly, "an acquaintance with the Bible should also be required of every school-boy. College professors have lately been showing how ignorant the youth of America are of the history, the geography, the biography, and the literature of the sacred books. I do not refer to its religious lessons, but I speak of the Bible as the basis of our social fabric, as the embodiment of the most instructive human experiences, as a collection of poems, histories, precepts, laws, and examples priceless in importance to the human race."

A Methodist Estimate of Loyola.—The London *Quarterly Review* reviews Mr. Ross' "Life of the Founder of the Jesuits," and sums up his own opinion of Ignatius Loyola in the following passage:

"That Loyola was a remarkable man is evident enough; but he can scarcely be classed as a great man. His energy was immense, his force of character admirable; but he was essentially wanting in all the higher qualities of soul. His devotions were narrowed into slavish routine and sensuous forms, and the great work of his life was to found a society, the chief principle of which was that of abject obedience to the behests of a fallible superior. Even so, Loyola's character and gifts, though they enabled him to found, would not have been adequate to the full moulding and development of the wonderful 'Society of Jesus.' His associates and successors, from Lainez onward, have often, in many points of forecast, subtlety, statesmanship, and organizing power, shown themselves men of greater gifts and genius than Loyola."

WHY "HODGE" COMES TO TOWN.

M^R. ARTHUR GAYE, in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February, thus sums up his opinion of the causes which tend to depopulate the rural districts of England.

"Many cheerful customs have fallen through owing to the lack of interest and support; on the other hand, sometimes the lack of patronage—that is, the lack of people—may in a measure be due to the dullness induced by the extinction of the customs. Up to a certain point it is, of course, advantageous that the population of agricultural parishes should be kept within due bounds. The country offers to the poor but very few opportunities of employment save on the land. A village will be able to support half a dozen small tradesmen, but seldom more. The bulk of the male inhabitants must be occupied in the fields. The improved, or at least expanded, teaching of the last twenty years has opened many rustic minds to facts which would otherwise have been very gradually assimilated. It has become tolerably well known that life in the town is on the whole a better paid and infinitely more exhilarating experience than in the woods, the meadows, or the corn-fields. The hours of work are shorter, the food is more varied and perhaps better, holidays are not uncommon, wages are higher. There is not the same exposure to weather, and in case of illness there are facilities in the shape of hospital comforts which are conspicuous only by their absence in a remote hamlet.

"Again, there is comparative independence, and at the same time the means are abundant of gratifying man's naturally social and sociable tendencies. To plough or hoe all day without exchanging a look or a word with a fellow-creature is excellent for purposes of contemplation, but it is dull. In the town there is a constant motion, an endless stream of human life going, passing, returning. There are a thousand petty incidents, each more or less interesting, for one that happens on the farm. Moreover, there are definite amusements for play-hours. It is perhaps fortunate that in the country so little leisure is possible to the workingman. He would not know what to do with himself in his enforced idleness. None of the old recognized country pastimes have survived, or none in which he can comfortably bear a hand. His very children do not get their cricket and football as do their cousins in the suburb. His existence is utterly devoid of speculation. There are possibilities in every town, but none in the country, where the peasant's highest hopes are restricted to regular employment all the year round. Obviously he cannot save money; and unless he be young enough to emigrate, he must live and die an eminently useful man, but wholly innocent of change or entertainment."

Such, then, are some of the reasons which seem to account for the desertion of the fields. They may be stated succinctly as want of work and abhorrence of dullness.

THE BIG SHOPS OF TO-DAY.

Why They Have Come and Why They Will Stay.

M^R. GEORGES MICHEL, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 1, goes at some length into the question of the small retail dealers *versus* the Stores and Whiteleys in England, or the Louvre and the Bon Marché in France, or the Macys and Wanamakers of the United States. He shows that the latter are the result of the natural and necessary development of commerce, and that the economy resulting from the producer being brought a stage nearer to the consumer cannot but be beneficial in the long run to the public in general, though the change may not be accomplished without loss in some quarters.

WHY THEY CAME.

A co-operative store, having greater resources at its command than any of the individuals composing it, can give wholesale orders direct to the manufacturer for amounts so large as to insure a considerable reduction in price, by which the customer is allowed to benefit. Another advantage to the customer is that of finding articles of various kinds ready to hand in the same shop, instead of incurring the fatigue and loss of time involved in going from one tradesman's establishment to another.

With the extension of communications, increased facilities of transport, the extensive modifications introduced into industry, the creation of new wants, we have thus seen the rise and progress of those *magasins* (the word has scarcely an equivalent in English, though we possess the thing) whose beginnings were the most modest, but which, impelled by pressing circumstances, have added numerous specialties to those which formed their starting-point, and collected together, under the designation of *nouveautés*, a large variety of the articles serving for human clothing and habitation.

WHAT WILL SUCCEED THEM.

"But though this new form of commerce has not yet attained its complete development, it is on the point of being superseded by the co-operative consumers' association. Modern society has an insuperable tendency to seek well-being and comparative luxury, not so much through an increase in profits (which are necessarily limited) as by a constant reduction in the prices of the necessities of life. For the last fifty years, still more during the last twenty, wages and salaries have risen in considerable proportions. Just now it seems likely that they will remain at their present level, unless they diminish. The great competition among operatives and tradesmen, the extension of public education in all its degrees to all classes, the levelling which has taken place in the prices of natural products, as well as of manufactured articles of a higher order—all these causes will have the effect of maintaining the present state of things, with a tendency rather to a fall than a rise. The

new classes everywhere springing up understand that they can only ameliorate their condition by reducing the cost of living. Now, this essential condition can only be fulfilled by the concentration of credit, the centralization of capital, and the division of general expenses among a colossal number of consumers. This question, which has been partially solved by large trading establishments, will be finally set at rest by co-operation. We are as yet only at the beginning of this movement; but the first attempts made in France—and still more in England and the United States—do not permit us to be doubtful of ultimate success. We can already affirm that the co-operative consumers' association is the stage we shall reach to-morrow, and that it will become an established fact with the rising generation. But we must not anticipate the future.

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT CHEAPENED.

"Returning to the *grands magasins*, the principal cause of their success is the fact that their founders have understood the necessity of offering to a new democracy, whose needs and habits were being modified, the means of satisfying in the cheapest possible way a taste for elegance and comfort unknown to previous generations. They did not originate this tendency—they have only profited by it, and in this they have only followed the course taken by industry on a large scale. Ever since the invention of railways and electricity manufacturers have been devoting all their energies to securing their raw material at first hand. This point conceded, the first reform consisted in suppressing the multitude of brokers and middlemen who interposed between the producer and the consumer and let the public benefit to a certain extent by the economy involved in this suppression. That this is so—that the public as well as the dealers have benefited—is shown by the fact that all goods sold by them have been considerably reduced in price, while the price of goods which have not come under this action has remained stationary.

THEIR EFFECT ON PRICES.

"Twenty-five years ago a pair of kid gloves of good quality cost six francs, and to-day a pair of the same quality can be had for four francs, while at the same time a series of inferior qualities has come into the market at prices ranging as low as 1 fr. 50c., 1 fr. 25c. and even 1 fr. The same is the case with all specialties whatever. On the contrary, goods which have not come within the range of the *grands magasins* have not changed in price. Are not the prices of meat, bread, wine, firewood, oil, as high or higher than twenty-five years ago?

"The available forces of intelligence and capital were scarcely half utilized. Under the new theory effort, wisely graduated so as to economize human strength, is carried to its maximum. Thanks to methodical concentration and an improved organization, results have been doubled without doubling

the number of instruments, because nothing is left to chance, and the machine is always working. . . .

"How has this result been attained? By the division of labor and the specialization of intelligence.

"Has this development taken place without disturbing individual interests and inflicting injury? From some points of view it is to be regretted that our great commercial concentrations condemn thousands of individuals—some of whom might have set up in business on their own account—to perpetual wage labor."

THE ASSISTANTS AND THE SMALL SHOPKEEPERS.

But, M. Michel contends, the employee of one of the *grands magasins* is better off in many respects than the retail dealer's shopman, or even the shopkeeper himself. He is better paid, better lodged and fed; he cannot be dismissed without notice.

With regard to the objection that under the small retail system every man might in time hope to have a business of his own, three things are pointed out. 1. It is only a minority of shop assistants who can ever hope to do so. 2. The men who have lost the savings of a lifetime through setting up in business on their own account are perhaps quite as numerous as those who have prospered; and of those who do not actually fail, many find the struggle a hard one and their means actually less than when they occupied a subordinate position. 3. It is by no means impossible for an employee of one of the large establishments to become independent, though it is the fashion to speak as if it were. In fact, some of the newer ones now flourishing at Paris were founded by *commis* trained in the service of the older houses.

THE NEW SOUTH.

IN *Belford's* for February there is a symposium on "The New South." This has some especial timeliness in its reference to the late period of financial depression, which, superficially viewed, seemed to have checked the gigantic strides of Southern industrial progress.

All three of the gentlemen who write in *Belford's* heartily agree that beyond the speculative bubble which burst in 1890 there is a sure ground for a continuance of prosperity; that, so far from being exhausted, the resources of the South as a field for Northern capital are yet in their infancy, and will become larger and stronger with every new year.

A Decade of Progress.

"A Decade of Southern Progress" is the first chapter, by Joshua W. Caldwell. While deprecating the late "boom" and boomers' methods in general, Mr. Caldwell asserts that, during the period of which he writes, the South has made a greater advance in wealth and civilization than any other section of America.

"In the first place, I call attention to the fact that the white population of the South increased by

two and one-third millions between 1880 and 1890. Of these, approximately one million six hundred thousand were born in the South."

As for business, the statistics of banking show that its Southern capital in 1880 was \$92,575,000, while in 1890 it had gone to \$171,000,670.

The total capital invested in manufactures has leaped during this decade from \$179,966,230 to \$551,483,900, and the number of laborers from 215,415 to 537,086.

The value of the cotton-seed industry had changed from next to nothing in 1880 to \$27,310,836 ten years later.

These are a few of the more striking of the figures which Mr. Caldwell brings to bear

"It is confidently asserted," he concludes, "that in actual resources she is richer than any other section, and that these resources are better related and located than elsewhere; and when, to these considerations, we add the tremendous advantages of climate, it is demonstrated that continual industrial progress in the South is natural and necessary and cannot be prevented."

Possibilities of the South.

Wm. A. McClean discusses "The Future Possibilities of the South." In addition to her tremendous resources that go without saying, he calls attention to the following directions in which new industries may be created or weak ones may grow strong:

"Stock-breeding in the blue-grass region of Kentucky will beyond doubt hold and add to its well-established prestige. The especial adaptability of a large portion of Florida to the cultivation of tropical fruits is one easily judged of by the success of the last two decades. In the waters surrounding the same State a wealth of fish is to be found, and the time is not far distant when the inhabitants of this peninsula will seek to garner more of this wealth than the meagre return at present. Then there are the magnificent herding-grounds of Texas, with their great cattle ranches. Their past successes are but indices of future greater ones."

Its Industrial Future.

A paper by Mr. John A. Conwell on "The Industrial Future of the South" completes the symposium. Mr. Conwell sums up as follows:

"Considering the ability of the New South to manufacture her timber, her ores, and her cotton into finished goods, and to ship them from factories on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, without rehandling, to Pittsburg, New Orleans, St. Paul, or Fort Buford; that she can, with some additional improvement in the Warrior, Tombigbee, and Alabama rivers, ship her products to the Gulf coast, where it will require but a toss to place them in Central and South America and Cuba; that a network of competitive railways is being thrown over her from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande; that she possesses a soil equal to that in the North and a climate superior; that she can raise fine stock on

her pastures of Bermuda grass and stock of a lower grade on her prairies and savannas; that she can get her orchard and garden products into a generous market earlier and in a better condition than rival communities; that she has a class of dusky laborers in every bosky dell who flourish on corn-bread and bacon and who seldom strike—considering all these advantages, where upon earth is there a country more favored of the gods than the New South, or one whose industrial future is more bright?"

AN INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY.

UNDER this heading Erastus Wiman writes in *Belford's* of Goldwin Smith. The writer speaks confessedly as the personal friend and appreciative admirer of his subject, and describes Mr. Smith's high plane of good influence on this side of the Atlantic in strong but well considered sentences.

THE "TERTIUM QUID" OF CANADIAN POLITICS.

"If the healing of the great schism of the Anglo-Saxon race were of all things the most desirable to do, no event could have been more contributory to it than the presence, on this continent, in Canada of so great an advocate of better relations as is found in Goldwin Smith." Mr. Smith is reviewed in the most complimentary vein as a scholar, as a gentleman, and as the *tertium quid* of Canadian politics. As to Canada and the United States, Mr. Wiman says, on his own account "No one closely familiar with the conditions that prevail, both in the United States and in Canada, will just now advocate a political union." He emphasizes, Professor Smith's view expressed in "Canada and the Canadian Question," that the problem of union at present is one of natural geography and not of political geography.

A POWER IN THREE COUNTRIES.

Returning to his subject, Mr. Wiman concludes with the opinion that Goldwin Smith, more than any other figure, stands in a position of authority and influence before the dubious trio of England, the United States and Canada. "In the United States, among thinking men, equally his personality represents the idea of a better relation between the English-speaking people of this continent. In Canada his influence upon the thought and intellect of his fellow-colonists exceeds that of any other man in the direction of a closer intimacy with the people on this side of the border. In Great Britain, whose future-position in the world is vitally concerned in the possible loss of thirty per cent. of her empire, which Canada comprises, the professor speaks to an audience that always listens, whether they agree or not with what he has to say. Thus, in the three great countries concerned in the question at issue, this intellectual giant, this wise philosopher, this learned scholar and most graceful writer, plays a part peculiarly his own."

ARE JEWS BECOMING CHRISTIANS?

MR. C. G. MONTEFIORE, in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, discusses the probable effect of the biblical criticism on the Jewish religion. He points out that the modern criticism of the Scriptures makes havoc of the orthodox Jewish position, even more than it does of the orthodox Christian position. Take, for instance, the new views that have gained acceptance by the critics as to the non-Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch:

"Now the Eighth Article of the Jewish creed expressly asserts, 'I believe with perfect faith that the whole law, now in our possession, is the same that was given to Moses, our teacher.' The contradiction is obvious and insuperable. Either criticism or creed must be abandoned."

The effect which this will have upon Judaism suggests to Mr. Montefiore that not exactly a fusion, but an approximation between reformed Judaism and liberal Christianity might take place. He says:

"For us Jews the most important written record of that story is the collection of writings commonly known as the Old Testament. But there are other records of great importance for the true telling of the story besides the Old Testament, inasmuch as these contain in a more or less perfect form the words and thoughts of great men who have contributed to the actual fulness of the central ideas as they are to-day conceived among us, as without whose genius the ideas would have been less relatively complete or articulate than now they are. Such writings we must also learn to revere. We must learn to recognize inspiration in them as well as in the Old Testament. And we shall assess and honor them thus highly in proportion to their essential greatness, together with their influence upon the upward religious development of mankind."

"If, again, it should be asked, Does the Old Testament fully and plainly teach all these essential doctrines which constitute the specific essence of the Judaism of to-day, and does it teach them with equal purity? the answer must indubitably be 'No.' But the fundamentals are in it, and every other book compared with it contains only accretion and development. This implies that the difference in our own favor between the ethical and religious content of the Old Testament and the ethical and religious content of Judaism to-day is at least partly to be found in other books outside the Hebrew canon. The Judaism which is to be fully reconciled to criticism must be more theistic than the Judaism which contradicted or ignored it. Some Jews even there are whose true place in the religious development of Judaism is still denied or misunderstood. St. Paul, for example, is one. He first taught the absolute equality of all races from the religious point of view. He was the first Jew to reject on religious grounds the religious privileges and prerogatives which had hitherto been claimed by Jewish teachers for their own race. But when that great idea was absorbed by Judaism it was itself

purified and developed. For though Paul abolished the test of race, he substituted for it the wider but yet not wholly satisfactory test of a semi-intellectual adherence to a particular religious doctrine. The condition of the unbeliever is left doubtful. Modern Judaism, in accepting Paul's overthrow of race-prerogative, has enormously improved his doctrine by substituting a universal human equality before God, based not upon religious faith, but upon moral character.

"Even such rough notes as these appear to establish the thesis that there can exist a phase of Judaism as capable of accepting and assimilating the results of criticism as the freest Unitarian Christianity. For the teaching of no one age and the teaching of no one man constitute the Jewish religion. Because Judaism changes it abides."

REASONS AGAINST OPENING THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAY.

OUR DAY for February presents the following reasons—abstracted from a recent sermon by Prof. Herrick Johnson—against opening the World's Fair on Sunday:

First. Opening the gates on Sunday would be contrary to our World's Fair precedents.

Second. It would be against the best usages and traditions of our national life.

Third. It would be against the conscience of 10,000,000 of church members.

Fourth. It would be a national humiliation to take our American Sabbath—peculiarly one of our own institutions, imbedded in our national history, marking our individuality as a people for four hundred years, recognized by a long succession of jurists and statesmen as of inestimable value to us—and put it in the back yard, while we set up under the aegis of the Government and in the eye of the world that mongrel thing called the European Sunday.

Fifth. Sunday opening would be a fearful menace to social order. Excursion trains would run 100,000 strangers into the city every Saturday night, and the Exposition Sundays would prove the devil's harvest time, since they would furnish the opportunity for the worst classes of our neighboring cities to crowd in here to ply their craft. "The 100,000 strangers in the city every day in the week" would have this vast addition on Sunday, and every lover of law and order must tremble as he thinks of the possible consequences.

Sixth. Sunday opening would set a national precedent, justifying the thrusting into Sunday every kind of entertainment and every sort of traffic to hawk its wares. If the Government can run a Sunday entertainment, why not anybody else? If the Government can open a place of Sunday business for pecuniary profit, why not any manufacturer?

Seventh. Sunday opening would be taking the down grade for labor, while Europe is just now starting on the up grade. I cite in proof the action

of the World's Congress on Sunday Labor, held at the Paris Exposition—a congress in which the religious side of the question was not discussed—and the wide efforts made since to bring about the cessation of all Sunday toil.

Eighth. It would be forcing Sabbath labor on all employees of the Fair and of the railroads.

Ninth. Sunday opening would be another link in the chain to bind labor over to toil 365 days in the year.

Tenth. Sunday opening would be selling the Lord's day for a few pieces of silver.

CARDINAL MANNING.

THERE are four admirable articles in the *Contemporary Review* for February under the title of "Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning." The longest is by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, who for many years has been on the most intimate terms of personal friendship with the Cardinal. The others are by those who are not of his flock—Mr. Benjamin Waugh, Mr. Bunting, and Mrs. Amos.

His Dealings with Non-conformists.

The three latter papers will, perhaps, be read with the most interest by those who have never understood how it was that the Cardinal got on so well with English Non-conformists. Mr. Bunting describes a remarkable interview in his relations with Non-conformists which took place in his house with Dr. Fairbairn and Dr. Paton. Mr. Bunting says: "The Cardinal more than frankly admitted to saving grace Christians outside the Roman Catholic Church, basing his views on the doctrine of extraordinary grace, the result of the grace of the Church, and shining out beyond her pale. The whole conversation was strenuous. Drs. Fairbairn and Paton, both coming, as they explained, of the blood of the Covenanters, were firm, though fraternal, themselves holding High Church doctrines, though of a different order. I remember especially one passage. The Cardinal was asked to define the specific Roman Catholic theory of the Church, and, settling himself to the task, spoke for two or three minutes. At the close of his sentences we all three, with one voice, accepted his definition absolutely. This may show either the underlying similarity of Christian creeds or the difficulties of definition, but it was very striking. There was no difference as to the ideas of the Church and Catholicity, only as to the realities which correspond to them."

The interview was closed by the Cardinal grasping Dr. Fairbairn by the hand and assuring him with the greatest warmth how glad he was, in spite of what he must consider as imperfections, to be able to recognize him as a brother in Christ.

As a Man, Comrade, and Counsellor.

Mr. Benjamin Waugh writes with much emotion concerning the greatest of the patrons of the Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "His life," he says, "from the first time I met him, has ever been to me like some beautiful sacred song. His princedom in his church, his long, black, crimson-edged cassock, his crimson tiara, his cross of gold, his intellect and learning, his history, were all lost in a sweetness and sanctity which I had never met before save in humanity's holiest, most perfect childhood. His sacred seriousness, his spontaneous delight, his absorption in what I had to say, his intense righteousness, the evident aims with which he lived, the human warmth and color which illuminated every feature of his wonderful face, possessed me with liberty and joy in his presence. I had but one thought in coming away from him—the splendor of a true man. He was the man who is man's instinctive choice."

Like all those who have ever worked with him, Mr. Waugh found the Cardinal the best of all comrades and counsellors. "When urging patience in those days the Cardinal said in his own persuasive way: 'Child-life and home-life have not been thought about in England. We have to make them thought about. The age is busy and superficial. Such work will take time. Nothing that a nation needs deeply does it suddenly espouse.' At another moment of disappointment he said to the same worker: 'There is room for only one true fear in a man—that fear is that he may be wrong. When that has been banished there is no room for any other.' When he observed in the paper that either I or the society had had a snub he was sure to send a little note, 'Come and see me.' On one occasion he said, referring to a case which had recently been dismissed by the Westminster magistrate: 'Nothing is more to be dreaded in a work like this than that we should allow the weakness of human agencies to divert our attention from the righteousness of our mission.'"

On another occasion he said a child's needless tear is a blood-blot upon this earth.

"On one occasion," says Mr. Waugh, "when I had respectfully put my position to him, he said: 'Well, you are making me your confessor, and I give you absolution, for you need it; you are not following Christ as much as you think you are. Follow Him enough and you will find that out.'"

"His influence was like that gracious influence of a noble woman which all men feel without becoming women, or even adopting their costume."

Mr. Waugh also records the following saying of his, which naturally reverts to the mind by the side of his grave: "On one occasion, when urged to go and winter in the South of France and follow the good example of Mr. Spurgeon, he said: 'When my Father opens His door and wants Henry Edward Manning within, shall the child not be waiting on the step?'"

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's article is more gossip and is full of suggestive anecdotes. He says that Cardi-

nal Manning learned Italian when he was a student at Balliol College during the time he shaved himself in the morning. One time, when talking with two of his priests, each was asked "what he would be were he not a priest. 'A doctor,' said one, still dreaming of the set service of man. 'A temperance advocate,' said another, with becoming solemnity. 'And I,' said the Cardinal, 'Radical member for Marylebone'—just then politically the rowdiest of metropolitan areas."

The Cardinal said of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, when they were discussing the iniquities of the theatre, that "his only fault was one which cures itself—his youth." When Henry George went to see him, the Cardinal said that his love of our Lord led him to love men, while Henry George replied that his love of men led him to love our Lord.

"Though he had been an athlete at Harrow he did not like his clergy to care for sports. 'I do not like a priest to run after a piece of leather,' he said, with a characteristic summariness of thought and speech, when he heard of a clerical football player. Yet he took a five-bar gate when he went to Ushaw College in the sixties."

He allowed the sherry which he renounced himself to be put on the table at the early open dinner at the Archbishop's House, but any guest who used the wine felt as if he were drinking it on the sly, fearing to meet the eye of his host when he touched the hated liquor.

Here is an anecdote of the Cardinal and the Prince:

"Whatever the Cardinal's tact, it never hid the truth at any rate from the tactful. Generally he went straight to the mark. 'I have been doing something you would not approve this afternoon, voting for the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,' said the Prince of Wales to him one evening. 'I know you have, sir,' said the Cardinal, not apologetically. 'You disapprove that very much?' asked the Prince in appeasing tones. 'I do, sir,' was the straight reply."

Mr. Meynell dwells rightly upon his wonderful freedom from bigotry. "In most questions his liberality was beyond expectation. He was never afraid of being compromised in the cause of charity. About Padre Curci, when he had been expelled by the Jesuits and was even out of Papal favor, he once unboomed himself to me. 'I have put my purse at his disposal in his necessities,' he said, 'and I tell you this, that you may tell it when I am gone'—a phrase which he not infrequently used, and which I have regarded as an obligation in cases where, otherwise, my pen would run through passages. 'They would burn him in Rome,' he added, smiling, 'if they could; and they would burn me too.' He had a great desire that his flock should love what he called 'the music of the English Bible,' and he published at his own cost St. John's Gospel in a form which made it available for the pocket. There was no medal or scapular which he regarded as an equipment more heavenly."

Mrs. Amos' Tribute.

Mrs. Amos, whose stalwart Protestantism is very conspicuous in every page of her reminiscences, recalls how he treated her as a good old uncle might treat a niece whose ways were not his, but were interesting and entertaining to him and merited his respect also. When he died Mrs. Amos felt temporarily to have parted from one of her dearest friends, but only as friends part to live in different countries. It is such childlike souls as his that make the family life of heaven and earth as one and undivided.

The Cardinal as an Anglican.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for February Mr. Reginald Wilberforce begins his article on Cardinal Manning with the following sentence: "By the death of Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Coelian Hill and Archbishop of Westminster, the Romish Church loses her most brilliant and distinguished Englishman, London society its most picturesque figure, the workmen of England one of their doughtiest champions, and the temperance cause one of its staunchest disciples and one of its foremost advocates."

The article is confined to the Anglican phase of Dr. Manning's career. Here, for instance, is an account of Manning as rector of Lavington:

"As rector he was beloved in the parish. One of his old parishioners still rejoices in the fact that for some years she led the singing in Lavington church, 'savouring his poor voice and giving it a rest, dear man.' To the children he was invariably kind, constantly giving them small money presents. It is told of him that when he saw a child with bad boots on he used to say, 'Now, my child, I will give you one new boot if your mother can afford to buy you the other;' then he went to the village shop and paid for one boot for the child. During the years that I remember Manning at Lavington he rarely unbent; always kindly, he seemed too studious or abstracted to join in any of our boyish amusements.

"Of his flock at Lavington only one followed him to Rome, and that one after many years, for he dissuaded his parishioners from following his example. To one who could not endure the thought of separation from the rector who had taught her so much, and who wished to follow him, he said, 'Though you have followed my example in most things since I have been here, do not follow me now.'

"A document dated October 20, 1850, sums up his progress to Rome. Its substance is as follows: When first he came to Lavington his creed was limited to a belief in Baptismal Regeneration; he had no definite views on the Eucharist or any idea of the Church. In 1834 Bishop Wilberforce sent him to Hooker to learn the doctrine of the Real Presence. In 1835 he had cause to see that succession was essential to the divine authority of the Church. In 1838 he believed that the only and

divine Rule of Faith was Universal Tradition. On this point the divergence between himself and Bishop Wilberforce began, and Manning says, 'We have both been consistent in our after-career.' In 1841 he had learned that unity was a first law of the Church, and that the position of the Church of England was tenuous only as an extreme and anomalous case, full of difficulty and fatal if it could be shown to be at variance with universal tradition in faith or discipline. Here, again, the brothers-in-law differed. They discussed the question at length, and again Manning bears witness, 'We have since been consistent.'

"Therefore the laws of succession, tradition, and unity convinced him, first, that Protestantism was a heresy and a schism; secondly, that the Church of England was alone tenable as a portion of the Universal Church, and bound by its traditions of faith and discipline, from which it became to him further manifest that, as the Universal Church is guided and kept in the faith by the Holy Spirit, it was impossible that any contradictions of faith should exist in it. If, therefore, Greece, Rome, and England be the three portions of the one visible Church, they may be in popular opposition, and even verbal contradiction, but they must be in substantial agreement. Here again the brothers-in-law differed, and again Manning says, 'We have been consistent since.' He resolved never to speak a word or do an act to keep open the breach between the Churches. He had never assumed a position or tone of hostility toward the Church of Rome; he admitted that his teaching had been and was nearer to the Roman Church than to the Church of England. It seemed to him that as he had steadfastly pressed on in the convictions of 1836, 1838, and 1841 he had found himself more and more removed from the living Church of England. He felt that he could as easily doubt the Holy Trinity as that the Church was One, Visible, and Infallible. In the Church of England he saw a Protestant and a Catholic element, between them an unintelligible and false-hearted compromise. The Protestant element he believed to be the disease of the Church, the Catholic its life and substance."

The Cardinal as Jail Preacher.

In the *Month* for February the Rev. John Morris, the Jesuit, who served as Diocesan Secretary both to Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Wiseman, tells a story on the authority of Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish Fenian who heard Cardinal Manning preach to the prisoners at Millbank: "While at Millbank he said the favorite topic for sermons to the prisoners was the Prodigal Son. They were all weary to death of the Prodigal Son and hated his very name. One day a stranger came to preach in the jail chapel. They knew by his violet cassock that he was some one out of the ordinary. As usual he began about the Prodigal Son, and the convicts settled themselves down to sulky inattention. But in a very few minutes they were all listening eagerly, and

after a few minutes more the tears began to steal down the rough cheeks of several. Before the sermon was over hardened ruffians were sobbing, so touching was the simple description of the home of the prodigal, the picture of his old father and heart-broken mother, of the innocent joys of his childhood, and of its contrast with his after degradation and self-reproach. That sermon left a deep mark on the remembrance of all who heard it, and Boyle O'Reilly said that apart from all his love for Cardinal Manning for his devotion to the cause of his country, the remembrance of that sermon had endeared him to him for all the rest of his life."

Father Morris dwells on the Cardinal's love of a good blazing fire and on the simplicity and austerity of his habits: "His dinner was simplicity itself, and practically he had but one meal a day. That spare, emaciated frame needed singularly little nourishment. Canon Johnson told me that, when the Cardinal met the leaders of the Dockyard strike in the school-room at Poplar, he came back in the evening at nine o'clock, having touched nothing since his frugal dinner at one, and he felt so little exhaustion that he could then and there, over his head and butter, tell his secretary all that had passed."

The Secret of His Power.

Two of the principal articles in the *Catholic World* for February are in eulogy of Cardinal Manning.

The first is by John G. Kenyon, who finds the secret of the late Cardinal's power in his "intense love of the Holy Church, a desire for its liberty and exaltation; a warm love of Ireland and her people, and a love of the poor, especially the poor children of his own flock." His chief aim was to provide sufficient schools and means of Christian education for the poor in his diocese.

His Claims to Greatness.

In the second paper, Mr. Orby Shipley rests Cardinal Manning's claims to greatness on the three-fold basis:

"1. That he possessed within himself a nobility of character, enriched with a variety of lofty gifts and graces, which made him noteworthy among his contemporaries; together with a singular power of adapting himself to circumstances, and of rising superior to all accidental hindrances which stood in the way of fulfilling his high destiny.

"2. That he made his mark upon, and rose to eminence in, not only the religion (if it so can be truly called) in which he was born and lived, without reproach, till middle life; but also—and this is still more worthy of observation—the faith and polity to which in middle life he humbly submitted himself to the day of his death, with the completest devotion of body, soul, and spirit.

"3. That, by the divine help mainly, and in a secondary degree only by the combined or independent efforts of others, he raised the sacred com-

munion that he ably ruled for so many years to a position which, as a legally subordinate creed, it had never before occupied in England; and that he raised it—once cruelly persecuted and still subjected to certain political disabilities—from dependence to a position of equality among the contending Protestant sects, from actual powerlessness to one that commands if not obedience, at the least deference to its interests, wishes, and will."

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

DR. STUCKENBERG, in the European department of the *Homiletic Review* for January, has a very interesting paper upon the Catholic revival, in which he discusses what it means and how it was brought about. He says that there is no doubt as to the fact that the revival is extensive and has produced a great effect upon the Catholic Church, but that the growth of Catholicism has been political and social rather than numerical. Its influence outside its own borders is chiefly spent in promoting Romanizing tendencies in Protestant Churches. Dr. Stuckenberg gives the first place to the use which has been made of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and that of Papal infallibility. These dogmas put the priests upon their mettle, and they became the rallying-point which inflamed the zeal of believers. The emphasis placed upon distinctly Papal doctrine determined the nature of the revival which is Romanism intensified, and, carried to the extreme, Romanism has almost wholly devoured Catholicism. The Jesuits have got a controlling hand over the Church, and Jesuitism is now the dominant factor. The revival has been hierarchical and clerical. A wonderful activity has been shown in the department of literature, and the power and magnitude of Catholic literature in Germany is such that a special study is required to appreciate it.

"The revival has affected all departments of the Church, so that its whole life has been intensified. The laity have been inflamed with zeal. Numerous and enthusiastic Catholic conventions have been held in the interest of the Church. The problems of the day are carefully studied, and remarkable wisdom has been revealed in the attempts at their solution. With all its inflexible elements, that Church also has a marvellous adaptability to the demands of the age. Especially has great energy been displayed in meeting the crisis produced by socialism. But the zeal of the laity has largely been inspired by artificial means and by ultramontane tactics.

"The Catholic Church has by means of the revival made great gains in political and social power. Its compact unity, its resoluteness, and the persistency of its demands have had a powerful effect on governments. Even in Protestant Germany the Catholic Centre is the strongest party in parliament. Protestant divisions are everywhere confronted with Catholic unity. Even infidel Liberals respect the power of the Catholic Church, while they treat dis-

tracted Protestantism with contempt. In point of influence the Catholic Church has within the last decade gained vastly, and in political and social power it is immeasurably superior to what it was while the Pope still held the temporal sovereignty in Rome."

But notwithstanding all this, while the hierarchy has increased, the number of believers has diminished. In all Catholic lands, says Dr. Stuckenberg, Catholicism is losing its hold; in Germany and Austria the *status quo* remains unaltered, in England the increase of Catholics does not keep pace with the growth of the population, while in the United States the increase of Protestantism is nearly double that of Roman Catholicism.

THE NEXT POPE.

THREE questions now prominent in ecclesiastical circles—where will the next conclave be held? of what nationality will be the Pope there chosen? and will the next Pope continue to reside in Rome?—are clearly and pointedly answered by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly in the last issue of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*.

THE CONCLAVE WILL BE HELD IN ROME.

As to the next conclave Mgr. O'Reilly says: "There is not the faintest likelihood, save in the sole event of a general European war, that it can or will be held outside of Rome. On the contrary, every probability, every consideration of political wisdom, point to the moral certainty that the conclave will take place in the Eternal City, protected from all violence and pressure by the Italian Government. The Law of Guarantees, passed by the Italian Parliament to secure to the Popes freedom in the discharge of their office while continuing to reside in Rome, also promises to protect the Sacred College while performing its functions as an electoral body." Of this government protection to the papal election while choosing a new Pope, Mgr. O'Reilly feels perfectly assured, notwithstanding the recent anti-papal demonstrations throughout the cities of Italy.

HE WILL BE AN ITALIAN.

The same considerations which compel Mgr. O'Reilly to believe that the next conclave will be held in Rome lead him to conclude that the next Pope, like the present one, will be a native of Italy. "Save only in the case mentioned above, when, during a European war, the conclave would assemble outside of Italy, could the electors have any motive to choose a Pope not an Italian as a compliment to the country affording them hospitality. But on weighing the reasons which must influence the votes of the Sacred College, reasons of general and permanent ecclesiastical policy, not of passing and local expediency, one is forced to come back to the belief that the rule governing papal elections will prevail, and none but an Italian Pope shall fill the seat left vacant by the thirteenth Leo."

THE NEXT POPE WILL LIVE IN ROME.

It is evident to Mgr. O'Reilly that the next Pope will also reside in Rome.

"The whole of Christendom—indeed, the whole civilized world—is deeply, vitally interested in maintaining the Pontiffs in possession of their episcopal city, in the undisturbed and uninterrupted government of the Church from this its natural, its providentially appointed centre.

"The safety, the preservation of the records of the Holy See in all the complexity we have rapidly described is a matter of household, of personal concern to the Catholics of every nation, nay, to non-Catholics themselves, who know what historical treasures would be imperilled or destroyed, especially in the present temper of the Italian revolutionists, by the forced exile of the Pope and the College of Cardinals. We say nothing of the art treasures gathered during so many centuries by the diligent liberality of the Roman court.

"But the loss to science and to art which would be certain in the fierce excitement now prevailing in Italy to follow the flight of the Holy Father and his court could not be compared to the immense moral mischief consequent upon the disturbance caused in the government of the Church."

THE PAPACY AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

By M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

IN his second article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses the question of state intervention in labor problems, and upholds the Pope in, on the whole—declaring against it. In a certain sense, he admits, all men are "interventionists;" no one would dispute that "the State ought to protect the rights of each, and to the State belongs the repression of abuses." It is not so much in the principle as in the application that the difference lies. Where do the duties of the State begin and end? is the question on which people disagree.

THE STATE—WHAT IS THE STATE?

At first sight it might seem as if Leo XIII. were inconsistent in his adverse attitude toward State intervention. Church tradition, and more especially the Pope's favorite theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelic Doctor" (who expressly says, "The king should act in the kingdom, as the soul in the body or God in the world"), seem distinctly in favor of the theory of "the State as Providence." But, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out, the State which Thomas Aquinas had in view was very different from the State which confronts us now. His typical ruler was St. Louis. Who is ours? "By what name shall we designate the contemporary State if instead of an abstract idea—a mere figment of the reason—we try to look upon it as a concrete object, a living reality? If we would, as is fitting, personify it by means of the men who direct it, those who make it speak or act, the State

of to-day is not called St. Louis, or Philip II., or Louis XIV., or Ferdinand II.; the name of the State was yesterday Bismarck, Gladstone, Tiazza, Crispi, Frère-Orban, Ferry. What will be its name to-morrow or ten years hence? No one knows: Rome is as ignorant on that point as Paris."

SOCIALISM. PAGAN, NOT CHRISTIAN.

The modern notion of the "State as Providence," M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, is not a Christian one at all. It has a decidedly Pagan flavor; it puts Government in the place of God and revives the apotheosis of the Caesars. The modern State, so far from being an ally of the Church, is decidedly hostile to it; and it would be—putting it on the lowest ground—the height of imprudence in the latter to apply the dicta of mediæval theologians to a state of things they never contemplated.

"And even though the modern State were more equitable and more enlightened than it is—though it were, in reality, anything but an irresponsible collectivity exercising power through fickle and passionate delegates—even though it were to get rid of its sectarian spirit and its tyrannical proceedings, we should still feel doubtful of its competence and capacity for regulating the factory and the workshop. The State is a heavy machine, with slow and cumbrous wheels, uselessly complicated, which, to execute the smallest operation, requires a considerable expenditure of fuel and labor: there is none which yields smaller results with a greater waste of force; consequently, the more State action is extended the greater the risk of impoverishing the country. Instead of hastening the development of natural wealth, the interference of the State is calculated to retard it by hindering the action of the free factors of wealth and labor."

THE POPE AS CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that where labor must be regulated it should be by the action of corporations and trades-unions rather than by that of the State, and he would leave all possible liberty to those bodies and to private enterprise of any sort.

We are apt, he thinks, to undervalue the work accomplished by the latter. In a fine passage he exalts the Pope as the champion of liberty—so much vilified and threatened now from all sorts of unexpected quarters—solving the social problem by means of free associations, as solving it by means of liberty, for, as he reminds us, we must not confound liberty with individualism.

"I do not," he goes on to say, "recognize the right of any one to force this confession on us as a doctrine. For my own part I do not accept it. Liberty is not synonymous with individualism; and it is a wrong to the former to treat the terms as equivalent. Though the most essential of all liberties, that of the individual is not the only one. This fact is too often lost sight of both by the opponents and advocates of State intervention. Freedom of association under all its forms is a

necessary part of liberty. Without this no liberty can be but incomplete and partial."

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

M. Leroy-Beaulien concludes thus: "We are thus brought back at every point to the same conclusion: there is nothing really efficacious, nothing solid and durable for our democratic societies, outside the Gospel, outside the spirit of Christianity and Christian brotherhood. The State is powerless to insure us social progress and social peace. Whether legislation be national or international, the law and legal compulsion too often run the risk of poisoning the wound they would heal. Our industrial democracies want something more than government rules and regulations. When shall we learn to get rid of our modern superstitions? The law is like the cabalistic signs of the sorcerer or the magic formulas of the Shaman—it has no creative virtue in itself. The law by itself is a dead thing—there is no salvation in it. The State and the law have nothing to say to men's souls. We shall see when examining the remedies preferred by the Catholic reformers and Leo XIII. that what matters most is not so much material forms and rules of administration as man himself and the soul of man."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A LABOR PLATFORM.

By Tom Mann and Ben Tillett.

TOM MANN and Ben Tillett, in the *New Review*, write an article on "The Labor Platform," which explains with commendable frankness what they hope to accomplish in Great Britain.

MR. MANN'S EXPECTATIONS.

Says Mr. Mann. "What we may expect to find accomplished in the immediate future, with or without legislation, is the abolition of systematic overtime, the fixing of a forty-eight-hour maximum working week, the abolition of the half-time system for children under thirteen years of age, the withdrawal of wives from mills and workshops, and some kind of communal responsibility recognized, making provision for those who are dislodged from their ordinary occupations by changes of fashion, of seasons, or methods of manufacture.

"We want and must have a Ministry of Labor as a Department of State, part of whose duty it shall be to exercise a controlling force in the matter of adjusting the difficulties brought about by intermittent employment; such department, of course, receiving all possible assistance from the trade societies. The dovetailing of interests between town and country could be considerably accelerated if we had a State Department always obtaining statistics and using them to the advantage of the working community, which may yet come to be synonymous with the welfare of the country at large. Politically, workmen are not likely to be long connected with either of the two parties; complete independence is absolutely requisite for success. It is a case of hold both at arm's-length, beg from neither, but quickly and effectively, through the

agency of the labor organizations, bring pressure to bear wherever it is most wanted. We demand that the slums be cleared out, that healthy dwellings be constructed at reasonable rents, that town life be made tolerable, even comfortable, and we demand that poverty be banished."

MR. TILLET'S AIMS.

Mr. Ben Tillett summarizes the principal points to which attention to the new labor movement must be directed as follows:

1. Abolition of all poverty by a scientific appreciation of natural and economic laws; assuming each human being's real worth to consist of capacity to consume as well as to produce. If the wages of ten thousand are no more than adequate to maintain in comfort one thousand, it necessarily follows that trade is impoverished in an ever-narrowing circle.

2. Criminality, ignorance, the fruit of imbruted environments, lack of means for educating desires in an upward direction; economic inequality considered the mother of such evils.

3. The appalling high rate of mortality caused by insufficient food and clothing, bad sanitary conditions—in factory and home—life-long hours of labor, intermittent employment, no proper inspection of workshops, factories, dwelling accommodation.

4. The necessity of gaining experience in administration of both imperial and local affairs. A conviction that once the institutions of the country were in the hands of the people—in principle and reality—privileges would be abolished and equitable conditions obtain.

WANTED, A NEW DICTIONARY.

Mr. Tillett makes a very sensible suggestion, and lays stress upon the need for infusing some notions of political life into the scholars of schools, but his most novel suggestion is that of a new dictionary.

"I am hoping to see the citizens of the near future better qualified to appreciate the theory of government, and am hoping to see the time come when our children in the fifth and sixth standards will be taught the basis of government, when for the use of our schools there will be provided a dictionary of every public office, from the head of royalty to the meanest clerk in poor-law relief. Were the children to have defined to them the meaning, purpose, function of every office in the State, such knowledge would be certain to appeal to a large number who would take a more intelligent interest in every bearing of civil life."

It would appear from Mr. Thomas L. Greene's statistics in the *Engineering Magazine* for February that railroad-building in the United States is on the decline. The new mileage of the country for 1891 is given as 4,000, which is 1,700 less than the number of miles constructed in 1890. Moreover, a great part of the new mileage of 1891 represents such work as was under way previous to the beginning of the year.

THE CITY OF THE KAISER.

MR. WILLIAM HORACE HOTCHKISS contributes to *Munsey's Magazine* for February a very delightful article on Berlin and the well-fed Berliners and their inscrutable iron Kaiser.

A DISTINCTLY MODERN CITY.

Though old in years—a half dozen centuries—Berlin is young and modern in its rapid growth and its prosperity, its beautiful asphalt pavements and its magnificent elevated train service.

"Even its old quarter has been lately bisected with a modern street, while in the heart of the old town stands that imposing pile the new Rathaus or City Hall. The city of the Spree woke up one morning about twenty years ago to find itself an emperor's residence. Bismarck increased the fever by heaping the French milliards beside the imperial crown, and Berlin became delirious. Then followed a boom such as our paper cities in the West might envy. Values were enormously inflated, wealth increased as if by magic, tens of thousands flocked to the German El Dorado, and all went well until the bubble burst; then Berlin woke up one other day to find itself bankrupt. Since 1873 the city has recovered and grown steadily in wealth and population. It now numbers 1,600,000, exclusive of suburbs, growing at the rate of 35 per cent. a decade, and already boasts its millionaires as glibly as do New York and Chicago."

PLEASURES AND PAINS OF BUREAUCRACY.

Inhabitants of our large cities will read with envy that the Berlin tramcars may carry only as many passengers as there are seats.

"Thus saith the Berlin police. This inquisitorial institution says much similar stuff even to the sojourner in Berlin. The American never knows when he will sleep at home or in the double-locked sanctum of these guardians of the peace. An innocent peanut shell, carelessly tossed on the sidewalk, may provoke a fine, while the poor Yankee who boards a moving train should expect a month at hard labor in a German prison. But for all that he soon becomes to respect the Berlin police. It, too, is ubiquitous, well informed, and astonishingly polite.

BISMARCK, MOLTKE FORGOTTEN IN GOOD BEER.

"Bismarck visited Berlin in the spring of 1891, and but few friends bade him welcome. He is an exile now. The very Berliners who once greeted him with the sturdy *Hoch!* now try to forget him; for, say they, *der Kaiser ist der Kaiser*. Early in 1891 Moltke was one of the sights of Berlin. What sojourner does not remember that tall, wrinkled old man, rattling about in a hired carriage, the picture of concentrated thought and contented democracy? He, too, is now gone, and the Kaiser has telegraphed: 'I have lost an army.' That night there was not an officer at Kroll's. But the German is buoyant. Life is a pleasant journey with plenty of beer and

good cheer at every station. The Berliner is contented and happy."

DER KAISER.

The streets of the Teutonic capital, its architecture, its great *Thiergarten*, its theatres, above all its beer gardens, are dwelt on by Mr. Hotchkiss with charming and picturesque description. But when all is said there yet remains—the Kaiser.

"One day this stern young man will dash by in a carriage attended by a single adjutant saluting perfunctorily and apparently much bored. Another, he will saunter forth on horseback, in the white uniform of the Garde du Corps, and then he looks every inch an emperor. You will meet him wandering with a single attendant through the less trodden paths of the *Thiergarten*, or you may ogle him to your heart's content at the opera; no one is easier to see or harder to understand. The Berliner gave that up long ago. Wilhelm II. is simply 'der Kaiser.' His personality completely overhadows all else in Berlin. A paternal government his has been called; indeed, this youngster in affairs is the father of his country in quite all senses save ours. The little princes are his *kinder*; so are the veterans who fought at Königgratz and Sedan.

"The Berliner is a sensible burgher. Is he rich? He owes it to the Hohenzollern. Is his property secure? The Hohenzollern protects it. Is his city great? That, too, is the Hohenzollern's doing. Fortunately, he appreciates the obligation. Berlin is nothing, if not 'The City of the Kaiser.'"

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

A Character Study.

THERE is a character study of the late Duke of Clarence in the *New Review* for February which is not signed. It is apparently written by some one who was personally acquainted with the prince.

The late Duke was emphatically his mother's son. The fact cannot fail to have impressed itself upon any one who was ever brought into personal contact with him and with the Princess of Wales. Such, for instance, were the gentle amiability of demeanor, the modesty, almost akin to a retiring bashfulness, the slight involuntary action of the head while conversing, the turn of phrase and expression in which his thoughts found readiest utterance. Along with these were mingled a cheerful geniality and good nature and a kindly consideration and forethought for the feelings of others that extended itself sometimes to an almost extraordinary minuteness of detail, which he no less manifestly inherited from the Prince of Wales.

Of the personal characteristics that are mentioned, the first is the extraordinary faculty of remembering names and faces. No matter how many years had passed, he could always recall the persons named and the circumstances under which he had met them. He had also a tenacious memory, which enabled him to thread his way with ease through the most intricate genealogical tables. The most

patent influence in his life was the warmth of love he bore toward his mother and sisters and the constant companionship of his brother George.

There has probably never been a home in England where the parental and filial relationship was more unrestrained, or where the enjoyment of mutual affection between parent and child was so absolutely without a flaw. The mother was ever with them, playing with or reading to them, encouraging their studies, taking a wise personal superintendence over everything that could in any way whatever affect the healthful development of her sons and daughters; and the fearless, open-hearted converse that grew up between the mother and her eldest son from childhood nothing afterward ever came to spoil. After spending three years cruising around the world as a midshipman, he went to Cambridge.

Although to no one would it have appeared more absurd than to himself if anybody had supposed him to be clever or intellectual according to the standard that naturally prevails at Cambridge, yet at any rate he possessed the faculty of recognizing ability in others; and of those whom he chose for his intimate and personal friends, nearly all have since become, or are becoming, more or less distinguished in their several walks in life; four or five have become Fellows of Trinity and two or three are already in Parliament. He must have spent six or seven hours a day in study, besides the time given to his private reading. He passed one long vacation at Heidelberg with Professor Ihne, and kept up his German reading after his return to Cambridge with a German tutor. French he had been familiar with from his earliest years, having also spent latterly some time in Switzerland with a French tutor. He spoke it easily and well. He was orderly, and methodical in his appointments. He attended college chapel quietly twice on Sundays and once or twice during the week. He generally dined in hall, and here he sat at the Fellows' table.

Certainly no one could accuse him of affectation or giving himself airs. The most that could ever be said in his favor was that he appeared occasionally somewhat absent in mind, or replied to a question as if he had not heard the last remark made to him by his neighbor. Generally, on Thursday, he would have a few guests, rarely exceeding six or eight, to dine with him in his own rooms in college. To these little parties, besides his more intimate personal friends, came, in twos or threes at a time, many of the senior members of the University; and in the evening afterward there would often be a couple of rubbers of whist.

Polo and hockey were the two games he appeared to like best. He sometimes hunted, but an under-graduate cannot do so except under difficulties. He was fond of open-air exercise, and constantly might be met riding either across the open fields in late autumn, or at other times on the broad turf that borders the roads in the neighborhood of Cambridge, with one or two of his undergraduate friends, to

whom often he would give a mount on his own horses. His love of music was inherited, he nearly always attended the weekly concerts of chamber music in the small room at the town hall. His human sympathies with the poor and suffering were evinced by the warm interest he took in them.

There was in him a total absence of ill-will to any man, of all ill temper, or arrogance, or self-conceit. He was ever willing to defer to the counsels of those who were older or wiser than himself, ever ready to do promptly and gracefully that which he saw or was shown to be fitting. In judging of that fitness he was scrupulous in his desire to avoid wounding the feelings of others; he was ever intent, if possible, to give them pleasure. His honesty of purpose was at all times transparent; in word and deed he was ever sincere. His simple ideal was to do quietly and without fuss the plain duty of the moment and to leave the rest to God.

APROPOS OF PARNELL.

M. AUGUSTIN FILON contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15 an "essay in political psychology," entitled "Parnell: His Friends and His Enemies." This article necessarily contains much that is not new to English readers, but the following remark is striking:

"His mother nowadays tells the reporters that Charles at an early age showed great capabilities; but one cannot altogether accept the testimony of this poor woman, whose recollections have been confused by years and misfortune. Young Parnell was no more than an average school-boy and student. This fact is certain and should be insisted on. It proves what wrong we do to children when we set the highest value on those talents which are diseases—imagination, memory, the nervous refinement of artistic sensibility. Charles Parnell had read nothing; his head, very clear and sound, was empty as regards literature. His only taste was for exact science, especially for applied mechanics. Art was nothing to him save as a reproduction of objects. 'Rather imitate,' he would say, 'a teapot or a sauceman than copy, after thousands of others, the copy of a copy of Raphael.'"

AN excellent ghost story appears in the *Juridical Review* for January. It is a story of a trial for murder which took place in 1854, the point of which is that it would never have come for trial but for the appearance of the ghost of the dead man, who accused the two men who were suspected of the murder, and stated where its body was and the remains of its clothes. The two men whom the ghost accused were brought up for trial, but were acquitted, as the only evidence against them was the evidence of the ghost, which the jury did not regard as sufficient to hang them upon. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the man was murdered, and that his remains were brought to light by the apparition.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THREE Leading Articles have been selected from the February *North American Review*: "How to Attack the Tariff," by Congressman Springer; "Lotteries and Gambling," by Mr. Anthony Comstock; and "Tammany Hall and the Democracy," by Mr. Richard Croker.

REMEDIES FOR RENDERING NATIONAL BANKS MORE SECURE.

Hon. Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, suggests various remedies whereby national banks may be made safer, chief among which are that the law should forbid the purchase by national banks of shares of any incorporated company as an investment, and should require the prompt sale of all shares taken to secure doubtful debts; that greater care in selecting officers should be exercised by the boards of directors; and that the affairs of banks should be more thoroughly and systematically audited.

TWO AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS.

Mr. W. Clark Russell ranks Richard H. Dana and Herman Melville among the greatest men of letters that America has produced. They were the first to represent in literature the life of the commercial sailor of Great Britain and the United States. "They were the first to lift the hatch and show the world what passes in a ship's fore-castle: how men live down in that gloomy cave, how and what they eat, and where they sleep; what pleasures they take, what their sorrows and wrongs are."

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

Sir Edwin Arnold contributes a paper on "The Duty and Destiny of England in India." He holds it to be the clear duty of the English Government "to legislate and administer for India's good regardless of selfish considerations, and only careful not to lose step with the slow progress of the Asiatic mind by adopting the restless pace of Western reform."

England's destiny also seems to Mr. Arnold to be plain. Her strength is adequate by land and sea to hold the country against any challenge, and her subjects are contented, safe, tranquil, and prosperous. "Nothing on the horizon as yet even begins to proclaim that the task of England is accomplished toward India and her countless peoples; and therefore nothing at present so much as even threatens the manifest destiny of England to pass insensibly and happily from the position of the mistress and protectress of the peninsula to that of its first friend, its sister, and its ally, in some far-off day, when the time is come for India to manage her own happy destinies."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge discovers, through an investigation of the causes of accidents to railroad employees, that 37 per cent. of the deaths and 45 per cent. of the injuries result from the coupling of cars and the braking of freight trains, and recommends as a way of reducing the losses of life and limb from these two sources the passage of an act by Congress requiring the adoption of uniform safety couplers by the railroads throughout the country, and of brakes which may be worked automatically from the engine.

Mr. H. G. Prout, following Mr. Lodge, reviews the various railroad accidents of the year 1891, and shows that twenty-two of the thirty-six characteristic ones

which he cites might have been prevented had employees obeyed orders, and that nineteen of the accidents would probably have been saved by block signals and interlocked switches and signals. Mr. Prout regards it as poor economy for railroads having a large traffic to operate without a complete and perfect block system, and urges its adoption at once by all such roads now without it.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE OLYMPIAN RELIGION.

The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone begins in this number a series of articles on "The Olympian Religion," by which is meant the religion of the Greeks of the Troic period, as it has been portrayed in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In treating of its sources and authorship he says: "Homer is the only primitive author who has treated the subject of religion systematically, and has presented it to us, first as an organic whole, and next as an organic whole that still carried upon it, in his day, the notes of its derivation from yet earlier sources."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for February furnishes an unusually good supply of Leading Articles. The two on the choice of presidential electors, by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and Hon. E. J. Phelps; the two on the Nicaragua Canal, by Hon. Warner Miller and Captain Merry; "Our Lake Commerce and Ways to the Sea," by Senator Davis, of Minnesota; "A Year's Literary Production," by Mr. Hamilton W. Mable; and Mr. Horace White's paper on the "Suppression of Lotteries by Taxation" are reviewed at length in the department immediately preceding.

A GREAT DOMAIN BY IRRIGATION.

Governor Irwin, of Arizona, estimates that of the 130,000,000 acres of arid land in the United States which might be rendered productive by irrigation, only about 3,500,000 acres are now farmed under the canals and ditches. The assertion is made that this vast arid region "can produce almost everything that is raised in the Northern, Eastern, and Southern States of the Union, and can, in addition, in its Southern portion produce at a fair and remunerative profit all of the products of the semi-tropic zone."

Agriculture under irrigation would seem to present to the farmer advantages not enjoyed where rain is plentiful. "He is safe against too little as well as against too much water; he controls the conditions of ploughing and seeding and is absolutely sure of a permanent supply of the elements necessary for plant food; he can cultivate a greater variety of products, and the water put upon the land carries with it the silt deposit needed for fertilization of the soil; almost absolute certainty of a full crop each year is assured, and harvest-time gives full immunity from loss by reason of rain."

Governor Irwin believes that private persons rather than the State or the national Government should construct and own the lakes for the storage of water.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

Hon. John Jay Knox opens his discussion of "National-Bank Notes" with the statement that "the circulation we had in this country from 1863 until a late period was the best paper currency ever issued in this country, and probably, taking everything into consideration, the best form of circulating notes likely to be issued for a great

and prosperous country like this." This currency, it will be remembered, was composed of about one-half of government notes and one-half of national bank notes. It was upon this belief that his plan for a permanent national bank circulation, presented recently to Congress, was based; which was to the effect that national banks organized in this country should be allowed to issue notes upon 75 per cent. of their capital, half of which circulation should be secured by gold or silver coin or bullion, and the other half by a safety fund.

This plan differs from all others which have been previously offered in the respect that "it is a practical combination of our present system of absolute security with that of the safety fund." As it is now, the amount which is used in payment of insolvent notes is taken from the fund which properly belongs to the depositors of the bank. Under his proposed plan the safety fund would be drawn upon for this purpose.

OUR INADEQUATE MILITARY SYSTEM.

Col. Charles W. Larned, of the West Point Military Academy, points out numerous defects in our military training. The tone of the army and its personnel he regards as unexceptionable: it is our general military system which is defective. "Its defects are structural. From the military bureau through to the line, the organization is for the most part cumbrous, obsolete, and inadequate—without vitality and lacking in coherence and unity of control. It is not an organic whole under a central military direction, but a group of isolated and semi-independent parts. The traditions of the army post and detached service, weighted by the heavy bureaucratic mechanism of the army, tend to repress and neutralize professional activity in the line. Appointments to position in these staff corps which are non-scientific are not according to any system that guarantees the recognition of merit."

Reconstruction of our military system should proceed along the following lines: "First of all, the whole energy of the War Department should be behind a movement looking to professional activity beyond the line of routine. Its influence, encouragement, and support are absolutely necessary to promote and keep alive practical training and individual development. Its bureaus should be the source of publication and issue of military information of all kinds; it should encourage ambition by making the attainment of many positions competitive; it should require at all army commands a rigorous professional activity in theory and practice; and finally, it should devise a system of reward for conspicuous merit which would supply the absence of a large military establishment and the stimulus of contact and warlike surroundings."

THE ARENA.

MR. B. O. FLOWER'S essay on "Hypnotism in Its Relation to Psychical Research," James Realf's paper, "The Last American Monarch," and Mr. Robert S. Taylor's remarks on the choice of presidential electors are more copiously quoted from in another department.

HERBERT SPENCER.

The opening paper of the *Arena* is a short biographical sketch of Herbert Spencer, by his private secretary, Mr. William Henry Hudson. We note that the philosopher was backward in his studies, only beginning to read at the age of seven—"an age when Mill was already acquainted with Latin and Greek." He evinced a positive dislike to books, and was especially incapable of and averse to learning by rote. This biographer makes obstinacy his leading mental characteristic as a boy. But

these unpromising tendencies were at an early age compensated for by his gift of careful observation and his positive love of original and co-ordinated thinking. From his infancy the argument from authority had no dominion over him.

Mr. Spencer, after a short trial of his father's occupation of teaching, became a civil engineer, and worked on railroad construction until, in 1846, when he was twenty-six years old, he found himself out of employment. Two years later he became sub-editor of the *Economist*, and it was in 1852 that his first important work, "Social Statics," appeared. He is still at work upon his "Synthetic Philosophy," begun thirty years ago.

The figure of the grand old thinker of seventy-two, looking fearfully into the uncertain future for the completion of this, his *Magnus Opus* 7, is a pathetic one.

The frontispiece of the *Arena* is a very striking portrait of Mr. Spencer.

A SUB-TREASURY AND CHEAP MONEY.

The *Arena* has "taken up" the Farmers' Alliance. It is to publish a series of papers setting forth the views of that organization. The first is concerning the "Sub-Treasury Plan," and emanates from C. C. Post, a prominent exponent of Alliance principles. The burden of Mr. Post's discourse is that the Government lends money—i.e., notes—to the bankers at curiously low figures, which in turn the bankers lend to the farmers at still more curiously high figures. Since the farmers are a more needy and deserving class than the bankers, why, thinks Mr. Post, should not the Government lend the money to the farmers at the curiously low figures, without the mediation of the bankers—the security to be cotton, corn, wheat, and other non-perishable farm products, and also real estate?

That there is not sufficient money in the pockets of the people is a fact which Mr. Post does not deem it worth while to support. How much money should there be? The answer is entirely worthy to be quoted:

"When money is so plenty that the farmer or planter who has need of \$50 or \$100 can obtain it for thirty or sixty days of a neighbor, as easily as he can borrow that neighbor's wagon to haul a load of grain to town, then there will be plenty of money in the country, and no before."

The sub-treasury advocates believe that no extensive machinery would need to be instituted by the Government for conducting these loans on farm products. They contend that storehouses would be built by private parties, and that the further expenses of issuing notes would not be more than at present suffices to supply the banks; and they suggest that the Government charge the farmers the same one per cent. to defray that expense.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* is literary and historical; it contains two articles dealing with present-day questions: "The Water Supply of London" and "The Teaching University for London." There are two articles upon poets: one upon Hafiz, the Persian, written by some one who knows his subject and can wield a pen. That on Horace is a pleasantly-written paper. It may not be true that he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, but a man who writes on Horace should have a like touch; and that this quarterly reviewer has. The first article is an historical one upon Oxford before the Reformation; there is another, also historical, which deals with bookselling in England. The inexhaustible "Memoirs of Baron de Marbois," the value of which Mr. Shaw Lefevre first discovered, afford material for an interesting paper.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for February is a very strong number. We have quoted extensively from the four articles upon Cardinal Manning in another place.

M. DE LAVELEYE'S LAST ARTICLE.

"The Foreign Policy of Italy" is the title of the first paper, which is the last one M. de Laveleye wrote. Italy, in M. de Laveleye's opinion, has taken the wrong tack by associating herself with Germany and Austria; she would have been better advised if she had pursued the policy of reserve. "Her unity once secured and confirmed, after 1870, she would have restricted herself to an attitude of complete reserve. Imitating Switzerland, or—if such a comparison be humiliating—the United States, she would have interested herself solely in her own affairs. She would have refused all active intervention in the regulation of European matters, save always to raise a perfectly disinterested voice in support of freedom, justice, and the rights of oppressed populations. She would on no account have committed herself to the perilous chimera of a balance of power in the Mediterranean, which could only lead her to antagonism with France, and consequently to the need of allies in the event of such antagonism culminating in conflict."

SIR HENRY PARKES ON THE LABOR PARTY.

There is a very curious paper by Sir Henry Parkes, ex-premier of New South Wales, the first part of which was written five months before the last; his account of the Labor party when it came into existence and his account of the same party when it had thrown him out of office are very remarkable. There seems to be very little doubt, from Sir Henry Parkes' statement, that the election of Labor members to the Parliament of New South Wales was about the worst blow that has been dealt at labor in that province. When Sir Henry Parkes has finished his narrative, he sums up in the following fashion: "Thus the cause of protection was won in the first struggle by a narrow majority; and thus the Labor party of New South Wales was shattered to pieces."

"As members of Parliament, I have no desire to convey the impression that the Labor members are the worst. Far worse are they who have designedly sat among them, poisoned their minds, and employed every adroit endeavor to turn the Labor vote to their own sinister account. The bulk of the Labor members are well-meaning, respectable men. The result so far only proves that no man can learn to make laws any more than he can learn to make shoes without some sort of preparation."

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PERSIA.

Sheikh Djemal el Din has an article full of sonorous rhetoric and of no little pathetic force on the reign of terror in Persia. Things in that country seem to be pretty bad. The Sheikh says: "Three hundred of my companions now languish in dungeons, from which they are pulled at intervals to be bastinadoed—their feet beaten into a jelly (these are refined students, men of brain and heart, and some are nobles and ex-ministers, and the best blood of Persia)—others have their ears cut off, their eyes taken out, their noses slit, their joints wrenched, and so they linger and so they die. As I write news comes to me: My dearest and oldest friend has had his head cut off without accusation, without trial, or defence of any kind. So I am entitled to speak of all this at first hand. The African slave trade, the worst atrocities of the past, pale before what is at this moment going on in Persia under the very shadow of the English and Russian legations."

These things being so, he cries aloud: "I, as the mouth-

piece of the Persian people, lift up my voice on high and demand a word from England, a word from a free, powerful people, on behalf of a beleaguered and enslaved, but noble, active-minded, and capable people. This is all we want at present, but that word must come soon, ere more victims are immolated in prison, more hearts broken, more resources squandered, more thousands banished; change, change, any change would be for the better. That is what Persia demands. The word will ont which has been smouldering in a million ruined homes, but now roars like the roaring of the sea full of ominous thunder and of irresistible rush; its echo has at last reached England: 'Change the Government or dethrone the Shah!'"

MORE REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Sir Gavan Duffy gives us the second instalment of his conversations and correspondence with Thomas Carlyle, which is entirely devoted to the conversations which took place during his visit to Ireland. There is a good deal about their visits to Irish workhouses, and Carlyle's opinions on many things. "I inquired if he saw much of Thackeray. No, he said, not latterly. Thackeray was much enraged with him because, after he had made a book of travels for the P. & O. Company, who had invited him to go on a voyage to Africa in one of their steamers, he (Carlyle) had compared the transaction to the practice of a blind fiddler going to and fro on a penny ferry-boat in Scotland and playing tunes to the passengers for halfpence."

Dickens he held to be a good little fellow, whose theory of life was entirely wrong and whose chief faculty was that of a comic actor.

Speaking of Carlyle's methods of work, Sir Gavan Duffy says that Mr. Carlyle "had found the little wooden pegs which washerwomen employ to fasten clothes to a line highly convenient for keeping together bits of notes and agenda on the same special point. It was his habit to paste on a screen in his workroom engraved portraits, when no better could be had, of the people he was then writing about. It kept the image of the man steadily in view, and one must have a clear image of him in the mind before it was in the least possible to make him be seen by the reader."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review* for February there is an article advocating the partition of China, which is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Walter Lloyd's article on Bibliolatry is devoted to the castigation of the signatories of the manifesto in favor of the literal interpretation of the Scriptures published in the London Times. There is an interesting article upon Girolamo Savonarola, which gives details of the burning of "vanities" in the public place in Florence.

"The burning must indeed have been an impressive sight—the pile of rich dresses, books, pictures, statues, sixty feet in height and two hundred and forty in circumference at the base, the chanting of a whole people turning from the sensuous world of the Renaissance to the Church in its purest form." There is an appreciative study by Miss Janet Newton Robinson upon Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist. Mr. R. Seymour Long reviews Lord Rosebery's "Pitt," declaring that it is worthy to be placed by the side of Professor Freeman's "William the Conqueror" and Mr. Morley's "Walpole." Mr. Joseph J. Davies asks the question, "Is Compulsory Education a Failure?" and says that he inclines to the belief that it is. One child out of four in England is allowed to grow up in almost total ignorance. The evil is so serious

that it must command the attention of Parliament at once. With a national code, abundant and well-equipped teachers, and a sympathetic Education Department, there is no reason why there should be irregularity of attendance.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE best article in the *Fortnightly Review* for February is by Prof. W. Crookes, entitled "Some Possibilities of Electricity," which is enough to take away one's breath. The writer maintains that there is no reason to doubt that, in a short time, we shall be able to telegraph without wires in any direction. As we have to telegraph without wires, so we shall have electric light without connecting the lamp to any current. Professor Crookes gives a clear run to his fancy, and thinks that we may, by electrical action, ront the parasitical insects and fungi which in some seasons rob us of no less than the tenth of our crops. At present there is 706,800 horsepower of the sun's rays wasted on every acre of land. If it could be yoked by electricity, what could not be done? Electricians, he thinks, should aim at nothing less than the control of the weather, and always make it wet at night-time and sunshiny all the day: and when it has to rain, rain a downpour, never a drizzle. Incidentally, he would abolish London fogs and sterilize all diseased germs in the water supply.

THE ROAD FROM MASHONALAND.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent describes how he came down from Mashonaland, from Umtali to Beira, in a two-wheeled cart drawn by asses, which made eighteen to twenty miles a day. Fully \$10,000 worth of wagons are lying on the *velde* rusting to pieces. Three lions penetrated their camp overnight and killed three donkeys. Of all places in the world Beira is the most horrible: yet, in spite of fever, heat, and sand, it is an excellent harbor, the only harbor for the proposed railway to the interior. It will be two years before the line is completed. When it is finished, then people can go from Mashonaland, but not before.

A TYPICAL AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. Francis Adams writes an article on some Australian men of mark, finishing up with a somewhat average sketch of the man who is the presiding influence of the average influential newspaper. "Of all the types I have taken he is far away the most typical—the tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, with his secularized religion and his commercialized democracy. That is the 'civilized Australian.' If England can strike a bargain with him, imperial federation may, despite everything, yet become a fact; but there will never be the chance of such another 'confidence trick' as she played over the Naval Defence Bill."

MME. BODICHON.

Miss Betham-Edwards contributes a reminiscence of Mme. Bodichon: "The foundress of Girton College, the originator of the movement which led to the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, the replanter of vast tracts of Algeria by means of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, has won for herself an incontestable place in contemporary history. As an educationalist, social reformer, and philanthropist, she is hardly likely to be forgotten by future biographers."

PIERRE LOTI.

Edward Deille thus sums up the merits and demerits of his favorite novelist: "A great writer M. Loti is not; an admirable writer he certainly is. His merits, of course, are not without their corresponding defects. Too often

the tremulous refinement of his sensibilities degenerates into a species of hysteria; the delicate tenderness of his emotion becomes sometimes lachrymose, the troubled ardor of his passion verges dangerously upon disease. Adroit and cunning craftsman though M. Pierre Loti be, yet his genius has its source in the regions of soul rather than of mere art. Clearly the gift of universal sympathy, that divine gift alone constituting the true poet, is Pierre Loti's. For him all nature, inanimate as well as human, lives, and feels, and suffers."

IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. T. W. Russell sets forth the Protestant view of the Irish education question. He points out that Mr. Balfour has ranged himself with the side of the denominationalists. Mr. Russell, while cordially admitting the case for University education, utterly denies that Irish Roman Catholics have any grievance in connection with the primary schools, and he believes that the concession of their claims would create a most serious grievance for Protestants in outlying districts of the south and west of Ireland. If the Government compel the Protestant children of the south and west to imitate Roman Catholic religion in their education, not all Mr. Russell's admiration for Mr. Balfour will prevent him from offering to such plans the most strenuous resistance. Should Mr. Balfour contemplate a surrender on education to Irish clericalism, he must be prepared for precisely the same action on the part of Ulster Conservatives that Liberal leaders offer to Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. On the whole he thinks that Mr. Balfour will do well to simply allocate the ground of free education, leaving the education question to compulsion alone. Just immediately preceding the coming election no nastier question could be raised.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have quoted at length from two articles in the *National Review*—Mr. Chamberlain's on "Old-Age Pensions," and Mr. Edwards' on "Society in Naples." Mr. Henry W. Wolf describes some early ancestors of Queen Victoria, who were Gaelphs, who lived in the valley of Oberammergau long before the Passion Play was started; but it is somewhat difficult to get up much interest in these remote ancestors who died 800 years ago. Mr. Andrew Lang, in an article on "Homer and the Higher Criticism," examines the theory that the *Iliad* contained, as an original nucleus, a brief epic upon the wrath of Achilles, and round this nucleus there gathered the other poems. Mr. Lang tests this theory by seeing how it fits the ninth book. Mr. Lang thinks that arbitrariness and wilfulness is the rock upon which the higher criticism is eternally splitting. Mr. St. Loe Strachey has an article under the head of "One Man, One Vote," which is readable and sensible and very much to the point. He has at least the courage of his opinions. Mr. Strachey would have Mr. Balfour say to Mr. Gladstone, "Do you want one man, one vote?" "By all means and with all my heart, provided that you follow 'one man, one vote' with 'one vote, one value.' That is to say, that you take twenty members from Ireland and three from Wales, and distribute them in London and the North of England." Ireland has twenty representatives too many and England twenty too few. He gives figures which prove his case. He is much better working his rule of three, however, than when he ventures into the region of prophecy. For instance, he says:

"No Machiavelian politician, except in moments of lunatic enthusiasm, believes that his party will secure at the next general election a majority of more than twenty

votes; but it is absolutely certain that if this happens the majority will be due to the over-representation of Ireland and Wales."

It would be much nearer the truth to say that there is not a Gladstonian at the present moment who does not calculate with the utmost confidence upon having a majority of at least fifty. There is a party article written by an anonymous Scotch Conservative, who announces that Conservatism is growing so rapidly in Scotland that they can face the coming general election with much greater hopefulness than he did that of 1885, which is not saying very much. He thinks that Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favor of Disestablishment has immensely strengthened the anti-Gladstonian element north of the Tweed. Mr. Sidney J. Low has a sensible, moderate article in defence of newspaper reviewers against their intemperate critics. Lady Violet Greville has a pleasant society paper upon "Men-Servants in England." She thinks that there is a dignity and solemnity about flunkies that the English people will never bear to dispense with.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* is somewhat dry this quarter and overdone with history. The liveliest article is the review of the admirable memoirs of General Baron de Marbot, a book which seems to be a veritable mine of wealth to reviewers. The first place in the *Review* is given to a disappointing article on the "Correspondence of Count Pozzo di Borgo," and the last article is poor and dull to an extent unusual in the *Edinburgh*.

DR. DÖLLINGER.

There is an elaborate article in praise of Dr. Döllinger reviewing his works and setting forth his titles to our admiration. The *Review* says:

"Apart from his literary fame and his many invaluable contributions to church history, the masterful personality of the man is his most distinguishing characteristic. It is Döllinger's undying merit to have stood forth—eventually single-handed and alone—against the most astounding infatuation in which any religious community in civilized times has ever indulged; to have vindicated the inviolable rights of reason and conscience against the most undisguised attack ever made upon them; to have asserted the claims of Catholicism in its most defensible form against the injurious perversions of unscrupulous and immoral factions. This is Döllinger's claim on the gratitude and remembrance of future ages.

"We have every confidence that the gratitude will be forthcoming and the renown conceded. As long as a strong virile morality is esteemed of higher worth than a flaccid and decrepit pietism, as long as duty is preferred to selfish interest, as long as genuine Christianity maintains its supremacy above its ecclesiastical corruptions and deteriorations, as long as a life of simple, earnest laboriousness for the instruction of men and the diffusion of truth and charity is regarded as the noblest of human careers, so long will Ignatius von Döllinger occupy a high place in the bed-roll of the most illustrious names of the present century."

THE FATE OF THE SOUDAN.

The writer of the article on "The Fate of the Soudan" entirely agrees with Mr. Wykle's conception of the situation:

"Great Britain at once found herself face to face with responsibilities inevitably following her own deliberate

action—responsibilities unrealized and disavowed till it was too late to retrieve disaster. The abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt was absolutely necessary; its public announcement was an act of gross impolicy.

"So soon as confidence is restored by free communications with the interior of the country, both by land and sea, the Eastern Soudan will be easily tranquilized. British capital will be available to open the basin of the Nile to trade possibilities unapproached by those which have sufficed to create the East Africa Company. Thus alone can the ruin of the Soudan be retrieved; thus only can Great Britain make some reparation for blunders which have brought discredit on her name."

MR. FROUDE'S LATEST WORK.

The article on Mr. Froude's "Catherine of Arragon" is not written by a friendly critic. The reviewer says:

"The principal point in an historical point of view which Mr. Froude has made in this volume is the near risk of a civil war which the king incurred, and the whole blame of which, as a matter of course, the author attributes to the injured queen, who would not consent to surrender her own rights in favor of an abandoned woman who was scheming to supplant her on the throne and had already succeeded in transferring to herself whatever affection or love the king had ever entertained toward her."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Sidgwick's "Elements of Politics" is reviewed by a writer who regards Professor Sidgwick's method with distrust, and laments that the first part of his volume comprises a catalogue of the most recent improvements in legislation. He also thinks that he has not laid adequate stress upon the relations of morality to law and to government. The article on the whole is more critical than appreciative, but it is not one that dwells in the mind. Much more interesting is the article on "Rodney and the Navy of the Eighteenth Century."

WELSH REVIEW.

THE liveliest articles in the *Welsh Review* for February are those contributed by the editor, who multiplies his personality and whose *aliases* seem to be innumerable. He has a ready pen and a light touch, and in the new instalment of "The Views of the Member for Treorkey," he breaks out in quite a new place, and delivers himself of a vigorous diatribe against the Russian Jews and a eulogy of the "magnificent courage" of the Czar in endeavoring to free his Russian subjects from the chains of the Hebrew. Speaking as a traveller in Southern Russia, he maintains that the Jews eat up the result of good legislation and hard work. They cut to the very core of the people, and, doing no productive work themselves, live on the nation's misery and drunkenness. Another article that is smart is that which is erroneously entitled "The Methods of New Journalism." What he describes is not new journalism, but had recent "catch-halfpennyism," which does not deserve to be called journalism either new or old. Dean Owen discourses on "The Constitution of the Welsh University." Mrs. Wynford Phillips pleads for the right of women to work and to develop themselves to the utmost of their capacity in every direction in a paper which she calls "The Problem of the Nineteenth Century." Lady Sudley's paper, "An Old Welsh Squire," gives a pleasant picture of Arthur Blayney, a bachelor Welshman who lived at the close of the last century in Montgomeryshire.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for February contains a number of good articles, several of which are mentioned elsewhere.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The first place after Lord Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence is given to Lord Bramwell's vindication of cross-examination. Lord Bramwell, of course, stands up for the Bar. The moral responsibility for the insinuating of falsehood in examination he lays upon the shoulders of the solicitors, whom, he presumes, "are very capable gentlemen who have honestly taken up their client's case, believe it right, his witnesses honest, the opposite party a rogue, and his witnesses according."

THE TRAFFIC IN SERMONS.

The Rev. B. J. Johns has a paper full of interesting detail as to the trade which has sprung up in England between the clergy on the one hand and the writers of hack sermons on the other. Nine-tenths of them are dry, dreary, dull, commonplace platitudes. Mr. Johns thinks that the preaching of the English clergy, as a whole, is not efficient; it is wearisome and therefore a failure. He attributes this to the fact that English clergymen have little training in the choice of topics and none at all in the writing of sermons; and they have, what is worse than all else, an ample supply of lithograph or manuscript sermons ready to hand upon which to draw.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Admiral Seymour has a most excellent report concerning the state of the Panama Canal, which is illustrated by a map of the section. It is enough to make the heart of a shareholder sink within him to read Admiral Seymour's paper. Lessops declared he would make a level canal from sea to sea for twenty millions sterling; he has spent fifty millions sterling, and only one-fifth of the work is done. The commissioners calculate that it will require thirty-five millions more to make a canal with locks across the Isthmus. The work which has already been done is rapidly falling to pieces, and it is impossible after reading Admiral Seymour's paper to believe that there is any human probability of that canal being cut. The river Chagres rises forty feet in a single day, and the embankment which is to keep its waters from destroying the canal has not yet been built. It rains sometimes in Panama an inch in an hour, and the average rainfall is five times as great as that of London. Vegetation springs up so rapidly that the whole of the works will soon be buried out of sight.

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. M. H. SPIELMANN, in the *New Review*, states very strongly and clearly the arguments in favor of establishing a National Gallery of British Art behind the present National Gallery, on the site occupied by St. George's Barracks and Parade. His paper is illustrated with ground-plans of the various sites that have been proposed, and if it has the same effect upon Mr. Tate as it has upon the general reader, the difficulty of finding a local habitation for the National Gallery of British Art will soon be at an end. Mrs. Lynn Linton discusses the next step in the reform of divorce laws. Her paper is simply a plea for granting divorce in cases of drunkenness, madness, and felony. She pleads that this change does not stretch out as far as a caprice as mental inhumanity, as satiety, or even as far as mutual boredom. It stretches out only as far as those causes which vitiate the essential meaning and true objects of marriage. It stretches out, she says, to the well being of the family and the consequent well-being of the State.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

HARPER'S for February, while keeping fully up to its high literary and artistic standard, presents little of serious and present importance. Elsewhere appear somewhat longer extracts from Mr. Julian Ralph's article on Chicago.

Poultney Bigelow, Alfred Parsons, and F. D. Millet has each taken unto himself a canoe and paddled from the source of the Danube to the Black Sea, 2,400 kilometres. The source is, nominally at least, near the village of Donaueschingen, "perched high in the invigorating air of the Black Forest." This picturesque proceeding is described in a bright descriptive paper by Poultney Bigelow, while Mr. Parsons and Mr. Millet have taken advantage of the numerous opportunities for pretty sketches. These enviable *cogitators*, sleeping on the bare bones of their little canoes and superior to showers from above and Danube rapids from below, have arrived at Ulm at the end of this first paper.

The "Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by his college classmate, personal friend, and benefactor Horatio Bridge, have more *raison d'être* than is usually the case with such resurrections of letters and reminiscences. This second instalment tells of Hawthorne's Brook Farm and Custom-House periods, when the "Scarlet Letter," "Blithedale," and "Twice-Told Tales" appeared. How funny it sounds to read publisher Goodrich's letter to Hawthorne, which was written, too, so late as 1836: "Your letter and the two folios of 'Universal History' were received some days ago. I like the history pretty well. I shall make it do." It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the italics are ours. Here is a little bit from one of the novelist's letters to his friend: "Mrs. Hawthorne published a little work two months ago, which still lies in sheets, but I assure you it already makes some noise in the world, both by day and night. In plain English, we have another little daughter."

The literary novelty of the number is a tragedy in blank verse by no other than Amélie Rives. The scene of "Aethelwold" is laid at the court of an Anglo-Saxon king, Edgar. His imagination is fired with tales of a peerless beauty, Eifreda, daughter of one of his earls. Determined that she shall be his queen, he sends, at the sly monk Oswald's suggestion, the proud Thane Aethelwold to woo the maiden for him, if she be so beautiful as the bruit has it. Aethelwold, as the supernaturally perspicuous Oswald had foreseen, loves Eifreda at first sight, marries her, and comes back to Edgar saying that her beauty is a myth. Whereupon Edgar's suspicions are aroused, against his will, by the insinuations of the crafty Oswald. The king announces suddenly that he will sup with Aethelwold and his bride. The Thane, apprehensive of discovery, makes Eifreda promise to appear at supper with her charms concealed in a skilful make-up. The last scene and dénouement is exceedingly well done. Aethelwold and Edgar are seated at the supper-table, the former apprehensive and wondering that his wife does not come, the king suspicious. Finally Eifreda appears, but in childish or womanish vanity, "blazing with jewels" and radiant in her supreme loveliness, instead of in the loathly disguise which would have saved her husband. Discovery and recriminations follow; Aethelwold swings Eifreda behind him and forces Edgar to fight. The king kills him, and Oswald, coming in, is stabbed by the Thane's dwarf, whereupon the curtain falls with Edgar philosophizing, but with a suggestion of one eye on Eifreda, who has swooned, in passionate remorse, on Aethelwold's body.

THE CENTURY.

THE results of Mr. C. C. Buel's personal investigation of lottery procedure, which he publishes under the title "The Degradation of a State," Mr. Edward Atkinson's paper on "The Australian Registry of Land Titles," and Francis V. Greene's article on "The New National Guard" are treated at greater length elsewhere.

Richard Wheatley's concluding chapter of his elaborate investigations concerning "The Jews in New York" deals with the social customs, family life, the schools, the charities, and the churches of the metropolitan Hebrew. The Jews' proud boast that their poor and suffering are more carefully looked after and generously relieved than the miserable of any other sect seems to be upheld in the long list of charitable institutions, with munificent endowments and regular contributions, which Mr. Wheatley puts before us.

The United Hebrew Charities is one of the noblest of these institutions. "In the year ending September 30, 1890, applications for relief to the number of 5,170, involving 19,143 persons, were received and acted upon. Relief in cash was given to 1,043, in supplies to 1,719, in transportation to 2,959, and in employment to 3,833, among whom were physicians, teachers, mechanics, electricians, architects, and business managers, as well as peddlers and artisans. The aggregate of beneficiaries was 28,096." Over \$105,000 was disbursed.

John Elliot Pillsbury writes of "Recent Discoveries Concerning the Gulf Stream."

His discoveries are not very recent nor very important, but the curious characteristics of the great ocean river make a readable paper. Mr. Pillsbury denies that the Gulf Stream has been to blame for the recent modifications in our climate.

"There is every evidence," says he, "that the Gulf Stream is governed absolutely by law in all its changes. The course through the ocean is without doubt fixed. Its fluctuations are by days, by months, by seasons, or by years, and they do not vary materially one from the other. . . . For the cause of abnormal seasons we may look to meteorology."

"The current is in its place ready to give off the heat and moisture to the air whenever the demand is made upon it, but by the erratic movements of the air this heat and moisture may be delivered at unexpected times and seasons, and thus give rise to the erroneous belief that the Gulf Stream itself has gone astray."

Among the short stories is a remarkable little tale, by the late Wokost Baletier, called "Reffey," which has for its hero a Western railroad conductor and for its heroine a lunch-counter girl. The authoress of "The Anglomaniacs" contributes "Monsieur Alcibiade," and "The Naulahka" is continued.

MESSRS HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. will publish in March the first number of a quarterly review of religion, ethics, and theology, entitled the *New World*. It will be under the charge of an editorial committee consisting of Profs. Charles Carroll Everett and Crawford Howell Toy, of Harvard; Rev. Orello Cone, D.D., President of Buchtel College, and Rev. Nicholas Faine Gilman (managing editor). Says the prospectus: "The new periodical will have 200 pages in each issue, one-quarter part of which will be given to the careful review of important books in its field. As the names of the committee indicate, the new review will endeavor to discuss religion, ethics, and theology from the standpoint of liberal thought. Uncommitted to any denomination, it

will enlist the support of scientific scholars and progressive thinkers at home and abroad, in the thorough treatment of the great problems of modern life and thought in religion, ethics, and theology. Interpreting these three terms in a broad sense, the conductors of the new review hope to fill an evident void in periodical literature by issuing a liberal religious quarterly of the first order."

THE ATLANTIC

THE *Atlantic* rests on its oars somewhat this month after the extraordinary effort which produced such a star number for January. There is a paper of some interest and importance on "What French Girls Study," by Henrietta Channing Dana, and it is reviewed among the Leading Articles.

Mr. E. P. Evans contributes another paper dealing with animal intelligence. He has a fascinating subject this month—"The Nearness of Animals to Men." He records numerous instances—some of them pretty tall stories—in which animals have shown that they can imitate men, just as the latter frequently demonstrate that they can successfully become animals. The perfect institution of monogamy existing among several species of birds and quadrupeds supplies Mr. Evans with an especially attractive theme. Here is one of his anecdotes:

"The owner of a house near Berlin found a single egg in the nest of a pair of storks, built on the chimney, and substituted for it a goose's egg, which in due time was hatched and produced a gosling instead of the expected storkling. The male bird was thrown into the greatest excitement by this event, and finally flew away. The female, however, remained on the nest, and continued to care for the changeling as though it were her own offspring. On the morning of the fourth day the male reappeared accompanied by nearly five hundred storks, which held a mass-meeting in an adjoining field. The assembly, we are informed, was addressed by several speakers, each orator posting himself on the same spot before beginning his harangue. These deliberations and discussions occupied nearly the entire forenoon, when suddenly the meeting broke up, and the storks pounced upon the unfortunate female and her supposititious young one, killed them both, and, after destroying the polluted nest, took wing and departed and were never seen there again."

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler writes from the point of view of a contemporary Kentuckian on "The Border-State Men of the Civil War." He emphasizes the travail that men went through in the period between Sumter and the end of Kentucky neutrality. When they had thought it out and decided, there was not, to the knowledge of Professor Shaler, "a single large family in the State where all the men were arrayed on one side, and only in the mountain counties of the eastern section, where slavery was unknown, was there anything like unanimity of sentiment in local communities."

Albert H. Tolman has a thoughtful paper presenting some short "Studies in Macbeth." "In the tragedy of Macbeth," says he, "two streams are ever flowing—an unforced stream of exquisite poetry and a stream of innocent blood shed by ruthless hands, and both of them find their source, their only and sufficient source, in the soul of Macbeth."

Prof. Rudolfo Lanciani reconstructs, from the stories of his archæologic lore, "The Pageant at Rome in the Year 1780," and Horatio F. Brown contributes a sketch of Gabriele Giolitto, "A Venetian Printer-Publisher in the Sixteenth Century."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

MR. WALTER BLACKBURN HARTE, the assistant editor of the *New England Magazine*, has been drawing much attention to his bright, incisive, and fearless reviews to be found in his "Corner at Dossley's." The "Corner" is monopolized this month by Walt Whitman, who has not been so well talked about in any other of the numerous sketches and estimates we have noticed.

"Leaves of Grass," says this young critic, "is a garret in which there are jewels and dish-cloths, clock-faces without works and works without faces—a hodge-podge of things startlingly good and irritatingly bad."

"A little more restraint, a better ear for the music of words, and above all a saving sense of humor, and Walt Whitman would probably have gained the serious attention of his critics and the ear of the public a long time before he did."

"The spiritual greatness of the man was shackled by his frequent complete inability to express his ideas in language. The great rugged philosopher, speaking from time to time to the public and delighting in self-revelations to his associates continually, can never be produced by any biographer."

This is the meat of Mr. Harte's estimate: That Whitman was a great, strong spirit, without tact, without taste, without the power of co-ordination, without an ear for the jingle of words, sublimely egoistical—but, withal, great.

The attractions of this good number are also enhanced by a fine article on the life and character of the painter Corot, by his friend and godson, Camille Thaurwanger. A more charming personality than that of the smiling, open-handed old artist, with his fairy dreams, could not be imagined. The cuts illustrating the article can give but the faintest idea of the paintings they copy, but there is some little of the distinctive grace and lightness of grouping retained.

Winfield S. Nevins continues his "Stories of Salem Witchcraft." The descriptive article of the number is a seemingly exhaustive treatise on "The Granite Industry in New England," by George Rich.

SCRIBNER'S.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S paper on "A Model Working-Girls' Club" is more fully considered among the Leading Articles of the Month.

Wm. H. Burnham, a co-worker of Dr. Stanley Hall, at Clark University, in experimental psychology, contributes a paper on "Illusions of Memory." Some most astonishing cases of illusions are adduced, the most notable being connected with the Bell telephone suit, in which hundreds of undoubtedly honest people testified that before a certain date they had seen a certain thing, which would have decided the suit in favor of the complainant. Yet many of them were proved absolutely to be wrong, and the defendants won the case.

"The fallibility of memory," says Mr. Burnham, after analyzing the various freaks, "makes it imperative that care be taken to obtain what Montaigne calls a 'paper memory.' If, as Leibnitz is said to have done, we make notes of important events and never use them, the mere writing strengthens the impression and adds a motor memory to the sensory."

Mr. Burnham says emphatically that memory depends entirely on the attention and the power of concentration, which in turn depends directly on the vigor and healthy condition of our physiological functions. He says that the memory cannot be trained, for it is no separate fac-

ulty to be strengthened by exercise. A familiar example of this is seen in the evident loss of the power of recollection which excessive fatigue brings on.

Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, U. S. R. M., tells of "The Revenue-Cutter Service," from the point of view of its relief work; while Mr. Samuel A. Wood chronicles "Some Typical Rescues by the Revenue Cutters." They make a roman history of heroism and daring. Some idea of what is accomplished by these brave sailors can be gained from a table showing the statistics of their rescues for the last ten years. The totals of this table give the number of vessels assisted as 2,384, their value \$46,387,012, number of persons imperilled 22,895, while 760 persons were actually saved from drowning.

One of the most readable of the month's descriptive articles is Sidney Dickinson's "Station Life in Australia" and his story of "that freest of all free lives, that pleasant of all pleasant occupations, the calling of a squatter," as Rolf Boldrewood puts it. But the squatter's existence has shade as well as light, *vide* the rabbit-scourge, of which Mr. Dickinson gives an almost incredible account. Just as a sample of his figures, the man who fondly introduced bunny says he lost personally \$300,000 from the ravages of the little animal; the expenditure in destroying them during seven years past foots up a trifle less than \$30,000,000! It reminds one of the struggling young arithmetician who wished he was a rabbit because he heard they multiplied so rapidly.

Benjamin Sharp, Ph.D., describes his visit to the "Arctic Highlanders," "an isolated race of human beings numbering about 200 souls, living on the inhospitable shores of north Greenland."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THREE papers from the February *Cosmopolitan* are reviewed among our Leading Articles, viz.: Sir Edwin Arnold's "Love and Marriage in Japan;" President Daniel C. Gilman's essay, "De Juventute;" and "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," by Dr. Robert Adams.

In Peter McQueen's lively and elaborate article on "The Petroleum Industry," he seems inclined to give even the Standard Oil Co. its due, no doubt on the proverbial principle that the very worst of persons should get it.

"One of the objects," says he, "of the Standard Oil Co. was to cheapen and improve the refining of petroleum. The Standard has come in for a good deal of abuse; much of it no doubt deserved, much of it not. But its methods of refining are good. Hundreds of patents were taken out, methods were compared, new plans tested, and the results carefully collated. Scientific men were constantly employed to discover new products and new methods of refining. In this way the Standard has reduced the cost of refining by 66 per cent."

That prince of war correspondents, Archibald Forbes, relates some of his experiences on the field in his contribution, "Peppered by Afghans." It is written distinctly from the point of view of himself, and for the rest is redolent of great guns and their teams rolling down precipices, of stealthy Afghans stabbing sentries, etc. As the prince of war correspondents, Mr. Forbes is interesting in this bit of generalization born of his large experience:

"The further east you go the less excited is the wounded man, the less severe is the shock of the wound, the less pain does he seem to suffer. The Russian soldier who has been wounded says 'Nichevo!' (It is nothing) when you ask as to his state. I have heard of a wounded Serb who had tramped thirty miles, with a bullet-hole through his foot from instep to sole, sitting outside a wayside inn,

serenely eating *paprikash* between the whiffs of a cigarette. The peasant German takes a wound with a certain phlegm, but is curiously prone to cry for his mother. The wounded Frenchman, if not struck senseless, immediately becomes *le mortel*, often to a quite frantic extent, and the life frequently goes out of him when he is at the height of a hysterical access. The smitten British bulldog takes his punishment in a lurid fury against the, to him, quite impersonal individual who inflicted the scathe, cursing him with sullen rancor."

George S. Knight makes some striking comparisons of machine-labor and hand-labor in his paper on "The Relation of Invention to Conditions of Life." One of the most remarkable parts of his article tells of a huge combined reaper and thresher which was actually used successfully in the wheat fields of California. This Brobdingnagian machine is pushed by thirty mules, and each day cuts, threshes, and pours into bags the wheat over thirty-six acres.

The *Cosmopolitan* announces, with a frontispiece portrait and an appreciative sketch by H. H. Boyesen, the triumphal entry into its sanctum of Mr. W. D. Howells. Mr. Howells will enter upon this new connection in March.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE *Chautauquan* for February opens with a group of readable historical articles: "The Battle of Monmouth," by John G. Nicolay; "Domestic and Social Life of the Colonists," by Edward Everett Hale; "Trading Companies," by John H. Finley; and "States Made from Territories," by Prof. James Albert Woodburn.

Dr. J. M. Buckley emphasizes strongly in his paper on "Physical Culture" the vital necessity of systematic "all-around" exercise. He says it is the only cure for insomnia and obesity, and gives examples in his personal experience, striking enough, of how people unused to exercise have suddenly succumbed when called on unexpectedly for effort. Says he:

"Had exercise no other value than that of keeping men in condition to endure unusual strain, it would be an ample compensation for the time and exertion it requires.

"But it is a pleasure, it is the best improvement of leisure, it is a promoter of good morals, and closely connected with health and longevity. William Cullen Bryant continued his exercises till he was past eighty; Mr. Gladstone never omits his bath and exercise; John Ericsson, though working twelve or fifteen hours a day, always walked the streets of New York from ten o'clock in the evening until midnight for exercise."

Rollo Ogden, writing on "Spain, Cuba, and the United States," gives a good idea of the rich little island in its social, economic, and political phases. "If any one," says he, "imagines that Spain would sell or peaceably relinquish Cuba on any conceivable terms, he is dreaming idle dreams. As a decayed noble family might be supposed to cling to its last manor-house, so Spain jealously clutches the single pearl left to her of the once splendid and jewelled circlet of her American possessions."

Not only is this so, but Mr. Ogden contends that it is in all ways for the best. "One can see, moreover, how profound would be the danger, both to Cuba and to us, of a transfer of government. It would be a new and congenial soil for corrupt politics to strike root in, while Cuban interests would be so small in any representative body embracing her delegates with those of the whole United States that they could hope for fair and adequate recognition only through political intrigue, or else through a system of local control, for which the island is manifestly unfitted."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review* for February has for a frontispiece a portrait of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a short sketch of whose life appears in this number, contributed by Samuel Macauley Jackson.

The leading article of the number is a paper giving a short history of the Louisiana Lottery. The writer, Edgar Howard Farrar, reviews in a most vigorous and graphic way the life of this most pernicious institution in the South, and appeals to the country at large for assistance in bringing it to an end.

Alexander Johnson, in a paper under the title "Some Incidents of Quasi-Public Charities," attacks the system of percentage collections for charitable associations and institutions. He also calls attention to the evils of endowments. The very soul of voluntary charity, he says, is in its flexibility, its readiness to meet new conditions and needs. If its support depends upon popular appreciation, although meretricious and brutal schemes will sometimes be successful in gaining support for a time, they will not endure. "Only the real good in charity will earn day by day its daily bread from the public liberality." Endowment means rigidity. Mr. Johnson warns the reader against regarding the machinery of charity as final rather than as a means to an end. "The best that can be done for weak humanity is the work of one for one."

Miss Isabel Hampton, superintendent of nurses at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, contributes a paper on district nursing, showing what has been done in England and in some of the larger cities of this country in nursing the sick poor in their homes. This work gives one entrance into the homes of the poorest classes, and enables the visitor not only to prescribe for the sickness in the family, but to instil lessons of thrift and to give advice that will help to a better way of living. The district nurse must not only have hospital training, but must be familiar with all the household arts and with the laws of sanitation.

Miss Alice Miller gives an account of an interesting experiment in Chicago called the Hull House, an institution modelled after Toynbee Hall. It is a large, old house in one of the poorer parts of Chicago, under the management of women of education and refinement, who live there during the greater part of the year and are assisted by others who come for short periods. There are all sorts of clubs for boys and girls, kindergartens for the children, sewing-classes, cooking-schools, and social gatherings of the various nationalities represented in the vicinity. There are lectures and concerts, instruction in the arts and sciences by volunteer teachers, art exhibitions, and other influences to make brighter and better the lives of the less privileged. It is a centre for all the work around it, not committed to one line of work, but open to all that leads the way to the higher life for the people.

Joseph Lee, in a most suggestive paper, reviews a book by Rev. Albert Lewis Banks, of Boston, entitled "White Slaves, the Oppression of the Worthy Poor." He believes that it is a mistake to speak as Mr. Banks does, as though the main cause of poverty and distress was that certain people are enslaved or cruelly and bitterly oppressed. Their oppression and dependence are not the cause but the result of their wretchedness. It is not a mere coincidence that most of these poor people are foreigners, members of less able nations, and coming from the lower strata of these nations, that most of them are women with large families of children, are married to husbands who do little or nothing toward their support. If these same people were working directly for themselves their incapacity would in most cases lead to starvation and pauperism.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE *Magazine of American History* makes the leading feature of its February number "The Minority Report of the Electoral Commission," the commission in question being of course the one which decided the great contest of 1876. The document, which is presented for the first time to the public, was drafted by Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts; and Charles Cadley, the editor of the article before us, has obtained from Benjamin F. Butler and Senator Hoar, friends of Abbott, sketches of that eminent and fair-minded man.

The report, after protesting against the fraudulent and corrupt board of returns in Louisiana and the unjust technical decision in Florida, concludes with these vigorous words:

"The undersigned believe the action of the majority of the Commission to be wrong, dangerous, nay, ruinous in its consequences and effects.

"It tends to destroy the rights and liberties of the States and of the United States, and the people thereof, because by it States may be robbed of their votes for President with impunity, and the people of the United States have foisted upon them a chief magistrate, not by their own free choice honestly expressed, but by practices too foul to be tolerated in a gambling-hell."

NEW YORK JOURNALISM AND WHALES IN 1766.

One of Mrs. Lamb's correspondents unearths a delicious little item of news in the *New York Gazette*, 1766. The issue of September 4, that year, describes the taking of a whale off Coney Island by a Mr. Hatfield. On September 6th the *Gazette* prints in a prominent place the following letter of correction:

"To the Printer. Sir, If you please, you may in your next rectify a few mistakes in the Account about the Whale, published in your paper of Thursday last, viz.: I. It was Mr. Holman of Elizabeth-Town, five other Men and two Boys, that discovered and killed the Whale, Mr. Hatfield was not one of the number. II. It happened not on Tuesday but on Monday last. III. The length was not 45 but 49 feet. IV. It could not reasonably be supposed that it would produce 70 Barrels of Oyl the [*Gazette's* figure], nor more than twenty. V. It was not sold for £30 nor more than £20 or £25. VI. It was not bought by Capt. Koffler, but by Mr. Waldron at the Ferry."

It is not often that the present-day whales of New York journalism are so soon reduced to the limits of truth.

MUSIC.

IT is another small but clear sign of the times that the new magazine with the pleasant title *Music* hails from Chicago. February brings out the fourth number of the first volume.

This substantial looking, well-printed monthly is edited and published by W. S. B. Mathews, and its contributors are such people as Helen A. Clarke—whom we know in the sanctorum of *Poet-Lore*—Frederick Horace Clark, John S. Van Cleave, Arthur Foote, Julius Klausner, and others.

The enterprising note sounded in the number before us shows that the magazine does not intend to relegate itself to that phase of the musical art characterized by abnormal hirsute development. In the opening paper the editor plunges into a lively scheme for "University Extension in Music." He would have extension courses in music on a plan not unlike the Chautauqua work, and he advocates as one of the features of the system a college of official examiners to certify to the eligibility of candidates.

Homer Moore inquires, "How Can American Music be Developed?" He calls attention to the fact that we have practically no national music. He thinks that this does not arise from want of ability to appreciate, nor of musical minds to furnish the score. But the public must come forward and pay its money and listen. Our only prospect of future musical standing is easily seen. *We must develop a music which will express our own American nature fully and completely.* The reader becomes slightly apprehensive of a new call on the tariff schedule to build up this infant industry.

In several of *Music's* papers one begins to falter if he be not a student of harmony and counterpoint. It is first and foremost for musicians, who should find it of very especial importance and interest.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

AMONG the new publications which the year 1892 brings with it we have at hand a modest but attractive educational monthly, *School and College*, "Devoted to Secondary and Higher Education." Ray Greene Huling, its editor, has been a prolific contributor to the *Educational Review*, and now fathers this monthly with the editorial hope and belief that it will help to further some practical reforms in our educational methods.

The first paper in this January number, "Some of the Next Steps Forward in Education," by the President of Brown University, represents the progressive spirit of this new publication. The practical changes which Mr. Andrews proposes emphasize a closer union between teachers and pupils, a greater thoroughness in work throughout, and more specifically an early attention, in preparatory work, to science and the modern languages.

THE "PEOPLE'S FRIEND" AND ITS EDITOR.

THE *People's Friend* is a popular Scotch magazine.

When it first made its appearance at Dundee in 1809 it was as a monthly, called the *People's Journal*; but at the commencement of the second volume the name was changed to the *People's Friend*, and the publication was issued in weekly numbers and in monthly parts, as is the case with *Chambers's Journal* and many other miscellanies of popular and instructive literature. The idea of the *People's Friend* was very much like what *Chambers's Journal* was in its first and, according to the *People's Friend's* editors, its best days. Certain pages were set aside for articles, stories, and verse by the people themselves; and it was hoped that the miscellany would prove instrumental in leading workmen to devote attention in their leisure moments to the pursuits of literature and mental improvement, besides encouraging the literary talent which exists among the people themselves. Some of the earliest novels published in its pages were from the pen of Miss Annie S. Swan, and it was also to this magazine that Alexander Anderson ("Surfaceman") has contributed some of the best of his nursery poems. The present editor, Mr. Alexander Stewart, has been connected with the *People's Friend* ever since its start in 1809, first as sub-editor and since 1854 as editor; and he himself has written a number of popular stories for its pages. It is his belief that the work in which he is engaged can be made as effective an instrument for good as that of the ministry, or of any other agency that has for its object the moral and social improvement of the people. More manuscripts pass through his hands than those of any other Scotch editor, and he rejects every week more matter than would fill half a dozen issues of the paper.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND COUNTY MAGAZINES.

A NEW illustrated quarterly county magazine has just made its appearance in England as the *Essex Review*, to be devoted mainly to the study of the literature, antiquities, folk-lore, etc., of Essex, and to the recording of everything of permanent interest to the county. In the first number we get descriptions of the Church of St. Augustine at Birdbrook and Waltham Abbey, while Dr. Thresh reprints his paper on the "Housing of the Agricultural Laborer in Essex." There are also notes on Essex sports and pastimes, obituary notices, and other items relating to Essex County in particular.

The numerous magazines of county history and antiquities published throughout Great Britain do not make much noise in the world, and few of them seem to be known outside their own counties. London and Middlesex are represented by the *London and Middlesex Note Book* (quarterly); Kent has the *Kentish Note Book* (half-yearly); *Berkshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) represent the two counties referred to in the titles; the *East Anglian* (monthly) and *Fenland Notes and Queries* (quarterly) give notes and queries on subjects connected with Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and with the Fenland counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, etc. Cornwall and Devon have *Notes and Gleanings*, the *Western Antiquary*, and the *West of England Magazine*—all monthly. There are also the *Western Magazine and Portfolio* (monthly) for the West of England and *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (quarterly). Carmarthenshire has the *Carmarthenshire Miscellany* (monthly), *Yorkshire Poets Past and Present* (monthly), and the *Yorkshire County Magazine*, with which several other Yorkshire magazines have been incorporated, deal with the folk-lore and antiquities of the large county; while the *Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend* may be said to make Northumbria its special field. The North is further represented by the *Illustrated Scottish Borders* (monthly), the *Scottish Antiquary* (quarterly), and *Scottish Notes and Queries* (monthly), the *Scots' Magazine* and the *Highland Monthly*. The *Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* and the *Western Review and Sligo Monthly* hail from Ireland. The *Reliquary* (quarterly) does not confine itself to any particular county or district.

THE IDLER.

THE *Strand* has got a formidable rival in the *Idler*, a new sixteenpenny English magazine, brought out by Jerome K. Jerome and Robert Barr, with Mark Twain as its chief attraction. Mark Twain supplies the frontispiece, the serial, and there is an illustrated conglomerate interview with him. Another feature of the magazine is the excellent series of composite photographs which show the photographs of four Liberals and four Conservatives thrown into one focus, and then, finally, the whole eight are combined together. It is curious to see how Lord Salisbury's face dominates the whole of the Conservatives, while in the Liberals the result of the blending is to bring out a sanctified Harcourt—a very curious result from four such different faces as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, and Sir William Harcourt. The combination of the eight faces is a kind of cross between Harcourt and Hartington. The only thing about Gladstone which persists is the high collar. The Conservative nose is dominated by the Liberal in the combination portrait, for the Conservative nose is somewhat

snub, while the Liberal nose is long, which befits the members of a party which puts its nose into abuses.

Mark Twain's new story, "The American Claimant," opens well. The American claimant is Mr. Mulberry Sellers, who claims to be, and, what is more, veritably is, Lord Rosmore. It is not generally known that Mark Twain has a far-away claim to be considered as the rightful Earl of Durham; at least it is a tradition that he is a descendant of the Lampton who ought to have had the estates and the title, and this fact has probably, as the editor suggests, supplied the motive for the new tale.

NEW MAGAZINES.

IN addition to the *Idler* and the *Essex Review*, the year 1892 has brought several other new magazines. Among the latest born are *School and College* (Boston) and *Longman's School Magazine*. *School and College* is edited by Mr. Ray Greene Huling, and will, as its name implies, devote its pages to subjects connected with secondary and higher education. *Longman's School Magazine* is rather for the children than for the teacher, being an illustrated paper for school and home reading, edited by David Selmon. In the first number (February) there is an installment of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke" in condensed form, together with some reprinted papers, such as "The Last Fight of the Revenge," by Mr. Fronde; "The Golden Goose," from the "Red Fairy Book"; a natural history paper by the Rev. J. G. Wood, etc. There will also be competitions, particulars of six of which are already given.

One of the most ambitious of the new magazines of the month is the *Eastern and Western Review* (London), which is published at shilling, and contains articles the bulk of which are in English, but some at the close in Arabic. The *Review* is a gallant, although a somewhat forlorn, attempt to interest English readers in Eastern affairs. The articles deal with Egypt, Persia, Turkey, and with what may be called the Arabic world. It is illustrated, its contents are varied, and if it can succeed in establishing a circulation in the Arab lands, it will have achieved an unparalleled feat.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

SO far has progressed the interest in the new movement for popular higher education that there is now printed in Philadelphia a monthly journal, *University Extension*, exclusively devoted to that subject. This modest but neat and tasteful magazine is published under the auspices of "The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching."

The February number contains, among other useful papers, one by Halford J. Maekinder, of Oxford, England, on "The Education of Citizens." Mr. Maekinder considers that the present work of university extension being done in England is to be criticized for neglecting the liberal arts, literature and history, for the technical ones, physics, chemistry, geology, etc. But he thinks that the exponents of the "liberal" arts have themselves to thank, largely, for the want of popular enthusiasm for their departments as contrasted with the physical sciences. "The truth of the matter is that it is not wholly broad and butter which draws the artisan to scientific hobbies, but the practical atmosphere of the laboratory."

Professor E. J. James, himself such a force in American University Extension, writes on "The University Extension Lecturer." In laying down the duties and personal requirements of the lecturer he shows plainly that the office is no sinecure, nor one to be unthinkingly usurped.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

THE "BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE" AND ITS FOUNDER.

AMONG the magazines which have attained a heroic age the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* deserves honorable mention. It is now in its ninety-seventh year, having been founded in 1796 by Charles Pictet de Rochemont, a biography of whom has just been brought out by his grandson, Edmund Pictet. The review made its *début*, however, as the *Revue Britannique*. Its founder, Charles Pictet, was born at Geneva in 1755. At the age of twenty he entered a Swiss regiment in the service of France, where he remained ten years. Afterwards he held some public offices, then studied literature and agriculture, and finally, with his brother, Marc Auguste, and a friend, Frédéric Guillaume Maurice, founded the well-known review. For twenty-nine years the three conducted their national publication, and found so much support in Europe that Talleyrand told Pictet in 1815 that Napoleon dare not suppress it. The part edited by Marc Auguste was devoted to science, and it still appears at Geneva as the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*; but at that time it was published alternately with the edition devoted to literature and agriculture conducted by Charles. Many eminent names were included among the early contributors, and on one occasion when Charles was ill Mme. de Staël offered to relieve him of his editorial duties, promising to discharge them "with infinite zeal."

Charles Pictet also played an important part in the restoration of the independence of Geneva in 1813. It was then that his diplomatic career began, first as secretary to Baron von Stein, and later as the representative of Geneva at Vienna and of Switzerland at Paris. He took infinite trouble about the settlement of the Franco-Swiss frontiers. "We have to congratulate ourselves that we did not need to have recourse to such repugnant means as diplomacy often permits. We have worked not as intriguers, but as men of honor. It was in making Geneva interesting that we made friends for her."

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* has just published an index to its contents from 1886 to 1891 which should be most valuable.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue* for January consists of two solid numbers. The more important articles are noticed elsewhere. M. Edmond Planchet opens a series of articles on "The Ancient Provinces of France" with a very readable paper on Berry, which he describes as "one of the last remnants of ancient Gaul, the most ancient and the most central of French provinces," where people still believe in fairies dancing on the fern by moonlight; in were-wolves; in the cattle talking in the stables on Christmas night; in headless men appearing at midnight on cross-roads. There are wild and lonely moors, grown with furze and bog-aphodell, and Druidic menhirs and dolmens scattered over the hills, and weird legends of *l'homme à feu* and other goblins enough to satisfy the most eager folk-loreist. M. Gaston Deschamps gives a delightful description—with a liveliness and verve peculiarly French—of six weeks spent searching for antiquities in the islands of Amorgos, in the Cyclades. In the mid-January number the Duc de Broglie begins a series of "Diplomatic Studies," the first instalment of which deals with the Peace of Aix-la-

Chapelle in 1746. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière continues his series of articles on "The Sea Gueux." Readers of Motley will remember that the National party in Holland, during the struggle with Spain, adopted the name of *Gueux*, after being contemptuously called "beggars" by their opponents; and certain bold spirits among them, who took to privateering, were known as "Gueux de Mer," or "Meergueux." At one time they seem to have contemplated an alliance with the Sultan of Constantinople, and wore a badge in the shape of a crescent, with the device "*Lievre Turc dans Paris*."—Rather the Turk than the Pope." The Vicomte de Vogüé writes on recent studies of Lamartine, and M. Eugène Delard furnishes the quota of fiction, being the conclusion of his "provincial study," "The Dupourques."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MPIERRE LOTI continues his "Fantôme d'Orient" through the two numbers of the *Revue* for January. M. Hector Depasse writes on "Strikes and Syndicates," and M. Marius Vachon has a very readable article on "Patronesses of Art in France," containing much out-of-the-way information concerning Phillippine of Luxembourg, Mahaut d'Artois, Jeanne de Laval, Anne of Brittany and other ladies of old times. An anonymous "Letter to M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire" attacks that statesman with refreshing vigor, and is, perhaps, the most important item in a not very remarkable number. The head and front of M. Saint-Hilaire's offending seems to be expressed in the unguarded admission made by him to an interviewer, "Je suis un peu Anglais." Only, thinks the anonymous reviewer, he should not have said "un peu."

"For you are English, sir, both in your ideas—of which you make no secret—and in your policy, as I shall presently prove. One thing can be conceded—you are not English by birth, which is a pity. It is true that had you been so we should not, in all probability, have escaped the misfortune of seeing you as our Minister for Foreign Affairs, since M. Waddington, at present Ambassador from the Republic to the country of his origin, was born an Englishman."

The article continues in the strain of which the above is a slight specimen, charging M. Saint-Hilaire with doing his utmost to injure French and exalt English interests in Egypt. Among other instances of this is mentioned the recall of the Baron de Ring, at the instigation of Sir Evelyn Baring and Riaz Pasha, which, says our author, was the death-blow to French prestige in Egypt. Then follows a paragraph containing what will be news to most people:

"It was all over with public order, for no European from thenceforward had moral influence enough over the native army to maintain discipline and protect them against their own excesses. From that day forward the French agents, Baron Ring's successors, appeared to the eyes of the Egyptians as mere hangers-on to their English colleagues—which, in fact, was all that you wished them to be. M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire—and Egypt hastened on toward the inevitable catastrophe on which the British Government reckoned, and which, moreover, was most skillfully contrived on their part. In fact, it is no secret to any of our compatriots in Egypt that the massacre of Alexandria was a 'put-up job,' arranged by Maltou agents provocateurs in the pay of Mr. Scott, the English consul."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

ALICE E. EATON contributes a poem to the February *Cosmopolitan* on "Destiny:"

With patient toil I spun myself a web,
And when its meshes sparkled in the sun
And caught each fleeting vision as it passed,
I looked upon it with delight and cried:
"Ah! this is love and life!"

One day the master hand of Destiny
Swept down my web, and left me crouching there,
A helpless spider that had spun its life
Away. Then, in despair, I understood
That this was love and life!

The following lines by Charles Converse Tyler appear in *Lippincott's* for February:

If thou canst reach her heart, my rose,
And teach it to forget,
Then hast thou done far more than could
Thy sister violet.
Tell her from me that wintry skies,
And days of storm and rain,
The violet and the rose forgive
When Summer comes again.

The Poet Laureate has written seventeen lines of consolation to the mourners round the bier of the Duke of Clarence which appear in the *Nineteenth Century* for February. After eulogizing the Prince as tender, truthful, reverent, and pure, it consoles the mourners by telling them that

The toll of funeral in an angel's ear
Sounds happier than the merry marriage bell.
The face of Death is towards the Sun of Life.

If so, the angels must be singularly lacking in sympathy for those who are left. Lord Tennyson suggests that the angel of death should be renamed Onward, which he says is his truer name. But as Lowell said, "Not all the consoling since Adam has made death other than death," so not all the rechristening of Azrael softens the pang of bereavement to the survivors.

Sir Theodore Martin writes the longest threnody in *Blackwood*. Grief seems to have stifled his poetry. Here is the last verse:

The rite is ended. Not all is grief;
Many hearts are stricken, one young life blighted;
But the thought abides, of all thoughts the chief,—
A nation more close by this grief united.

In the *New England Magazine* for February Mr. James Buckham takes for his theme "The Tribute of Silence."

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spake naught but open praise;
The other held his peace, but all his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.
Two friends, long absent, met; and one had borne
The awful stroke and scathe of blinding loss.
Hand fell in hand; so kuit they, like a cross:
With no word uttered, heart to heart was sworn.
A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heav'n and deep as nether sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit-wise, knew she
Such soul's exchanges never more would rise?
Oh, deep is silence—deep as human souls,
Ay, deep as life, beyond all lead and line;
And words are but the broken shells that shine
Along the shore by which the ocean rolls.

POETRY.

Atlanta.—February.

My Valentine. M. Macdonald.

Atlantic Monthly.—February.

With the Night. A. Lampman.
Her Presence. Louise Chandler Moulton.

Belford's Monthly.—February.

Ad Mortem. Marion F. Ham.
A Workingman's Creed. A Workingman.
Wagner. Henry Stanton.

Blackwood.—February.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 20th January.
1892. Sir T. Martin.

Catholic World.—February.

Columbus. Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding.
Newman and Manning. Rev. H. T. Henry.

Century.—February.

Richard Henry Dana. D. E. Vane.
Song and Singer. R. E. Burton.

Chambers's Journal.—February.

Vanished Dream. Mary Gorges.

Cosmopolitan.—February.

Destiny. Alice I. Eaton.
Safe. Belle Willey Gue.
Ave! Nero, Imperator. Duffield Osborne.

Fortnightly Review.—February.

Proem. James Thomson.

Harper's.—February.

A Night in Venice. (Illus.) J. Hay.
The Stone Woman of Eastern Point. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Idler.—February.

Dead Leaves Whisper. Philip Bourke Marston.

Irish Monthly.—February.

A Shamrock of Sonnets.
A Harbinger. Magdalen Rock.
The Mariner's Cross.

Leisure Hour.—February.

The Rime of the Sparrow. (Illus.) H. G. Grosor.

Lippincott's.—February.

February. Louise Chandler Moulton.
Across the Sea. Philip Bourke Marston.

Longman's Magazine.—February.

One, Two, Three. C. G. Leland.
After Waterloo. B. F. Murray.

Nineteenth Century.—February.

The Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Lord Tennyson.

Outing.—February.

A Song of the West Wind. Bernice E. Newell.
Anticipation. Elizabeth O. Roberts.

Overland Monthly.—February.

Ma Belle. Clara G. Dolliver.
Soubriance. Clarence Urmy.

Scribner's.—February.

So It Is True. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

Temple Bar.—February.

The Remarkable Story of the Progenitor of the Irish Huguenots. Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling.

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—February.

- "The Raphael of Cata." (Illus.) L. Eugene Lambert.
 The Painting of Still Life. Allyn Aymar.
 Sketches and Studies in Pen-and-Ink. L. Eugene Lambert.
 Portrait Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.

Art Journal.—February.

- "The Music of the Eager Pack." After J. Charlton.
 John Charlton. (Illus.) H. S. Pearn.
 Outdoor Venice. (Illus.) Lady Colin Campbell.
 The Decoration of Walls, Windows, and Stairs. (Illus.) A. Vallance.
 Dublin Museum of Science and Art. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.
 Gloucester. (Illus.) Desa Spence.

Atlanta.—February.

- Children of the Old Masters. (Illus.) Helen Zimera.

Belford's Monthly.—February.

- Modern Pictures and the New York Market.
 Champion Bissell.

Casall's Family Magazine.—February.

- Cloisonné Enamel Work. (Illus.)

Century.—February.

- Titian. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London. January 1.

- Reproductions of "The Entombment," by Botticelli; "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," by Cornelius; "Derich Born," by Hans Holbein the Younger; "The Nativity," by I. de Vargas; "Portrait of a Man," by Albrecht Dürer, etc.

Cosmopolitan.—February.

- The Columbus Portraits. William Eleroy Curtis.

Girl's Own Paper.—February.

- What to Look for in Pictures. T. C. Horsfall.

Good Words.—February.

- John Hoppner. R. A. R. Walker.

Home Art Work.—January.

- Full-sized Designs for Needlework: "The Six Swans," by Walter Crane; "Fairy Tale Quilt," by M. Bowley, etc.

Magazine of Art.—February.

- Chromo-Typography.—Autumn Twilight." After Albert Lynch.
 The Ornamentation of Early Firearms. (Illus.) W. O. Greener.
 Current Art. (Illus.) R. Joze-Slade.
 House Architecture—Interior. (Illus.) R. Blomfield.
 John Linnell. (Illus.) A. T. Story.
 The Reynolds Centenary. (Illus.)

New Review.—February.

- The National Gallery of British Art. M. H. Spielmann.

Scribner's.—February.

- American Illustration of To-day.—II. (Illus.) W. A. Coffin.
 Washington Allston as a Painter. (Illus.)

Sun and Shade.—January.

- Photogravures: "James Lewis as Professor Balditt," "Elizabethan Songs," and "After the Rain."

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

IN *Scribner's* for February Henry Greenough reports a series of conversations with Washington Allston. The following, which may be taken as typical, passed between the great painter and a young artist: "I have frequently been told by friends of yours, sir," said Mr. Allston, "that they were afraid you were running after the old masters. Now, if that frightens them, I would make every hair on their heads stand on end! For you may depend upon it that you cannot go to better instructors for your art. From them you will learn the language of your art, and will learn to see nature as they saw it. You will understand, of course, that I am not recommending you to imitate, but to study them. By studying their works you will imbibe their spirit insensibly; otherwise you will as insensibly fall into the manner of your contemporaries. The old masters are our masters, and there is hardly an excellence in our art which they have not individually developed. With regard to preparatory studies I should warmly recommend your devoting a portion of every day to drawing; for this reason, that if any artist does not acquire a correct design while young, he never will."

This number of *Scribner's* contains, also, William A. Coffin's second paper on "American Illustration of To-day," a charming feature of which is the frontispiece, an indescribably graceful, piquant portrait of a little girl courtesying. It was copied from a pastel by William M. Chase.

The old master selected for illustration in the *Century* for February is Titian, of whose pictures three beautiful engraved specimens are given—"La Belle" as frontispiece, "The Gentleman with Gloves," and "The Entombment."

One of the best articles in the February *Belford's*, and a paper of value to all interested in art subjects, is "Modern Pictures and the New York Market," by Champion Bissell. Whether one be an idealist or realist in art, he will certainly wish, from this treatise on picture "dealing," that more idealism might be introduced in the buying and selling of canvases. Says this writer:

"In no business on the planet is there more jockeying than in picture-dealing; in very few businesses is there so much. Horse-dealing is child's play in comparison; and a man who rigs the sale of city lots in some uninhabited quarter-section of a Western territory might well sit at the feet of one of these Gamaliels of the law of unreal and hypothetical valuations. To get a picture at an infinitely small price and sell it at an infinitely large one is the aim of the dealer. The result is of course unsatisfactory, but by aiming at it the dealer accomplishes more than if his aim were less ambitious.

"The typical dealer is not insensible to the attractions and the beauties of art, but he has schooled himself to repress his emotion and put a padlock on his lips when he poses as a buyer. The natural tendency of the artist when he has finished any piece of work is to estimate it as the best effort of his life; it is the business of the dealer to dissuade him of this idea. A contemptuous silence as the canvas is exposed to view is a good method of bringing the artist down from his position; and when the dealer says, 'Well, it certainly is a falling off, but I suppose I mustn't offer you less than for the last piece,' the effect is complete."

Incidentally there is a good deal in this paper about the *Barbizon* school, and the writer takes occasion to call the much-admired "Angelus" a rough, gloomy, poor specimen, by one of the least of that school; and boldly proclaims that the great price of the picture was entirely due to the cunning of the dealer.

On February 23—a century ago—Sir Joshua Reynolds passed, full of hours, to his rest, in his sixty-ninth year. He was accorded a great public funeral, and his body was laid in the crypt of St. Paul's, London, to which waiting-chamber in after-days have been borne England's great war-kings of sea and land. The centenary of Reynolds' death is commemorated by the *Magazine of Art* for February in a brief sketch of his career, with illustrations of his birthplace, Plympton, a quiet little spot some four miles from Plymouth.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. HARDY'S "TESS OF THE D'URBEVILLES."

THE two novels of the season are undoubtedly Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman," and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "David Grieve." Mrs. Ward's great novel was reviewed last month. If any falling off from Mr. Hardy's best was discernible in "A Group of Noble Dames," he has made ample amends in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which can hardly fail to take rank as its author's greatest work up to the present time. The conception of a girl who, placed in circumstances of extraordinary and overwhelming difficulty, was led, almost irresistibly, to forsake the path of conventional morality, yet retained unimpaired her central virginity of soul, was attended with some dangers, both ethical and artistic, and we do not pretend to think that Mr. Hardy has altogether overcome them. The influence of so-called "realism," as understood in France in the latter part of the nineteenth century, is strong both for good and ill in Mr. Hardy's latest work, which in some respects is Zolaesque to a degree likely to alienate not a few well-meaning persons; and in more than one instance we doubt if he has not sacrificed the higher truth of imagination for a narrower and lower kind of fidelity to the ignoble facts of life. This, however, is partly a question of view-point and partly of mere detail; and these matters being allowed for, simple critical justice demands the admission that "Tess" is truly a great work, in virtue both of the profoundly serious purpose which animates it and of the high level of execution maintained almost from first to last in its pages. The tragic story which forms its groundwork is, to some extent, relieved by sketches of simple rustic life in Mr. Hardy's finest vein; and even he has done nothing more charming and winning than the picture of the three dairy-maids—by no means immaculate or ideal conceptions of English girlhood, but entirely sweet and lovable in their wholesome reality and credibility—whose calamity it was to give away their too combustible hearts where no return was possible. Tess herself is one of those imperfect, faultily beautiful figures which take into hopeless captivity the reader's affection. But Mr. Hardy has not seen fit to make her lover in any way singularly attractive; and we doubt if Angel Clare's power to draw upon himself the devotion of all the women within his sphere of personal influence is quite intelligible on any less general ground

than that of the incalculable impressibility of the feminine heart. In his curious inconsistencies of action and belief and in the fundamental consistency which underlies these superficial contradictions, he is, however, a subtle and powerful study. This story, in virtue of its



MR. THOMAS HARDY.

passionate and lofty aim, as well as of the pulse of dramatic vitality which throbs through it from the first half-farcical to the last overpoweringly tragic scene, is quite the most serious contribution to latter-day English fiction. With some defects or excesses—among which an occasional tendency to over-scientific phraseology must be mentioned—it is a great book, and none the less so by reason of the indefinable impression it gives of a creative personality in some ways greater than the thing created.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

Church and State in New England. By Paul E. Lauer. A. M. 8vo, pp. 106. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. 50 cents.

The latest monograph in the Johns Hopkins series of Studies in Historical and Political Science is by Mr. Paul E. Lauer, who holds a fellowship in history at the University, and who reviews the facts concerning the "Church and State in New England" from the time of the settlement of the colonists down to the disappearance of the last vestiges of ecclesiasticism from the laws and constitutions. Congregationalism was an established form of worship in New England, the towns sup-

porting the Church, as they did the schools, by taxation. Complete separation was not brought about until the first decades of this century. Mr. Lauer's convenient review of the facts is timely, in view of current discussions at home and abroad of other phases of the question of separation of Church and State.

The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the XIth to the XVIIth Centuries. By Percy Goddard Stone. Folio, pp. 66. London: Stone, 16 Great Marlborough St. W. £3 3s. for four parts.

The third part of a valuable work. The numerous illustrations and sketches are executed in a particularly beautiful manner.

A Genealogical Chart of the Royal Family of Great Britain in the Scottish, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Welsh, Guelph, and Wettin Lines, with Collateral Branches. By T. Robert Logan. Folio. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Story of an Emigrant. By Hans Mattson. 12mo, pp. 314. St. Paul: D.D. Merrill Co.

The Hon. Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, who has filled many public places of responsibility and trust, tells in an entertaining way the story of his boyhood, and his emigration to America in 1861, when in his nineteenth year. Soon afterwards Mr. Mattson went West and became one of the pioneers of Minnesota. His experiences, as recounted in this entertaining work, illustrate anew the wonderful advantages which this country has afforded to young foreigners of industry and ability who in their own countries would have had very little opportunity to rise.

Preacher and Teacher: A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Rambaut, D.D., LL.D., By Norman Fox, D.D. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: Ford, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

The Rev. Dr. Rambaut was a distinguished Baptist clergyman of the South, who, though of Huguenot origin, had been born and bred and educated in Ireland, and came as a young man to this country. At the time of his death he was the president of William Jewell College in Missouri. He had lived in several Southern States, and his life had been a power for good.

The Life of an Actor. By Egan Pierce. Octavo, pp. 257. London: Pickering & Chatto.

This work was first published in 1862, and has long been out of print, high prices being paid for copies when put up for auction. The present edition is in most respects a faithful copy of the original, the twenty-seven etchings of Theodore Lane having been carefully fac-similed and colored by hand. Of the literary merits of the volume very little can be said, but it possesses a certain value from the historical point of view.

Sir George Burns, Bart.: His Life and Times. By Edwin Hodder. Octavo, pp. 394. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.

When this book first appeared in the Library Edition it was received with high commendation, and deservedly so. The long and eminently useful and entertaining career of Sir George Burns, the Scottish ship-owner, is sketched with much freshness and skill. The book will keep green the memory of a truly good and noble man. It contains a finely etched portrait.

Lord Palmerston. By the Marquis of Lorne. Octavo, pp. 240. London: Sampson Low. 3s. 6d.

In writing this biography the Marquis of Lorne has had, he tells us, "access to a large mass of unpublished material, and some of the letters quoted and almost all the long comments and criticisms on public affairs from the pen of Lord Palmerston appear in print for the first time in these pages." This, while adding to the historical value of the book, somewhat impairs its interest for the general public, who would prefer a well-proportioned biography to a mass of excerpts from papers on historical events strung together with but meagre comment and explanation. The volume is, however, well written and interesting, and fully worthy of the series to which it belongs—"The Queen's Prime Ministers."

Charles Simcoe. By H.C.C. Moule. Octavo. London: Methuen & Co. 2s. 6d.

This volume, one of the series "English Leaders of Religion," has evidently been a work undertaken *con amore* by its author, who calls it a "delightful task." He has succeeded in producing a thoroughly readable life of a "leader" whose course, though devoid of great excitement or incident, powerfully influenced his Church at home and abroad. Charles Simcoe's name deserves high honor as among those who in the beginning of this century roused the English Church from stagnation. He was to some extent to Cambridge what Wesley was to Oxford. This volume is valuable for the side light it throws on contemporary men and movements, and on the University of Simcoe's day.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Wells of English. By Isaac Bassett Choate. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a collection of brief, pleasant essays full of char-

acteristic quotations upon the minor writers of early English, some forty of them in all, beginning with Thomas, of Erceldoune, and including such names as John Skelton, Sir Thomas More, Sir Walter Raleigh, Michael Drayton, Marlowe, Middleton, Massinger, Herrick, Waller, Gough, and Marvell, the last name being that of John Evelyn.

Problems of the New Life. By Morrison I. Swift. Octavo, pp. 126. Ashtabula, Ohio: Published by the Author. \$1.

Mr. Swift has made various contributions to the *Open Court* and other periodicals, and this volume of essays and addresses deals with a variety of topics, sociological, educational, economic, and ethical.

Complete Works of Charles Lamb. Octavo, pp. 536. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

"The work of Lamb is too precious to let any iota of it be lost," says the editor of this volume, in which for the first time are collected together everything which Charles Lamb wrote, or rather everything which can be traced to his pen, even including those rare works, "Poetry for Children" and "Prince Dorus." The volume, which is by no means too large for easy handling (the print being small but clear, and the paper thin but good), contains two portraits of Lamb and a fac-simile of a manuscript page of his "Dissertation upon Roast Pig."

Tales of Mystery from Mrs. Radcliffe, Lewis, and Maturin.

Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 317. London: Percival. 3s. 6d.

We have seen Mrs. Radcliffe's novels on a cottage bookshelf sandwiched between and uniform with "The Cottage Girl" and "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and we have deprived a prurient schoolboy of the fleeting pleasure of reading Lewis's "Monk." Surely it is a curious turn of the wheel which brings these half-forgotten volumes out of their obscurity to form the first volume of the Pocket Library of English Literature. Perhaps the title is somewhat misleading. The volume is made up, not of complete tales, but of excerpts from long novels, taken, not because they form of themselves complete stories, but as examples of the horrible fiction of the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries, which commenced with Mrs. Radcliffe, and which, as Mr. Saintsbury points out, has lasted with modifications down to the present day in the familiar "penny dreadful." Mr. Saintsbury himself professes a partiality for Mrs. Radcliffe, but we prefer, if we may judge from the specimens given, the work of Robert Charles Maturin—Mrs. Radcliffe's horrors are so often much ado about nothing.

The House of Pomegranates. By Oscar Wilde. Quarto, pp. 158. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 2s.

This volume is ostensibly a collection of fairy tales, but we place it in this column rather than in one devoted to children's books, because, when passed over as a Christmas reading to a fairy-loving child, it is rejected with the words, "These aren't fairy tales; they're allegories." This is all beside the mark, but we say it in order that our readers may not be beguiled into buying a book for their children which they will not be able to appreciate until long after it has joined the nursery rubbish heap. Truth to tell, some portions of the book are very beautiful. Mr. Wilde has a vivid Eastern imagination; his pages glow with the richness of his descriptions and the quaintness of his fancy. The stories are hardly stories in the ordinary sense of the word, but they will be read and enjoyed, not, perhaps, by the crowd, but by all who can appreciate and admire beautiful prose. The volume's scheme of decoration is fantastical but pleasing, as will be expected when we say that the artists are Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. C. Ricketts, whose work in the defunct *Universal Review* attracted so much attention.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

All Poetry: A Selection of English Verse. By Clinton Collins. 12mo, pp. 107. Cincinnati: The Tridells Co. 70 cents.

A reprint of well-known English lyrics, selected upon no particular plan.

The Forging of the Sword, and Other Poems. By Juan Lewis. Quarto, pp. 103. Washington: The Lewis Publishing Company.

The Princess Maleine and the Intruder. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Octavo. London: William Heinemann. 5s.

The name of Maurice Maeterlinck is "in the air"; rumors of his dramatic genius come to us from France and Belgium, and there seem signs of his being about to succeed to Henrik Ibsen

in literary vogue. But as yet few of us have seen anything of his work beyond the extracts in Mr. Archer's article in the *Fortnightly* last year, and consequently an English version of two of his plays is very welcome. No one can read these dramas without being vividly impressed, although a sober judgment must not, perhaps, place them in the very first rank of dramatic works. Mr. Maeterlinck has borrowed from Shakespeare, but he is anything but Shakespearean. Yet he is not, on the other hand, a mere imitator; he has a distinct, peculiar power of his own, and a method that has much freshness. Coleridge used to say of Schiller that he excelled in the material sublime, and it is in a similar quality that Mr. Maeterlinck excels. The material surroundings of his scenes are as much to the play as the characters; he accumulates effect by pressing into his service every circumstance of sight and sound, which somehow assume a strange significance, and add touch on touch of terror and foreboding. The last two acts of "*Princesse Maleine*" are passed in a continuous thunderstorm, the portentous incidents of which form half their dramatic effect; and "*The Intruder*" works on the imagination in the same way. In both plays the agitations of the characters' mind is brought out, not by what they say themselves, but by what is seen by the spectators in their faces and demeanor. A peculiar horror is sometimes thus produced; as when, in the *Intruder*, the uncle says to the grandfather: "You need not say that in such extraordinary voices." So, too, the exclamations of the courtiers at old King Hjalmar's hair, which has suddenly turned white. Mr. Maeterlinck's method does not work by spiritual means; the tragedy of character scarcely appears in these plays, and even his own mannerisms, and his style, if not the grand style of drama, has its fascinations. Mr. Maeterlinck is only twenty-seven; so we may expect greater things from him. The volume contains a portrait.

The Selected Poems of Robert Burns. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 6s.

The Parchment Library comes as near perfection in book-making as any series which we have seen, so it is unnecessary to harp on the mechanical merits of this volume. It is, as we can judge, a most selective, including all the best-known, and most quoted pieces. Mr. Andrew Lang's introduction has been looked forward to with great interest. Some Scots have even suspected that he was unsworn where their great poet was concerned; but he here proves their fears groundless. While condemning Burns' moral faults he condones and excuses them in the habitual license of his time and country, and while lamenting those verses which he has elsewhere likened to the effusions to be found in the *Poor's Corner* of the "*Kirkcubright Advertiser*," he yields to none in his admiration of Burns' genius and more natural verse.

Ballads and Lyrics. By Katharine Tynan. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 5s.

This is the third volume of poems put forth by the author. The two first have given her a notable place in Ireland, a land where the writing of harmonious verse is an accomplishment almost as universal as was the playing on stringed instruments in the days of Elizabeth. This new book should place Miss Tynan almost in the first rank of modern singers. "*St. Michael the Archangel*," "*Home Sickens*," "*Only in August*," "*The Led Flock*," and the final round are gems of feeling and expression. Among the seventy poems are many others deserving a separate mention. Miss Tynan's poems should be a uniting influence, since high spiritual perception is of no party.

Poems. By Edward Quillinan. Ambleside: George Middleton.

This pretty little volume contains the collection of verses written by Wordsworth's son-in-law, prefaced by an admirable memoir of the writer by Mr. William Johnston. Students of Wordsworth will remember the lines addressed to the portrait (which forms, by the way, the frontispiece to this volume) of Miss Quillinan, the stepdaughter of the late poet's daughter. Of Edward Quillinan's verse there is little to be said.

Some Interesting Fallacies of the Modern Stage. By Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Paper, pp. 36. London: William Heinemann. 6d.

An address delivered to the Playgoers' Club, dealing chiefly with the "literary drama," the actor-manager question, and the plays of Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck.

Eton Songs. Edited by Arthur C. Ainger and Joseph Barnby. Quarto. London: Field & Tuer. 3s.

This collection of the songs of Eton is issued in a sumptuous volume, full music score, and clearly printed—both music and words—on the finest paper. The numerous drawings contributed by Herbert Marshall are the most noticeable features; they represent many charming spots in and about Windsor.

FICTION.

Dr. Clandius: A True Story. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The second of the new edition of Mr. Crawford's novels which the publishers are issuing in twelve monthly volumes.

Denzil Quarrier. By George Gissing. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The latest issue of Messrs. Macmillan's series of copyright novels.

Mariam; or, Twenty-one Days. By Horace Victor. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The third issue of the series of copyright novels by well-known authors now being published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Pastels of Men. Second Series. By Paul Bourget. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.

This volume contains six chapters, entitled: Maurice Olivier, A Gambler; Jacques Molan, A Lover; One, and Corsica. The translation is by Katharine Prescott Wormeley.

One Touch of Nature. By Margaret Lee. Paper, 16mo, pp. 160. New York: John A. Taylor Co. 30 cents. The latest issue of the "*Mayflower Library*."

Aunt Patsy's Scrap Bag. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Henty. Paper, 12mo, pp. 322. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

Full of quaint sayings and homely advice.

New Grub Street. By George Gissing. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

As a picture of London life in the nineteenth century, told with rare pathos, "*New Grub Street*" deserves to take an abiding place in Victorian fiction. Although the book does not give the unpleasant impression of being a photograph, and naught but a photograph of the literary experiences and society which the author attempts to describe, there are some terribly realistic presentiments of the struggle with side of the inhabitants of that world which Mr. Gissing has so aptly named "*New Grub Street*." Would-be authors and journalists, eager to mingle in the fray, should read this story, and ponder well on its unobtrusive moral.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Plan of the Ages. By Charles T. Russell. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Sanfield & Fitch. 50 cents.

It is the purpose of this book to explain the course of history and the present social and religious condition of the world upon the theory of the second coming of Christ and the millennial period, which the author seems to regard as approaching.

Old Testament Theology; or, The History of Hebrew Religion from the Year 800 B.C. to Josiah, 640 B.C. By Archibald Duff, M.A., LL.D. Octavo. London: A. & C. Black. 10s. 6d.

In this work Dr. Duff has endeavored to produce a volume which shall be "distinctly religious, theological, and aimed directly to bring spiritual blessing to men to-day." He has assumed, in the main, the accuracy of the results of modern criticism, and in their light has endeavored to deal with the theology of Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah. Other volumes are to follow on the rest of the prophets, and, having thus laid the foundations of his great work, he will proceed to deal with the Pentateuch. The great crux of the present-day discussions is found, of course, in the attitude of our Lord with respect to the Pentateuch. Dr. Duff's position on this important point is summed up as follows: "So the present Christ, the Word of God, ever living and speaking in the nineteenth century, does not speak altogether in the language of the first. He speaks altogether in the language of the nineteenth, including in that language and speech all the fruits of the nineteen centuries since the first. What follows? Clearly that we learn the opinion of the present Christ on every question now from the thoughtful voice of His Present Body, wherein He is made flesh to-day. Christ lives to-day in us; we are to-day partakers of the Divine nature. The mind of our Lord Jesus Christ concerning especially the Pentateuch is to be learned in the thoughtful mind of Christians now; and, as of old, He will do the will of God shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Taking the volume as a whole, it is a valuable addition to the discussion on the greatest theological question of the day—the relation of biblical criticism to the inspiration of the Old Testament.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Cause of an Ice Age. By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul & Co. 2s. 6d.

This new series of works in "Modern Science" starts well. Sir R. Ball has not merely applied his consummate powers of exposition to writing an interesting treatise, but has made a valuable contribution to the solution of the abstruse problem of the courses of climatal changes which brought about the alternating great and cold periods, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, embraced under the term Glacial Epoch. The late Dr. Croft's explanation of these changes as due to variations in the earth's orbit and to the position of its axis—known as the Astronomical Theory—has been accepted by most authorities. Sir R. Ball, while agreeing in the main with Dr. Croft, makes important rectifications of his theory in as far as it rests on an error in Herschell's "Outlines of Astronomy," and makes clear how the alternating periods of the Great Ice Age are determined by the unequal proportion of the sun's heat received by either hemisphere during the periodic changes of the earth's orbit, which alter the length of the seasons. These changes are shown to be largely due to planetary influences, notably of Jupiter and Venus, influences which in the remote future will bring about recurrences of the glacial epochs. This is the gist of the book, wherein the whole matter is skilfully and luminously expounded.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Platform: Its Rise and Progress. By Henry Jephson. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 473, 488. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

Mr. Henry Jephson gives us in these two volumes what is perhaps the clearest and truest picture that ever has been presented of the real government of Great Britain. More than any community the world has ever seen England is governed by public opinion, and the political public opinion of England is formed by the platform; that is to say, by public discussion within Parliament and outside of Parliament, especially outside, far more than it is formed by the press. The press of Great Britain is the servant of the platform; that is to say, its mission is to print public speeches and editorially to comment favorably or unfavorably upon these public speeches. In America the press initiates policies and is itself a former of public opinion. Mr. Jephson gives the history of English politics in the present century from the point of view of the platform. He treats from this standpoint the great legislative reforms, and constitutional developments of the past two generations. As a study of recent English history and of modern political society this book is a *magnum opus*, and will take immediate rank as a standard. It is published by the Messrs. Macmillan in uniform style with Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and Sir Charles Dilke's "Greater Britain."

The History of Municipal Ownership of Land on Manhattan Island. By George Ashton Black, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 82. New York: Publications of the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. 50 cents.

The University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College has begun to publish a series of studies in history, economics, and public law, somewhat after the fashion of the Johns Hopkins series. Number III. is a "History of Municipal Ownership of Land on Manhattan Island," by George Ashton Black, Ph.D. In the early days the municipality of New York held a large amount of common land built upon, which was gradually disposed of by the sale of lots for purposes of public revenue, or which was granted upon lease, the title remaining in the municipal corporation. But this policy was discontinued in 1844, when it was ordered that all the land belonging to the corporation, except tracts and lots used for public purposes, should be sold. There is much that is instructive and worthy of scientific narration in this early experience of municipal land ownership, and Dr. Black has prepared his monograph with very great care and ability.

State Railroad Commissions, and How They May Be Made Effective. By Frederic C. Clark, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 110. Baltimore: Publications of the American Economic Association. 75 cents.

A valuable addition to the literature of railway economics has been made by Frederic C. Clark, Ph.D. of Ann Arbor, Mich. His discussion "State Railroads: Their Organization and How They May Be Made Effective" is published by the American Economic Association, and is a very valuable review of the precise condition as to powers and methods of all the State commissions for the regulation or supervision of railways now existing in the United States. A short history is given of the growth and development of state railroad commissions, and

there follows a discussion on the steps necessary to secure greater efficiency. It is suggested that the few States which have no commissions ought to provide for the deficiency, that certain uniform laws should be adopted by the States which would promote a better and more intelligent regulation of railway transportation, and that there should be an increased co-operation between the State and national commissions.

The Municipal Problem. By Amos Parker Wilder. Octavo, pp. 78. New Haven, Conn.: Published by the Chamber of Commerce.

The continued rapid growth of our American cities is resulting in a gratifying increase of interest in the problems of municipal government. An instructive and useful pamphlet upon the municipal problem has been prepared by Mr. Amos Parker Wilder, editor of the New Haven *Fallandium*, and printed by order of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven. Mr. Wilder discusses the conditions which make the government of our cities difficult, advocates the divorce of the municipality from State and national politics, discusses municipal finance, argues in favor of improved charters, advocates municipal civil service reform, and embodies within seventy-five pages a very large amount of valuable and timely information.

The Commerce of Nations. By C. F. Bastable. London: Methuen. 2s. 6d.

A closely reasoned justification of Free Trade policy, Professor Bastable goes over the arguments of his opponents even more fully and carefully than he sets forth those of his own side. Specially interesting is Mr. Bastable's historical way of looking at the matter. He describes the working of mercantilism, the growth of Free Trade, and the causes of the temporary reaction against its teaching. He shows, too, by examples, that the trade regulations of any community depend rather on its social conditions than on any theoretical doctrines.

Banks' Cash Reserves: A Reply to "Lombard Street." By Arthur S. Cobb. London: Effingham, Wilson & Co. 5s.

The Baring crisis pressed the problem of the bankers' cash reserves home to the financial mind. In this book Mr. Cobb argues for the establishment of a second reserve, more elastic in its character than the legal reserve of the national banks of America, as against the argument that the Bank of England should save bankers the trouble of keeping cash reserves.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Academic Algebra. For the Use of Common and High Schools and Academies. By Edward A. Bowser, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

Number Lessons. A Book for Second and Third Year Pupils. By Charles E. White. 12mo, pp. 207. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 45 cents.

Classic Fairy Tales. For Beginners in French. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Edward S. Joynes, A. M. Paper, 16mo, pp. 147. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

Benjo Studies. By Grant Brower. In four parts. Part I. Brooklyn: Grant Brower, 300 Spencer Street. 75 cents.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Daily News Almanac and Political Register. 1892. 12mo, pp. 404. Chicago: The Chicago Daily News. 25 cents.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac. 1892. 8vo, pp. 283. Brooklyn: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. 25 cents.

Public Ledger Almanac. 1892. 12mo, pp. 73. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

The Hawaiian Almanac. 1892. 12mo, pp. 154. Honolulu: Thomas G. Thurau. 65 cents.

The Living Church Quarterly. 1892. 12mo, pp. 286. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. Yearly, 25 cents.

The discontinuance of the American Almanac, for so many years edited by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, has been a source of much regret, but it is gratifying to note the enterprise of several large newspapers in publishing annual statistical and political registers, which, to a considerable extent, take the place of Mr. Spofford's valuable publication. Representative of this class is the Chicago *Daily News Almanac* for 1892, compiled by Mr. George E. Flumbe, this being the eighth year of issue. It is intended to be a *volume* for the presidential campaign, it gives liberal space to World's Fair matters. It is also something of an annual cyclopædia, and reviews important public events of the past year. We observe that *The Review or Reviews* has been of service in several particular respects to the editor. The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle Almanac*, while containing much general information, is devoted chiefly to local matters, and its collection of information valuable to the citizens or valuable to those who wish to know about Brooklyn affairs is remarkably complete. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger Almanac*, though much smaller, contains useful information respecting the municipal organization and general statistics of Philadelphia together with various national tables. From Honolulu comes the Hawaiian Annual and Almanac for 1892, which is a very valuable hand-book upon matters relating to the Hawaiian Islands. It contains a complete register and directory of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom and interesting essays upon Sandwich Island topics. The latest issue of the *Living Church Quarterly* contains an almanac and calendar for 1892, and is a complete register and hand-book for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Dod's Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage for 1892. Octavo, pp. 973. London: Whittaker. 10s. 6d.

To our mind the best, the handiest, and the most full of information of all the "Peerages."

A Companion Dictionary of the English Language. By John Henry Murray. Octavo, pp. 672. London: Routledge. 2s. 6d.

A "companion dictionary" in every sense of the word. Printed on very thin paper, not so handy a size that it can easily be carried in the pocket; the definitions are given clearly and concisely, and the binding is neat and strong. In England it will be the standard small dictionary.

SOME FRENCH BOOKS.

LITERATURE.

Psychologie du Peintre. By Lucien Arréat. Paris: Félix Alcan. 5fr.

A volume added to the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine." M. Arréat has gathered together a considerable number of psychological facts about the great artists of the world, and from them comes to certain conclusions as to all painters. The book is interesting from more than one point of view, and might be read with advantage by the parents and friends of all would-be art students.

Les Prophètes d'Israël. By James Darmestetter. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

This volume is composed of a number of articles which have appeared at different periods in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Revue de l'Église*, which treated of the various prophets of Israel and their influence on the civilizations which followed them. Written, as is every piece of literary criticism, by the historian, with rare conscience and erudite knowledge, this book will form a valuable edition to every religious library.

Le Saint Barthélemy. By Hector de la Ferrière. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

This account of the famous massacre of Saint Bartholomew is the most vivid and life-like reconstitution of both of the actual scene itself and of the drama which preceded and followed it that we remember having read. The author has consulted many authorities and taken much trouble to be historically correct.

Mémoires. By Baron Hansmann. Paris: Victor Havard. 7fr. 50c.

The third volume of this work. There are several portraits.

Les Enfants assistés en France. By Roger Lagrange. Paris: A. Giard et E. Brière. 3fr.

This volume, written by a legal authority, shows clearly what a need exists in France for something analogous to Mr. Benjamin Waugh's Society for the Protection of Children.

Domin Pedro II. By A. Mossé. Paris: Librairie du Firm-Didot. 3fr.

The life of the late Emperor of Brazil, containing several new facts about his existence since his exile.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

The Practical Guide to Algiers. By George W. Harris. London: George Philip.

The second edition of an excellent illustrated guide. The maps and plans are unusually good.

In Christ's Country. By Samuel Home, LL. B. London: Charles J. Clark.

In this artistic little volume Mr. Home, though not perhaps quite orthodox, costumes, nevertheless, to chat very pleasantly about a holiday in Palestine. Just now his chapter on "The True Golgotha" is the most interesting. It is curious to note, as we have recently done, the various attempts that are made to claim the credit of first discovering what seems now to be generally accepted as the true site of Calvary (outside the Damascus Gate). Not that this writer claims credit for having made the discovery. Quite the contrary. The whole controversy, however, is very interesting; it appears to us that the first to call attention to this site was the late Mr. Fisher Howe, an American; and the best articles on the subject are one in the *Century* for November, 1888, and one by the Rev. Hasket Smith, in *Murray's Magazine*, last September. Mr. Home had, however, before seeing the latter article, sent one on the supposed Sepulchre of Christ to *Good Words*. It was very similar to Mr. Smith's, but it did not appear in *Good Words*, and is now given in the present volume.

ART, ARCHITECTURE, DECORATION, ETC.

Yesterday: Ten Centuries of Toilette. By A. Rohida. Octavo, pp. 264. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Cabel Hoy has rendered a true service to English-reading artists and designers by giving them an admirable translation of Madame Rohida's curious and picturesque work. Profusely illustrated with reproductions taken from the most authentic sources, miniatures, family portraits, and old engravings, the volume ought to prove a mine of suggestions to the fair dame who "does not know what to wear"—especially those chapters and drawings dealing with the modes of the Consulate and First Empire.

En Russie il y a un Demi-Siècle. By Mlle. F.—. Paris: Librairie Fischbacher. 3fr. 50c.

An interesting account of the Russia of fifty years ago, with a preface by Prosper Mérimée.

Les Grandes Légendes de France. By Édouard Schure. Paris: Perrin et Cie. 3fr. 50c.

A volume that will prove of special interest to folklorists. Contains much French legendary lore.

L'Europe et la Révolution Française. By Albert Sorel. Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 8fr.

Fourth and last volume of an exhaustive history of the French Revolution, comprising a survey of the social, political, and moral traditions of the time.

FICTION, POETRY, AND THE BELLES-LETTRES.

Le Roman d'une Croyante. By Jean de la Brète. Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 3fr. 50c.

New novel by the author of a most charming book, "Mon Oncle et mon Curé." Fit for family reading.

Ces Bons Doucteurs. By Gyp! Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 3fr. 50c.

New collection of short sketches by the author of "Auteur du Divorce," "Jett Bob," etc., etc.

Le Nouveau Jeu. By Henry Lavedan. Paris: Ernest Kolb. 3fr. 50c.

This study of contemporary French life is styled a "Roman Dialogue," and somewhat resembles Gyp's work.

Fantômes d'Orient. By Pierre Loti. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 3fr. 50c.

Fugitive impressions of a journey made to Morocco by the author of "Féchu d'Islande."

L'Amour d'Annette. By Jean Rameau. Paris: Paul Ollendorff. 3fr. 50c.

The novel first appeared as a *feuilleton* in the *Figaro*.

Faut-il Aimer? By Léon de Tinséau. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 3fr. 50c.

This volume attempts to answer a question which most people answer for themselves.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

The Andover Review.

Ethnic Religion and Christianity. E. V. Gerhart.
Our Ethical Resources. Wm. E. Wild Hyde.
Duty of Scientific Theology to the Church of To-day.
The Figures of Homer. Julia H. Caverno.
Rembrandt as an Educator. H. C. Bierwirth.
A Meditation on the Consciousness of Jesus Christ. W. J. Tucker.

The Arena.

Herbert Spencer: A Biographical Sketch. W. H. Hudson.
Danger Ahead. Robert S. Taylor.
The Railroad Problem. Louis A. Sheldon.
The Solidarity of the Race. Henry Wood.
Hypnotism: Its Relation to Psychological Research. B. O. Flower.
Inspiration and Heresy. P. Cameron.
The Sub-Treasury Plan. C. C. Post.
The Atonement. Rev. Burt E. Howard.
The Last American Monarch. James Realf, Jr.

Asiatic Quarterly.—January.

India and China. A. Michle.
China and Foreign Countries.
Col. Gramscbefsky's Explorations and Recent Events on the Pamirs.
Hansa, Nagay, etc.—I. With Illustrations and Map.
Derwan and Karategin. C. Johnston.
Agriculture in the Sub-Pamirian Regions. Dr. G. Capua.
The Telegraph Department in Persia. C. E. Biddulph.
A Crisis in British East Africa.
F. A. C. Fuller.

Atlanta.

Henry VIII. at the Lyceum Theatre.
Life in a Shakespearean Company on Tour.—III. W. S. Sparrow.

The Atlantic Monthly

The Pageant at Rome in the Year 17 a.c. Rodolfo Lanciani.
The Nearness of Animals to Men. E. P. Evans.
A Venetian Printer-Publisher in the Sixteenth Century. H. F. Brown.
What French Girls Study. Henrietta C. Dana.
A Journey on the Volga. Isabel F. Hargood.
Studies in Macbeth. Albert H. Tolman.
The Border State Men of the Civil War. N. S. Shaler.
The League as a Political Instrument.

Banker & Magazine. (London.)

Mr. Goschen's £1 Note Scheme Again.
Financial Troubles in Australia.
Private Bankers' Balance Sheets.

The Beacon.

Lighting a Landscape. James Ross.
Lantern Slides by the Carbon Process.
Printing with Salts of Chromium.
Study and Practice of Art in the Field. A. H. Hinton.

Belford's Monthly.

An International Personality: Goldwin Smith. Ernstus Wiman.
A Dangerous Fad: The Fresh-Air Fiasco. Herbert A. Tuttle.
Modern Pictures and the New York Market. C. Bissell.
A Decade of Southern Progress. Joshua W. Caldwell.
Future Possibilities of the South. Wm. A. McLean.
The Industrial Future of the South. John A. Conwell.
Protection Historically Considered. Joseph D. Miller.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Rosebery vs. Gladstone. Lord Brabourne.
Memoirs of General Marbot. Sir George Chesney.
The Camp of Wallenstein. by Friedrich Schiller.
Troubled Egypt and the Late Khedive. F. Scudamore.
After Highnoon in Kamschatka. F. H. H. Guilleminard.
Central African Trade and the Nyasaland Water-Way.

Board of Trade Journal.—January.

State of the Skilled Labor Market.
The Economic Condition of Russia.
The Wages of the Médoc.
Agriculture in Victoria and New South Wales.
New Customs Tariff of Mexico.

Bookman.

The Carlyles and a Segment of Their Circle.—V. J. M. Barrie. With Portrait. Q.
The Burns Fac-simile. W. C. Angus.
On Starting a Penny Weekly.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Frank Lockwood, Q.C. & M.P.
Monte Carlo and Its Gaming Tables.
F. C. Burnand, Editor of French. With Portrait.
A Chat with Mr. Beerbohm Tree.
How Employers Are Kept Honest.

The Catholic World.

Cardinal Manning. John G. Kenyon.
Attitude of the Protestant Mind Toward Catholic Truth.
When Was Columbus Born? Rev. L. A. Duto.
Recollections of Florida and the South. E. P. Seaman.
Memorial Sketch of Cardinal Manning. Orby Shipley.

The Century Magazine.

The New National Guard. Francis V. Greene.
The Jews in New York.—II. Richard Wheatley.
Recent Discoveries Concerning the Gulf Stream. J. E. Pillsbury.
Pioneer Days in San Francisco. John W. Palmer.
Italian Old Masters.—Titan. W. J. Stillman.
Australian Registry of Land Titles. Edward Atkinson.
Original Portraits of Washington. Charles H. Hart.
The Degradation of a State. Clarence C. Buel.

Chambers's Journal.

Romance of the Telegraph.
The Prince of Wales' Plumage.
Teck and Its Duchy.
Concerning Earthquakes.

Chaperson.—January.

A Few Features of Florida. Frederick W. White.
Pottery: Its Teachings and Its Beauties. Anna Hirsch.

The Charities Review.

The Louisiana Lottery: Its History. Edgar H. Farrar.
Some Incidents of Quasi-Public Charity. A. Johnson.
District Nursing. Isabel Hampton.
The Hull House. Alice Miller.

The Chautauquan.

The Battle of Monmouth. John G. Nicolay.
Domestic and Social Life of the Colonists.—V. E. E. Hale.
Trading Companies.—II. John H. Finley.
States Made from Territories. Prof. J. A. Woodburn.
Physical Culture.—I. J. M. Buckley.
National Agencies for Scientific Research. Major J. W. Powell.
The Bureau of Animal Industry. George W. Hill.
Highlanders. Frederick J. Masters.
Our Ships on the Lakes and Seas. Samuel A. Wood.
Present Position of German Politics. G. W. Hinman.
Spain, Cuba and the United States. Rolfo Ogden.
How a Bill Presented in Congress Becomes a Law. G. B. Walker.
The Balkan States and Greece.

Christian Thought.

The Influence of Association. Rev. W. C. Wilbur.
Calvinism and Art. Dr. Abraham Kuyper.
Matter and Man. Rev. Charles W. Millard.
Doubts and Doubters. Rev. J. Q. Adams.

The Church at Home and Abroad.

Glimpse of Woman's Work in China. Mary M. Crossette.
An English-Speaking Protestant Christian Nation. S. W. Dana.
The Peace Congress in Rome. Matteo Prochet.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.

The Acts of the Apostles in Its Missionary Aspects. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
An Ancient Missionary Tract. Rev. R. Bren.
Experiences of an Association Secretary. Rev. H. Sutton.
The Missionary's Confidence and the Church's Expectations.
Rev. R. B. Hansford.

Church Quarterly Review.—January.

Gore's Hampton Lectures.
Bishop Eliott on Old Testament Criticism.
Recent Works on National Religion.
Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament."
Bishop Charles Wordsworth's Autobiography.
Patriotic Evidence and the Gospel Chronology.
The Spanish Calendar, 1588-1542.
Swift's Life and Writings.
England in the Eighteenth Century.
The Progress of Classical Studies.
The Church Missionary Society and Promotism.

Contemporary Review.

The Foreign Policy of Italy. Emile de Laveleye.
Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning. Wilfrid Meynell, Sarah M. Sheldon Anne, Benjamin Waugh, and the Editor.
The Labor Party in New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes.
White and Black in Natal. Harriette E. Coleman and A. Werner.
Lord Knutsford and Colonial Opinion on Home Rule. E. J. C. Norton.
The Unhealthiness of Cities. Francis Peck and Edwin T. Hall.
The Reign of Terror in Persia. Sheikh Djemal ed Din.
The Genius of Plato. Walter Pater.
Principal Cave on the Hexateuch. Professor Driver, D.D.
Conversations and Correspondence with Thomas Carlyle.—II.

Cornhill Magazine.

On Dutch Canals.
The Tennant's Ball.
Pretty Poll.
The Jubilee of a Crown Colony: Hong Kong, 1841-1891.

The Cosmopolitan.

Love and Marriage in Japan. Sir Edwin Arnold.
The Petroleum Industry. Peter MacQueen.
The Columbus Portraits.—II. William Elroy Curtis.
Leading Amateurs in Photography. C. B. Moore.
Peppered by Afghans. Archibald Forbes.
Relation of Invention to Conditions of Life. G. H. Knight.
The Rise and Fall of Fonseca. Robert Adams, Jr.
Fets and Sports of a Farmer Boy. Murat Halstead.

Critical Review.—January.

Pfleiderer's "The Development of Theology in Germany Since Kant and its Progress in Great Britain Since 1825." Principal Fairbairn.
Cheyne's "The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter." Professor Whitehouse.
Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament." Professor Kyle.

Democrat's Family Magazine.

At the Home of a Florida "Cracker." C. B. Moore.
Discovery of the Island of San Miguel. J. Carter Beard.
A Small Garden and What It Produced. N. S. Stowell.
Some Efforts in the Way of Dress Reform. Susannah W. Dodds.

Dublin Review.—January.

England's Devotion to St. Peter. Bishop Vaughan of Salford.
Rosebery's "Pitt." A. St. J. Clarke.
The Irish at Nantes. Rev. P. Hurley.
Theism. Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
Are Agnostics in Good Faith? C. Coupe.
Spanish Society. E. M. Clerke.
Early Russian Fiction. H. Wilson.
Cruelty to Children. Rev. B. Waugh.
Catholic Churchwardens. E. Peacock.
Saving Our Schools and Catholic Teaching.

Eastern and Western Review.

The Truth About Egypt.
England at Foreign Courts. Major Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid.
Cultural Progress in Islam. Prof. A. Vambéry.
The Russian Power in Asia. Major J. W. Murray.
Are the Turks a Literary People? Prof. C. W. Wells.
Osmanli Folktales. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.

Economic Review.—January.

Poor Relief in Italy. Prof. F. S. Nitti.
A Plea for Pure Theory. Prof. W. Cunningham.
Women Composers. Sidney Wells and Ann Linnett.
A Social Policy for Churches. Rev. T. C. Fry.
Marxism's Political Philosophy. Rev. A. Chandler.
The Maitlandian Anti-Socialist Argument. Edwin Cannon.
The Use and Abuse of Endowed Charities. Rev. L. R. Phelps.

Edinburgh Review.—January.

The Correspondence of Count Pozzo di Borgo.
Riding and Polo.
The Life and Writings of Ignatius von Döllinger.

Sidgwick's Elements of Politics.
Memoirs of General Marbot.
The Acts of the Privy Council.
Rodney and the Navy of the Eighteenth Century.
Froude's Catharine of Arragon.
The Fate of the Sudan.
The Coming Crisis.

Education.

School Discipline.—I. Larkin Dunton.
Some Pros and Contras on University Extension. C. W. Super.
Support of the Secondary and Higher Education.—II. A. Mayo.
Nature Study in Our Schools. B. B. Russell.
The University Spirit. John Pierce.

Educational Review.

The Idea of Liberal Education. Daniel C. Gilman.
Growth of the Colleges of the United States. A. M. Comey.
College Entrance Requirements in English. H. S. Pancoast.
Certain Dangerous Tendencies in Education. J. F. Munroe.
Elementary Science in School Courses. Louisa P. Hopkins.
Instructional Experiment in College Government. John Bigham.
City School Supervision.—V. William T. Harris.
Henri Pestalozzi. C. J. Hamilton.

The Engineering Magazine.

The Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Chauncey M. Drexler.
The Decline in Railroad-Building. Thomas L. Greene.
The Gold-Fields of South Africa.—I. Gustave Halle.
The Wind as a Factor in Geology. George P. Merrill.
American Mining in 1891. Albert Williams, Jr.
American Supremacy in Mechanics.—III. Coleman Sellers.
Gravity Systems of Water-Supply. George W. Rafter.
Suggestions Toward Human Flight. Hyland C. Kirk.
Government Engineering Defended. Lieut.-Col. W. R. King.
Who is an Engineer? Oberlin Smith.

English Historical Review.—January.

Babylonian Under the Greeks and Parthians. J. E. Gilmore.
The Introduction of Knight Service into England. J. H. Round.
English Popular Preaching in the Fourteenth Century. Miss Tomlin Smith.
Elizabeth Claypole. R. W. Ramsey.
Last Words on Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. T. R. E. Holmes.

English Illustrated Magazine.

Arthur J. Balfoor. With Portrait. H. W. Lucy.
London and North-Western Locomotive Works at Crewe.
Brazilian Castles. Marchioness of Tweeddale and Lady Jeanie.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Henry James.
The Mosques of Tiencin. E. Barclay.

Esquiline.—January.

The Archeological Neighborhood of the Victoria Home. R. Laneau.
The Forum of Augustus.

Expositor.

Dr. Driver's Introduction to Old Testament Literature. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Rev. G. A. Smith.

The Forum.

Perils of Our National Elections. G. F. Edmunds.
The Choice of Presidential Electors. E. J. Phelps.
The Nicaragua Canal and Commerce. Warner Miller.
The Nicaragua Canal: Its Political Aspects. W. L. Merry.
Our Lake Commerce and Ways to the Sea. C. K. Davis.
A Great Domain by Irrigation. Gov. J. S. Irwin.
The German Labor Colonies. Francis G. Peabody.
A Year of General Booth's Work. Albert Shaw.
Bank Circulation and Free Coinage. John Jay Knox.
Is Our Military Training Adequate? Col. C. W. Larned.
A Year's Literary Production. Hamilton W. Mafie.
Suppression of Lotteries by Taxation. Horace White.

Gentleman's Magazine.

Michael Servetus: Reformer and Martyr. Charles McRae.
Etymological Diversions. George L. Apperson.
Proper Diet for Cold Weather. N. E. Yorke-Davies.
In Some Students' Souces. Laura Alex. Smith.
Early Guilds. George Radford.

Girl's Own Paper.

Millinery as a Career in Life.
New Employments for Girls.—II. Sophia F. A. Caulfield.
Outdoor Games From Over the Sea. H. Townsend.
The Flower Girls of London. Emma Brewer.
Intellectual Partners; or, How Men May Stimulate the Mental Life of Women. Alice Lee.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Coaling Stations and Trade Routes. A. M. Knight.
The Cañon of the Colorado. Prof. W. M. Davis.
Columbus and His Times. Wm. H. Parker.
The Women of Samoa. John Hood.
The Geographical Distribution of Animals. Ernest Ingersoll.
The Inland Lands of the United States. Ralph S. Tarr.
Chile and the Chileans. Robert S. Yard.

Good Words.

Madame Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society. F. Podmore.
London Street-Life.—I. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
The Manchester Ship Canal. D. Paton.
Tewkesbury Abbey.—Concluded. Dean Spence.
The Moon.—I. Sir R. S. Ball.

Greater Britain.—January.

Canada. D. Watson.
The Eight-Hours' System in New Zealand. W. A. Ellis.
The Proposed Periodic English-Speaking Contest and Festival.
My Canadian Journal. Marchioness of Dufferin.

Harper's Magazine.

From the Black Forest to the Black Sea.—I. Poultney Bigelow.
Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. H. Bridge.
"A Skin for a Skin." (Hudson Bay Traders.) Julian Ralph.
Chicago.—The Main Canal. D. Paton.
The Royal Danish Theatre. William Archer.
Old Shipping Merchants of New York. G. W. Sheldon.

Help.

How to Help.
Pictures of England To-day.
The National Lantern Mission.

The Home-Maker.

A Home Found and Lost. Jessie Benton Frémont.
Beauty Types. Helen Hunt.
Smith College. Mary K. Kinney.
A Study in Posing. Clarence B. Moore.

The Homiletic Review.

The Inerrancy of Scripture. Rev. Alfred Cave.
The Microscope—Its Structure and Its Teachings. R. O. Doremus.
Athletic Virtues. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.
Protestantism and Roman Catholicism as Factors in Civilization.
Elements of Effective Preaching. Rev. R. T. Cross.

Irish Monthly.

Alabama.
Emily H. Hickey.
Sir Robert Kane.

Jewish Quarterly.—January.

H. Graetz, Jewish Historian. I. Abrahams.
Dr. Friedländer on the Jewish Religion. C. G. Montefiore.
Notes on Hebrew MSS. in the University Library at Cambridge.
—II. S. Schechter.
John Pfefferkorn and the Battle of the Books. S. A. Hirsch.
Notes on Hebrew Words.—I. Prof. W. R. Smith.
Notes on the Effect of Biblical Criticism upon the Jewish Religion. C. G. Montefiore.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—December.

Sale of Corn by Weight. R. J. More.
Profit-Sharing in Agriculture. Albert Grey.
The Dutch Agricultural Colonies. E. Clarke.

Juridical Review.—January.

Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Watson.
Sources of the Law of Scotland. Prof. D. Wilson.
Lord President Inglis. Hon. Lord McLaren.
Post Office and Equity. J. M. Candlish.
The Archives of the High Court of Justiciary.—II. C. Scott.
Lynch.—II. N. J. D. Kennedy.

Knowledge.

British Mosses. Lord Justice Fry.
The Chemical Element, Carbon. Vaughan Cornish.
What Is an Ant? E. A. Butler.
The Relative Brightness of the Planets. J. E. Gore.
The Cañons of Colorado. Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.

Lamp.

A Plea for the Birds. Frances Ray.
Globe-Trotters. E. S. C. Werner.
Cardinal Manning. Miss Belloc.

Leisure Hour.

General Gordon and the Fall of Khartoum.
The Great London Pailins.—The Times. W. H. Massingham.
The Statesmen of Europe.—Russia. With Portraits.
The Post-Office Horse, the Vestry Horse, and the Brewer's Horse. W. J. Gordon.
The Story of the Baccara.—II. R. Robertson.
The Romance of Ancient Literature.—IV. W. M. F. Petrie.
The Great Andes of the Equator.—II. With Map and Illustrations.

Lend a Hand.

Boys' Clubs.
The Science of Crime. Arthur MacDonald.
A Parental School.
The Christian Minister and Sociology. John R. Commons.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The Managing Editor, Julian Chambers.
The Hackney Horse. Louis N. McGeorge.
Secretary Rusk's Crusade. Julian Hawthorne.
The Board of Trade and the Farmer. Henry Clews.
Swimming. Hermann Oelrichs.
Prince Galitzin, Priest and Pioneer. Hester D. Richardson.

London Quarterly Review.—January.

Christianity and Greek Thought.
Jane Austen.
The Making of a Mandarin.
The Second (Ecumenical) Methodist Conference.
A New Life of Christ.
History of the Three Churches of England.
Ignatius Loyola.
The Methodist Controversy of 1833.

Longman's Magazine.

A Desert Fruit.—The Prickly Pear. Grant Allen.
Runaway Eyes: A Shakespeare Note. Prof. J. W. Hales.
An Eighteenth-Century Friendship—Mrs. Inchbold and William Godwin. Miss J. A. Taylor.

Lucifer.—January.

The Time Is Short.
A Bewitched Life. H. P. B.
The Sepulchre in Nature.—Concluded. W. Kingsland.
The Western Theosophy and the Duality of Being. E. Mailand.
Theosophy and Psychical Research. W. Kingsland.

Ludgate Monthly.

Malling Abbey. P. H. Bates.
Going Home from the City. E. G. Scoopes.
South Devon. C. G. Harper.

Lyceum.—January.

A Controversy of Moment—State Education in Ireland.
Orthodoxy and Dissent in Russia.
The Futility of Kant's "Awakening."
Jean Siffred, the Carmel Maury.
Celtic Influence on European Civilization.

Macmillan's Magazine.

The Beautiful and the True. Mark Reid.
Our Military Unreadiness.
Romance and Youth.
The Flight from the Fields. Arthur Gays.
National Pensions. H. C. Bourne.

Magazine of American History.

Minority Report of the Electoral Commission, 1877. C. Cowley.
The Enterprise of Christopher Columbus.—II. Arthur Harey.
The Virginia of the Revolutionary Period. Wm. Wirt Henry.
Tribute to the Memory of Theodore Parker. C. K. Tuckerman.
Slavery in the Territories Historically Considered.—I.

The Menorah Monthly.

Cardinal Manning. Geo. D. M. Peixotto.
Republic and Monarchy. M. Ellinger.
Real Cause of the Persecution of the Jews in Russia.

Methodist Monthly.

Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Hymn Writer. With Portrait. W. Z. Brock.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes.
Forward: The Moral Teaching of Thomas Carlyle.

Mind.—January.

The Logical Calculus.—I. General Principles. W. E. Johnson.
The Idea of Value. S. Alexander.

The Changes of Method in Hegel's Dialectic.—I. J. E. McTaggart.
The Law of Psychogenesis. Prof. C. L. Morgan.

The Missionary Herald.

The Casares Station, Western Turkey. Rev. W. A. Farnsworth.
Training School for Girls at San Sebastian, Spain. W. H. Gullick.
The Indian Government and the Opium Trade.

The Missionary Review of the World.

Importance of Winning China for Christ. Rev. J. R. Hykes.
Foreign Influence in China. Rev. A. P. Parker.
The Great Missionary Uprising. Rev. D. L. Leonard.
An Evangelical Tour in Japan. Rev. F. S. Curtis.

Month.

The Cardinal Archbishop. Rev. J. Morris.
The Marcellus of Theosophy. The Editor.
Was St. Aidan an Anglican? Rev. S. F. Smith.
The Foundations of Evolution. Rev. J. Gerard.
The Parisian Criminal Classes. B. Archdekan-Cody.
Local Opinion. Rev. J. Halpin.
The New Law of Charitable Bequests. W. C. Maude.

Monthly Packet.

About Teenyson. A. D. Innes.
King Arthur as an English Ideal. C. R. Coleridge.
Amélie de Vitrolles.—I.

Music.

University Extension in Music. W. S. B. Mathews.
Plato's Position with Reference to Music. Dr. K. J. Belling.
How Can American Music be Developed? Homer Moore.
The Piano as a Factor in Musical Art.—I. J. S. Van Cleave.
Musical Science vs. Musical Performance. Joan Moss.
Impressions of Beethoven's Sonatas. Frederic H. Clark.
Art, not Nature, Responsible for the Minor Chord. Helen A. Clarke.

The National Magazine.

The Dutch Colonial Governors. James G. Wilson.
Persecutions of the Quakers by the Pilgrims. G. F. Tucker.
Historic Elements in Virginia Education. J. B. Henneman.
Archaeological Work in Ross County, Ohio. Warren K. Moorehead.
George Washington to Robert Morris. E. L. Gilliams.

National Review.

Old-Age Pensions. Joseph Chamberlain.
The Accusers of the Queen. H. W. Wolff.
Homer and the Higher Criticism. Andrew Lang.
Society in Naples. Charles Edwards.
One Vote, One Value. St. Lee Strachey.
A Word for the Reviewers. Sidney J. Low.
Claudian's "Old Man of Verona." W. J. Courthope.
Men-Servants in England. Lady Violet Greville.
The Growth of Conservatism in Scotland.

Nawbery House Magazine.

Disestablishment and Prof. Goldwin Smith. Rev. Dr. H. Hayman.
The Church Fabric. Rev. J. E. Vaux.
Sydney Smith.—Continued. Mrs. L. B. Walford.
Laurence Oliphant. Canon Knox Little.
Leaves from the History of the Guilds of the City of London. C. Welch.

New England Magazine.

Corot—His Life and Character. Camille Thurwanger.
Stories of Salem Witchcraft. Winfield S. Nevins.
Letters of Wendell Phillips to Lydia Maria Child.
The Frairies and Coteaux of the Delta. S. T. Clover.
The Granite Industry in New England. Geo. A. Rich.
The Churches of Worcester. C. M. Lamson.

New Englander and Yale Review.

The Half-Way Covenant. Williston Walker.
Some of Women's Women. Daniel K. Dodge.
Apologetics in the Pulpit. Frank H. Foster.
In Early September with the Birds.
Does the Church Believe in Incarnation? C. C. Starbuck.
Distinguishing Marks on Ballots. Henry T. Blake.
Independence in Politics—A Protest. L. Satterthwait.

New Review.

Duke of Clarence and Avondale.
The Labor Platform. New Style. Tom Mann and Ben Tillett.
The Simian Tongue. Prof. R. L. Garver.

Discipline and the Army. Gen. Sir G. W. Higginson.
On Literary Collaboration. Walter Besant.
Three Wars. Personal Recollections. Emile Zola.
The Marriage Tie. Its Sanctity and Its Abuse. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Literature and the Drama. Andrew Lang and L. F. Austin.

Nineteenth Century.

Cross-Examination. Lord Bramwell.
The Accused as a Witness. Frederick Mead.
The Traffic in Sermons. Rev. B. G. Johns.
Two Moods of a Man. Mrs. Singleton.
The London Water-Supply. John Lubbock.
Recollections of Tewfik Pasha. Edward Dicey.
The "Ideal" University. J. Churton Collins.
A Trip to Travancore. Lady Eva Wyndham Quin.
Castle Acre. Rev. Dr. Jepp.
Cardinal Manning in the Church of England. Reginald G. W. L. Belfrage.
The Present State of the Panama Canal. Rear-Admiral F. H. Seymour.
A New Calendar of Great Men. John Morley.
Influenza and Salicin. T. J. MacLagan.

North American Review.

How to Attack the Tariff. Wm. M. Springer.
A Claim for American Literature. W. Clark Russell.
Can Our National Banks Be Made Safer? Edward S. Lacey.
Fires on Transatlantic Steamers. Earl de la Warr.
The Duty and Destiny of England in India. Sir Edwin Arnold.
A Perilous Business and the Remedy. Henry Cabot Lodge.
A Year of Railroad Accidents. H. O. Prout.
The Opera. Edmund C. Stanton.
Lotteries and Gambling. Anthony Comstock.
Tammany Hall and the Democracy. Richard Croker.
The Olympian Religion.—I. William E. Gladstone.

Novel Review.

Margaret L. Woods. S. Stepniak.
Fiction in the Magazines. A. T. Story.
Björnsterne Björnson. With Portrait. G. F. Steffen.
Interview with Lance Falconer.
Bernard Shaw's Works of Fiction Reviewed by Himself. With Portrait.
"David Grrieve." With Portrait of Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Our Day.

University Extension in the United States. Prof. E. J. James.
Jesuit Aggression in the Public Schools of Minnesota.
Robert Browning's Theology.
College Students as Runners. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
Rights and Wrongs of the Red Men.
Fruitful Faith identical in all Ages.

Outing.

Cycling in Mid-Pacific. C. E. Travathan.
The St. Bernard Kennel of America. Edwin H. Morris.
Cowboy Life.—III. The Trail.
The Game of Curling. R. C. Whittet.
College Rowing.
The Connecticut National Guard. Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen.
Photography and Athletics. W. I. Lincoln Adams.
Wasp of Elk Hunting in Manitoba.

Overland Monthly.

The Occupation of Mount Conness. George Davidson.
Unpublished Letters of Andrew Jackson.
Camping with Fox-Hounds in Southern California.
The New Constitution of Brazil. James W. Hawes.
An American Tin Mine. Enoch Knight.

Palestina Exploration Fund.—January.

Old Pool in Upper Kedron Valley. With Plan. C. Schick.
The Tomb-Cutters' Cubits at Jerusalem. W. M. F. Petrie.

Photographic Quarterly.—January.

Photo-Micrography. J. G. P. Vereker.
Impossible Photography. H. P. Robinson.
How to Manipulate Printing-out Silver Gelatin-Chloride Papers. C. J. Leaper.
In the Border Country. W. Gibbons.
Photography not Art. P. H. Emerson.
The Kinship of the Arts. A. Maskell.

Post-Lore.

Artistic Significance of the Epilogues of Browning. D. G.
A Modern Stole: Emily Brontë. Arthur L. Salmon.

Character in "As You Like It": An Inductive Study. C. A. Wurtzburg.
Longfellow's "Golden Legend" and Its Analogues.

The Popular Science Monthly.

Personal Liberty. Edward Atkinson and Edward T. Cabot.
The Story of a Strange Land. Prof. David S. Jordan.
Urban Population. Carrol D. Wright.
Silt and Soil-Weilken. M. Guyot-Deubes.
Musical Instruments—The Piano-Forte. Daniel Spillane.
Electricity in Relation to Science. Prof. Wm. Crookes.
Nationalization of University Extension. Prof. C. F. Hender-son.
Is Man the Only Reasoner? James Sully.
An Experiment in Education. Mary Alling Aber.
Homely Gynastics. Alice B. Twedy.
New Observations on the Language of Animals. M. DeLacaze Duthiers.
Recent Oceanic Causeways. M. E. Blanchard.

Preacher's Magazine.

Games and Gambling. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

The Presbyterian Quarterly.

The Christo-Centric Principle of Theology. J. L. Girardeau.
Dr. Briggs' Biblical Theology. Robert Watts.
Scriptural Limits of Denominationalism. J. A. Waddell.
Bearings of Socialism on Morality and Religion. J. MacGregor.
Distinctive Characteristics of the Four Gospels. E. C. Murray.
Robert Browning: The Man. W. S. Currell.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—January.

James Bunting. A. A. Birchenough.
The Stundists. H. A. Coll.
Paul's Concept of the Ministry. J. Watson.
The Condition of Agricultural Laborers in Relation to the Land and the Landlords. J. Hison.
The Methodist Ecumenical Conference and Present-Day Questions. J. T. Parr.
Tennyson's Religious Teachings. B. H.

Quarterly Review.—January.

Oxford Before the Reformation.
Hals.
The Water-Supply of London.
Memoirs of Baron de Harbot.
Borace.
The History of Bookbinding in England.
Diary of the Duke of Liria and Xerica.
A Teaching University for London.
Parliamentary and Election Prospects.

Quiver.

Wolver's Palace, Hampton Court. Rev. J. Telford.
A Modern Italian Reformer, Alessandro Gavazzi.
Nursery Talks in East End Dress. Florence Reason.

Review of the Churches.—January.

The Church and Labor Problems. Bishop of Wakefield and others.
Mr. Ben Tillet. With Portrait.
The British and Foreign Bible Society. Archdeacon Farrar.

Scots Magazine.

Imperial Federation. Harry Gow.
Loki and the Nibelungen Hoard. Sophie F. F. Velch.
A University Debating Society Thirty Years Ago. Rev. J. M. Robertson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—January.

The Upper Karon Region and the Bakhtiari Lure. With Map and Illustration. Mrs. Bishop.
The Pamir—A Geographical and Political Sketch. With Map. E. B. Morgan.
The Orthography of Foreign Place-Names. J. Burgess.

Scottish Review.—January.

The Race Across the Atlantic. Prof. H. Dyer.
Freeman's History of Sicily. J. R. Bury.
The Darien Expedition. B. Taylor.
Ancient Trade. Major C. R. Conder.
A Summer School of Philosophy—Farmington. J. C. Murray.
British Thought and Modern Speculation. R. M. Wenley.
Organization of Secondary Education in Scotland.
Presbyterian Reunion and a National Church.

Scribner's Magazine.

Station Life in Australia. Sidney Dickinson.
A Model Working-Girl's Club. Albert Shaw.
Illusions of Memory. William H. Burnham.
American Illustrations of To-day.—II. William A. Coffin.

The Revenue Cutter Service. F. W. Thompson and S. A. Wood.
Washington Alston as a Painter.
The Arctic Highlander. Benjamin Sharp.

The Stenographer.

Importance of Typewriter Skill. F. H. Hemperley.
Typewriting Proficiency. Lewis Altschuler.
Practical versus Theoretical.

Strand Magazine.—January.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard Interviewed. Harry How.
The Herald of the Dawn. J. R. Werner.
Portraits of Charles Santley, Miss Fanny Brough, and others.
Street Musicians. G. Guerdon.

Sunday at Home.

The Buddhist Priest. Rev. J. M'Gowan.
The Apology of Aristides. Rev. G. T. Stokes.
Wanderings in the Holy Land. Adelia Gates.
The Religions of India, as Illustrated by Their Temples. Rev. C. Merk.
Blythwood.

Sunday Magazine.

Authority and Faith. Canon Scott Holland.
A Seven-Continental Home—Berkeley Castle. G. Winterwood.
The Jewish Colony in London.—II. Mrs. Brewer.
Our Bible—How It Has Come to Us. Canon Talbot.
Natural Chloroform. Rev. T. Wood.

Temple Bar.

An Aide-de-Camp of Mæsona.
Benjamin Robert Haydon.
Wayfaring by the Tarn. E. H. Barker.
Norway in Winter. A. Amy Buley.

The Treasury.

Brotherhood in Highest Service. Merrill E. Gates.
Opportunities and Obligations of College Education. G. P. Fisher.
Dr. Archibald Alexander. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.
Inerrancy of the Scriptures. Rev. R. F. Sample.
John Ruskin, Preacher. Rev. Cornelius Brett.

The United Service.

Education of Officers for the Armies of To-day. J. P. Wisnet.
For the Best Interests of the Service. Edwin A. Root.
Block-ade-Running. The late Capt. J. N. Maillit.

United Service Magazine.

Life Insurance for Officers of the Army and Navy. H. Brackebury.
The Three Ruling Races of the Future.—II. Lieut.-Col. Elsdale.
The Russian Navy in the Black Sea. M. Hymelie-Sward.
The Surge and Fall of Khartoum.—I. Major F. R. Wingate.
The Nile Campaign. Chas. Williams.
Volunteers and a Local Military Intelligence Department.
Australian Naval Defence.
The Army Reserve Man. Rev. W. Le Grange.
Education for the Army.—I. H. Hardman.

University Extension.—January.

The University Extension Lecturer.—I. Edmund J. James.
The Universities and the Elementary Schools. Elmer E. Brown.
The Ideal Syllabus. Henry W. Rolfe.
Economics.—I. Edward T. Devine.

February.

University Extension—Why? A. E. Winship.
The Education of Citizens. H. J. Mackinder.
The University Extension Lecturer.—II. Edmund J. James.
Economics.—II. Edward T. Devine.

The University Magazine.—January.

Athletics and Intercollegiate Games. Thomas Fell.
Greek Athletic Games.—I. Geo. G. Munger.
The University of Pennsylvania.—II. John L. Stewart.
Princeton Sketches.—IV. Geo. R. Wallace.
The University of the City of New York. G. A. Macdonald.

February.

Professional Studies for Undergraduates. C. A. Collin. M. A.
The English Bible as a Classic in Our Colleges. Wm. R. Dwyer.
University Extension at Brown University. W. H. Tolman.
Princeton Sketches.—V. George R. Wallace.

Welsh Review.

The Sin of Ananias and Sapphira. W. T. Stead.
The Problem of the Nineteenth Century. Mrs. W. Phillips.
The Constitution of the Welsh University. Deas Owen.

A Few Remarks on Inspiration in Poetry. Hon. S. Coleridge.
Wales Present and Wales Past. H. S. Milman.
The Methods of New Journalism. Jeremy Adair.

Westminster Review.

Bibliography. Walter Lloyd.
Girolamo Savonarola in History and Fiction. J. J. Teague.
China. W. Robertson.
A Study of Mr. Thomas Hardy. J. Newton Robinson.

A Teaching University for London. J. S. Hill.
Lord Rosebery's Pitt. R. S. Long.
Is Compulsory Education a Failure? J. J. Davies.

Young Man.

Jeremiah: The Young Man as Prophet. Rev. C. S. Horne.
The Best Use of Leisure. Edmund Gosse and A. W. W. Dale.
George Meredith: His Method and His Teaching.—L. W. J. Dawson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.

Pigeon Post in Peace and War. F. Kreyzig.
In Memory of Johannes Janssen. F. Wahr.
Designs of Postage Stamps.
The "Critical Days" of the Earthquake—Prophet Fall. With
Portrait. Max Stein.

Annalen des Deutschen Reichs.—Munich. No. 1.

Election Statistics of the German Reichstag, from 1871-90. B.
Frenkel.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. January.

Reminiscences of Travels in Scandinavia. A. von Drygalski.
The Sulu Islands. A. Bode.
The Irish. T. A. Fischer.
German Engineering Triumphs in Venezuela. Dr. A. Olinda.

Dahleim.—Leipzig. January 2.

Mandala Blantyre. A. Merrensky.
How the Frederick the Great Memorial Originated. Dr. O.
Doering.

January 9.

Gustav Spangenberg, Artist. With Portrait. Dr. O. Doering.

January 16.

Brazil as a Republic. A. W. Sellin.
Skating.

January 23.

German Fortresses on the Eastern Frontier. With Map.
Frederick the Great and the Lawsuit with Miller Arnold. H.
Harden.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

A Visit to a Prison. Ed. Egger.
France: Before and After 1870. Marianne Meister.
The Flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes. Prof. H. L. Otto.
August Heilmannperger. With Portrait.
Reminiscences from the Red Sea. F. X. Geyer.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung.—Berlin. January 2.

Max Müller's "Natural Religion." G. Glogau.
Mark Pattison's Essays. Kaufmann.

January 9.

Carl Hegel's "Towns and Guilds of the German People in the
Middle Ages." D. Gierke.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.

Astronomy and the Universities. W. Foerster.
Frederick Louis of Mecklenburg as a Diplomat. L. von Hirsch-
feld.
A Year with the Ajaria. Letters from Tunis.
Dauton.—V.
Giovanni Battista de Rossi. F. X. Kraus.
The Commercial Treaties.
Political Correspondence.—The Prussian Education Bill, the
Chadbourne Incident, Prospects of Peace in Europe, the
Death of the Khéive, the English in Egypt, etc.

Frauenberuf.—Wolmar. No. 1.

Marriage and Divorce in France. Dr. F. Moldenhauer.

Gasa Natur und Leben.—Leipzig. January.

From the Cape to Delagoa Bay. M. H. Klose.
Palaontology in England and the Latter Half of the Nineteenth
Century. Dr. K. Schwilppel.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.

Men's Fashions of the Nineteenth Century. C. Gurliitt.
The Berlin Lamp Manufacturers. E. Salzmann.

The Color of the Sea. C. Vogt.
The Blind and the Use They Make of the Senses They Have.
Anna Potach.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.

Hypocrisy and Literature. M. G. Conrad.
Karl Henckell. With Portrait. E. Steiger.
Poems by K. Henckell and others.
About Myself. Karl Henckell.
On the Methods of Studying History. M. Schwann.

Der Gute Kamerad.—For Boys. Quarterly.

No. 15. Old Roman Shops.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). February.

The Apostolic Vicariat of Neu-Pommern.
The Beginnings of the Mission in Paraguay.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. January.

Paul Lindau. Ernst Schroll.
From Marseilles to Tenerife. E. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.
The School Question. J. Lesau.
Incorrect German.
The History and Aims of the German Students' Union. H.
Landwehr.
The History of the Lutheran Church in North America. J.
Penzlin.
Chronique—German Politics, etc.

Das Kranschen.—For Girls. Quarterly.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15. Eight Semesters at the School of Art.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. January 13.

Austrian Railways: Credit and Bilinski. Dr. G. J. Guttmann.
The History of Constitution-Making. Dr. J. von Held.

Literarisches Jahrbuch.—Eger. 1892.

Rudolf Dellinger, the Composer of "Don Cesar." With Por-
trait.
Reminiscences of Jean Paul. Dr. A. Wolf.
Gerhard von Quastenberg. Dr. H. Hattwich.
The Schmeller Memorial in Tüscheneruth.
Goethe in Bohemia. W. Freiherr von Biedermann.
Carlsbad in Autumn. Alois John.

Literarische Monatshefte.—Vienna. Heft 2.

The Literary World in Zurich. M. von Stern.
A Chat with Nietzsche. H. von Basow.
Poems by Franz Herold and others.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. Quarterly.

January 1.

A Mozart Premiere in Vienna. Dr. M. Dietz.
The First Production of Tannhäuser in Dresden. A. Lesimple.
January 10.

Ritter Pasman—New Opera by Strauss. Dr. Max Dietz.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. February.

Masani and Cavalleria Rusticana. With Portrait. A. G.
Kaiser.
The Student Days of Emanuel Geibel. K. J. Gleditz.
The Newly-Found Fragments of Euripides. R. Hassencamp.
Count August von Werder. G. Zernin.
Chantéuse Fin-du-Siècle. Max Nordau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. January.

Poetry and Morals. O. Harnack.
The Patriarchs of Alexandria.—J. Dr. P. Rohrbach.
Modern Commercial Politics. W. Rathgen.
Is Russia Prepared for War? N. von Engelstedt.
Political Correspondence.—The Parties and the Commercial
Treaties, the Circulation Question, Austrian and French
Politics.

Romanische Revue.—Vienna. January.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1773. Dr. D. Werenka.
Ethnography and Folk-Lore in the Bukovina. Dr. R. F. Kaledi.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 5.

Notes from East Africa. P. Belchard.
The Newest Bank-Safes. A. O. Klausmann.
The Electrical Transmission of Power from Lauffen on the Neckar to Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Phrenology. O. Beta.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Life-Work of a German Artist—Gustav Ederlein. O. Balach.
How Tin Soldiers are Made. E. Thiel.
Christmas in Sweden.
The Riviera. W. Kaden.
Petroleum.
Wissmann and His Explorations in Africa. G. Meinecke.
The Parisian Boulevard. E. von Jagow.
The Newspaper Trade in Berlin. A. O. Klausmann.
Count von Moltke's Letters to His Wife.

Veihagen and Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. Heft 6.

Anton von Dyck. H. Knackfuss.
Old and New Roman Festivals. T. Trede.
Circus Life. P. von Sackewitz.
Nicolaus Lemnu and Sophia Löwenthal. J. E. Frhr. von Grotthaus.
The English Press. Helen Zimmern.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe.—For Gris. Paris. January.

How L'Amaranthe Was Named. E. S. Lantz.
Christine de Pisan. P. André.
Fest-Days in Japan. Umé.

Annales de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques.—Paris. January 15.

France and Europe in October, 1793. A. Sorel.
The Finances of the War of 1795 to 1813. S. de la Rupelle.
Economic France Toward the Middle of the Seventeenth Century. H. Pigou.
A Conflict Between Frederick II. and England on the Subject of Naval Prizes. Ch. Dupuis.
The Clarke Papers. Ch. Borgeau.

L'Art.—January 1.

A Corner in the French National Library—the Stamp Department. E. Molinier.
Typewriters at the Château de Pau. P. Lafont.
The Crisis in Architecture and the Future of Iron.—Concluded. E. Champury.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. January 31.

Nature and Moral Conscience. Augustus Gardon.

L'Initiation.—Paris. January.

The Cult of the Ego. F. C. Barlet.
Isis Unveiled. Pagan.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. January.

1801. G. de Molinari.
The Financial Market in 1861. A. Raffalovich.
Merchant Navies and Protection. D. Bellot.
Proposed New Law for Arbitration in Labor Disputes. E. d'Eichthal.
Mr. Goshen and the Bank of England. G. François.
Telegraphy in England. P. G. H. Jenkins.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy, January 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—January 1.

A Phantom of the East.—II. Pierre Loti.
Letter on M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. ***
Strikes and Syndicates. Hector Depasse.
Patronesses of Art in France in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
Society Women and "Femmes Galantes." Marie Anne de Bovet.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

January 15.

The Phantom of the East.—III. Pierre Loti.
The Republic and Secularism. Marquis de Castellani.
Arbitration and the "Chambres du Travail." Jules Many.
Colonial Affairs. Jean Iergens.
A Physician of the Sixteenth Century.—Lopez de Villalobos.
Les Quesnel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Social Question as a Moral Question. W. Jerusalem.
Kufstein. M. Schmidt.
Notice of To-day. O. Harmsch.
Cruiser Along the Mediterranean. G. Diercks.
Buddhist Relics in Ceylon. E. Schläginitz.
How Books are Printed. E. Grosse.

Weetmann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruswick. Quarterly.

Otto Nicolai. With Portraits. H. Schröder.
The Environs of Berlin.—I. P. Lidenberg.
How the Wounded Were Nursed in Ancient Greece. G. Wolzenhoff.
Vienna and Its Neighborhood.—VI. E. Zetsche.
An Ancient Egyptian Queen.—Hatschepout. T. Harten.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. No. 1.

The Literary Status Quo. M. Necker.
School and Literature. Dr. C. Tumilira.
New Influences in Scandinavian Literature. Marie Herzfeld.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. December 15.

The Duelling Question. O. Beta.
Poems by Count von Westarp and others.
In Praise of Egily and His "Serious Thoughts."
Whither?—Politics of the Day.
Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Xanthippus.

Anonymous Sketches.—The Pole, Léontine de Nittis (Oliver Chantel).

The Theatre Architecturally Considered. Paul Gruyer.
Across German Africa—Round About Bagamoyo. G. Wallis.
Higher-Grade Education and Social Duty. Ed. Fuster.
Chinese Dialogues. Philippe Lelault.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. January 15.

The Part Played by Railways in Modern War.
The Theatre in Spain. Count de Sérignan.
A Poet of Modern Love.—G. de Porto Rico. L. Labat.
The Insurers of Women. N. B. Wyse.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. January 1.

The Society of Social Economy and the Unions of Social Peace.
The French Solution of the Social Question. G. Picot.
The Farmers' Alliance in the United States. C. Janet.
Vauban and His Work on Social Science Under Louis XIV. G. Michel.

January 15.

Savings Bank Reform. E. Rostand.
A Trappist Monastery in China. Abbé J. Lemire.
Vauban and His Work.—Continued. G. Michel.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. January 2.

The Conclusion of the Grand Manœuvres.
Journalists. Alfred Capus.

January 9.

The Campaign of 1801 in the Soudan. A. Rambaud.
The Religions of the Future. James Darmstadter.
From Vicksburg to Niagara. M. Bouchor.
Emile de Lavelaye—His Works and His Ideas. P. Laffitte.

January 16.

University Extension and the Social Question in England. M. Leclerc.

January 23.

University Extension.—Continued. M. Leclerc.
Richard Wagner.

January 30.

The Proclamation of the Republic in 1792. F. A. Aulard.
Our Present Duty, According to M. Paul Desjardins. E. Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—January 1.

The English in Burmah.—II. J. Chailly-Bert.
Disasters Affecting Speech. Alfred Banet.
A Stage in Economic Evolution—Trade in Large Establishments. Georges Michel.
Six Weeks in the Island of Amorgos. G. Deschamps.
Charles Fictet de Rochemont and His Diplomatic Correspondence. G. Valbert.

January 15.

Diplomatic Studies.—End of the War of the Austrian Succession.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.—I. The Preliminaries of the Congress. Duc de Broglie.
Parnell.—His Friends and His Enemies. A. Filon.
The Papacy.—Socialism, and Democracy.—III. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Sea Ruffians.—IV. Turks Rather than Papias. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.
Tobacco. J. Rochard.
Poetry and Truth.—On Recent Criticisms of Lamartine. Vicomte de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. January 1.

Lohengrin. With Portrait. A. Pougin.
Arthur Rimbaud. Poet. Ch. Maurras.
Anteio. Beliefs in Secret Means of Defying Torture. E. Lo Biant.
The Laboratories for Maritime Zoology. H. Coupin.

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The Manufacture of Silks. China. E. Garnier.
The Cult of the Cross. Before Jesus Christ. G. Lejeal.
The Progress of Photography. L. Vidal.
Fustel de Coulanges.—His Life and Work. With Portrait. Jules Simon.

Revue de Famille.—Paris. January 1.

Child Life Insurance.—I. Jules Simon.
Reflections on the Art of Verse.—I. Bully Prudhomme.
Swallows. E. Blanchard.
Margaret of Angoulême. A. de Mages.

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Jeanne d'Arc and Her Saints.—Michael, Catherine, and Margot. A. Franco.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

January 1.

Russia in the Caucasus. With Map. V. Thiébaud.
The Proposed Paris Ship Canal. A. Bouquet de la Grye.
Our Fleet in 1862 and the Foreign Navies. G. Demanche.
The Situation at Tonkin.

January 15.

The Great Colonization Companies in Africa. A. Nogues.
The Crozat Mission in the French Soudan.
The Situation at Tonkin.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

Victor Jacobs. C. Woelke.
Thomson. A. Nyssens.
The Social Peril. C. Winterer.

Revue Historique.—Paris. January-February.

Assuon and His Times. C. Juilian.
The Friends of Ludovic Sforza and Their Role in 1495-99. L. G. Félibien.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. January 1.

Allocation of Pope Leo XIII. Delivered at the Consistory Held on December 14, 1891. Latin and Italian Version.
The Thieves of Pisa and the Assault on the Papacy.
On the Migrations of the Hittites.—Continuation.
A New Theory in Explanation of Hypnotism.
The Italian Emigrant. A. Tale.

January 15.

Italy After Thirty Years of Revolution.
The Pontificate of Gregory the Great in the History of Christian Civilization.
The "Non-Servian" and the Duty of Catholics.

Le Nuova Antologia.—Rome. January 1.

Labor Problems. G. Boccardo.
Politics in 1891. R. Boghli.
Art. A. Venturi.
In Italian Africa. E. Nencioni.
The Franco-Russian Alliance Under the First Empire. G. Boglietti.
The Origin of the Etruscans. E. Brizio.
Literary Notes: A Critique of the New Edition of the Works of Shakespeare, edited by W. H. Wright. G. Chiarini.

General Gobert.—II. Vanchelet.
The Memoirs of Talleyrand. J. Flammarion.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. January.

The Belgian Law Regarding Hypnotism. Dr. L. Meruelle.
How Suggestion May Make Children Bear False Witness. Dr. E. Bertillon.

Revue de Lille.—Lille. January.

The March of Crime and the Progress of Education for Sixteen Years. A. de Margerie.
The Advantages and Inconveniences of the Concordat. Abbé A. Fillet.

Revue Mensuelle de l'École d'Anthropologie.—Paris. January 5.
Industrial Division of the Stone Age and the Neolithic Age. P. Salmon.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. January.

The Problem of Life. C. Dusan.
The Misadventure of Positivism. B. Peres.
Spanish Philosophers of Cuba.—F. Varela, J. de la Luz, G. Mourut.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. January 2.

Henri Milne Edwards. Scientist. M. Berthelot.
Useful Plants of the Future. G. L. Goudale.
Photography of Men and Animals in Motion. J. Pamy.

January 16.

The Electric Atom. Wm. Crookes.
The Influenza Epidemic and the Birth-Rate in 1890. V. Turquan.

January 22.

Travels in Central Asia. B. Grombchevski.
Augusta Calhoun and His Works in Science. E. Grimaux.

January 30.

Hundred Years of Demography.—III. Ch. Richet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January 15.

The Social-Purity Question. Dr. A. Deon.
Fiscal Reform and Inheritance. G. Francolina.
The Population of France. H. Almet.
The National Secretariat of Labor in France and Switzerland. B. Malon.

Revue de Théologie.—Montauban. January.

Societies for Moral Culture. H. Bois.
The Huguenot Character. D. Benoît.

Université Catholique.—Lyon. January 15.

The New Legislation of the Conciliar.
M. Taine on Catholicism and Religious Orders. P. Pagey.
Bonnet and the Bible. Th. Delmont.

January 15.

1796 in Tuscany. E. Masi.
Gymnastic Reforms. A. Mosso.
The Last Refuge of Dante Alighieri. T. Casali.
National Finance. M. Ferrara.
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Science on the Platform. P. Mantegazza.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. January 1.

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Roman Poets of the Nineteenth Century. P. E. Castagnola.
A Journey to the Holy Land. A. Costi.
Modern Criticism. F. Capello.
The Exameron.—III. A. Stoppani.
Zoroaster.—Continued. F. Marion Crawford.
Ecclesiastical Policy. G. Prineti.
English Literature. G. Strafforello.

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The Exameron.—III. A. Stoppani.
The Holy Land.—X. Holy Saturday at Jerusalem. C. del Pezzo.

Cardinal Lavigerio and the French Republic.—Continued.
A. A. di Penaro.
Zoroaster.—Continued.
Ecclesiastical Discussions During the Last Month. R. Bonghi.
Pauline Craven La Ferronaye and Her Family.—Continued.
Duchess Theresa Havaaschierl.

La Scunia Positiva.—December 30.
Conditional Punishment. E. Ferri.
The Theory of Statistics in Italy. G. Malorana.
The Theory of Crime According to the New Penal Code. A. Cereali-Vittori.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Avenc.—December 31.
The Municipal Archives of Barcelona. Y. Corolen.
La Ciudad di Dios.—January 3.
Cardinal Seplacci. Father Honorato del Val.
Darwinism and Anthropology. Father Fidel Fanlin.
The Origin and Influence of Romanticism in Music. Father de Uriarte.
Literary Controversy. Letter to Doña Emilia Pardo Bazan.
Father M. Saenz.

España Moderna.—January 13.
The Theory of Consolation. Emilia P. Bazan.
Cádiz and the First Expedition of Columbus. A. de Castro.
International Survey. Emilio Castelar.
Notes Toward a Dictionary of American Women Writers in the
Nineteenth Century. M. O. y Bernard.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. December 30.
Castilian Imitations of Don Quixote.—Concluded. C. Moreno
Garcia.
Literary Events of 1890. M. de Palan.
The Princess of Spanish Poetry.—Continued. Juan Perez de
Guzman.
The Amphitheatre at Verona. A. Fernandez Merino.

January 13.

The Royal College of St. Bartholomew and St. James, Granada.
M. T. Campos.
The Amphitheatre at Verona.—Concluded. A. Fernandez
Merino.
Literary Events of 1890. M. de Palan.
The Princess of Spanish Poetry.—Continued. J. P. de Guzman.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. January.
The Work of Toynebee Hall.—I. Prof. W. Van der Vliet.
White and Black in the United States. H. L. F. Pleusma.
Abraham Kuemen. In Memoriam. Prof. C. P. Tiele.
Elsevier's Geillustrierd Maandchrift.—Amsterdam. Jan-
uary.
Portrait of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Thérèse
Schwartz.

Portrait of the Artist's Mother. Thérèse Schwartz.
Views of Amsterdam. J. H. Wijnmuller.
Thérèse Schwartz. Illustrated Causerie. H. Leonardsmon.
The City of Amsterdam. E. van Tase-Melren.
In the Seventh Heaven. Astronomical Article. A. A. Nijland.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. January.
Compulsory Insurance Against Accidents. G. T. J. de Jongh

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny.—Stockholm.
The Advocacy of Mixed Schools. Easelde.
A Swedish Statesman's Correspondence with his Daughter—
Culture: Sketch from 1822.—Continued.

Nordisk Tidkrift.—Stockholm.
"Samad." A Reminiscence of Childhood. Heleena Nyblom.
Features in the Life of Peter the Great. Gerhard L. Grove.
On the Timber Trade. A. N. Kjaer.
Swedish Lyrics of Christmas, 1891. Hans Emil Larsson.
The Norwegian Slave Churches. Hans Hildebrand.

Samtiden.—Bergen. November-December.
Young Germany: Literary Silhouettes. Ola Raussen.
The Population of the World. J. L. Alver.
James Russell Lowell. H. Jambis Lyche.
Herod's "Mimes." (Plays.) Charles Whibley.

Skilling Magazin.—Christiania. No. 52.
Professor H. C. Brügger. With Portrait.
Man-hunting. Sketches from the War in Algeria. Count
d'Hérissou.
The Education of the French Nobility in the Middle Ages.
Gautier.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. A. P. R.	Arena.	Ex.	Expositor.	Nat. M.	National Magazine.
A. C.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	E. W. R.	Eastern and Western Review.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q.	Australasian Critic.	F.	Forum.	N. E.	New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. Q.	Antiquary.	G. M.	Greater Britain.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. R.	Andover Review.	G. O. P.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
A. Rec.	Architectural Record.	G. T.	Girl's Own Paper.	O. D.	Our Day.
Arg.	Argosy.	G. W.	Good Words.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
As.	Asclepiad.	H.	Help.	P. A. H.	Papers of American Historical Ass'n.
Ata.	Atlanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Hom. R.	Homestead Review.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bank. L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	H. R.	Health Record.	Photo. R.	Photographic Reporter.
Bel. M.	Befford's Monthly.	I.	Idraail.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. J. E.	International Journal of Ethics.	P. L.	Post Lore.
Hkman.	Bookman.	I. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	P. O.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Bookman Magazine.	I. R. E.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
B. M.	Beacon.	I. M.	Irish Monthly.	P. R.	Philosophical Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	J. E.	Journal of Education.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quiver.
Cape I.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R.	Juridical Review.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K.	Knowledge.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K. O.	King's Own.	R. E. R.	Review of Reviews.
Ch. M. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	R. C.	Review of the Churches.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	S. C.	School and College.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Sir.	Sir.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
C. T.	Christian Thought.	Lud. M.	Lodge Monthly.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Ly.	Lycium.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
C. W.	Catholic World.	M. C.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
D.	Dial.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	U. M.	University Magazine.
Dem.	Democrat's Family Magazine.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North America.	U. S.	United Service.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Men.	Memorial Monthly.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Mia. R.	Missionary Review of World.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	Mia. H.	Missionary Herald.	Wel. Rev.	Welsh Review.
E. L. A.	Educational Review (New York).	M. N. G.	Methodist New Connexion.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
E. L. R.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monthly Packet.	Y. E.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	M. P.	Methodist Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	N. A. R.	North American Review.		
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Nat. R.	Natural Review.		
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.				
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.				
Esq.	Esquiline.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.] Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the February numbers of periodicals.

Aerial Navigation: Suggestions toward Human Flight, H. C. Kirk, Eng. M.

Afghans, Peppers by, Archibald Forbes, Cos.

Africa:

The Gold-Fields of South Africa, -L. G. Hallie, Eng. M.

The Fate of the Sudan, F. R. Jan.

The Nile Campaign, C. Williams, U.S.M.

The Siege and Fall of Khartoum, F. R. Wingate, U.S.M.

Central African Trade and the Nyassaland Waterway, Black.

White and Black in Natal, Misses H. E. Colenso and A. Werner, CR.

The Road from Mashonaland, J. T. Bent, FR.

A Crisis in British East Africa, A. Q. Jan.

Apocryphism: Are Apocryphs in Good Faith? C. Couper, DR. Jan.

Arian, St., Was he an Anglican? Rev. S. F. Smith, M.

Alabaster, I. M.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AMERICAN EDITION—ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR.

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WILLIAM T. STEAD.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 27.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE distinct American edition of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS with this issue enters upon its second year. With no use of extraordinary expedients to gain public notice or to secure a rapid increase of circulation, the magazine has had a growth which requires the printing of seventy thousand copies this month. It would be a needless reserve for the sake of a false modesty to refrain from repeating the generally-expressed opinion of experienced observers to the effect that the quick rise of this REVIEW to a place of influence and consideration has been without precedent in the history of American periodicals.

Certainly nothing could be further from our thoughts than to repeat such expressions in the spirit of boastfulness. THE REVIEW aims to be a monthly guide-book and convenience to intelligent people of all classes; but, more than that, it has some sense of a mission to perform. And therefore the growth of its circulation and influence is to be considered not so much in the light of objects successfully attained as of dawning opportunity and of means to higher ends. While working in perfect harmony and constant co-operation with Mr. Stead's LONDON REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and enjoying advance access to all the material prepared for that periodical, the AMERICAN REVIEW, as readers familiar with both need not be informed, is edited and manufactured in its entirety in New York, and is as truly an American periodical as any other published in this country. But it aims to be something more and broader than American, while yielding to none in loyalty and in devotion to the progress and welfare of the American people. Its view is not limited by lines of political jurisdiction. It acknowledges human relationships that have wider claim than nationality. It conceives of still larger federations yet to come. It recognizes the stupendous part that the English-speaking peoples must play in the coming years, and it aims to promote their harmony and their sense of unity, for the sake of the world's peace and redemption.

To that end it has tried, and will continue to

try, to make each part of the English-speaking world more familiar with the progress and the current political and social life of the other parts. Thus in the past year the American edition has endeavored to make its readers feel a real sense of acquaintance with Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his fellow-workers in South Africa who are constructing for the Anglo-Teutonic races an empire from Cape Town to the regions beyond Mashonaland. It has tried to make Sir Henry Parkes, the Australian labor movement, and the general swing of politics and discussion in the antipodal island-continent, seem near, actual, and worth our attention. To British and Irish men and affairs it has given large space, as it will continue to do. For one of its most cherished purposes is the promotion of that right and normal intimacy of relationship between the empire and the republic that every dictate of reason and of the higher morality sanctions and demands.

It was Mr. Stead's desire to found a journal which, with its affiliated editions, should reach all these English-speaking regions, and should be in some sense the organ of an "English-speaking world," united at least in its possession of a common origin, history, and literature, common religious ideas and forms, essentially similar legal and political structures, and identical social problems and aspirations. The task has been in great part accomplished already. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is to-day more widely read among the English-speaking peoples, internationally considered, than any other periodical. The London edition now circulates more extensively in Australia than any other magazine, whether Australian or foreign; and arrangements have been concluded for the publication in Sydney of a special Australasian edition for which a large demand is assured. Thus the aggregate circulation of all editions of THE REVIEW, now approximately 225,000 copies, will doubtless have reached 300,000 before the American edition enters its third year. To satisfy a wish expressed by many of our readers, we have great pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Stead as the frontispiece of this number.



SENATOR MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

*The Vexatious
Behring
Question.*

It was extremely unfortunate that, just at the moment when all right-minded people were pleased over the conclusion of a treaty between this country and Great Britain providing for the arbitration of disputed questions about the Alaskan seal fisheries, Lord Salisbury should have evoked in every corner of the United States a momentary anti-British feeling such as has hardly been witnessed since the days when Lord Salisbury's Tory England was actively abetting the Southern secession. It is worth while to remark, moreover, that this feeling was quite as intense in the South as in the North, and by no men more strongly expressed than by ex-Confederates. The whole country was set ablaze by what? By Lord Salisbury's refusal to renew a reasonable *modus vivendi* for the protection of seal life during the approaching breeding season and pending the making of permanent arrangements as the result of the arbitration. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Senator Frye, of Maine, representing opposite parties and different sections, were unqualified in their advocacy not only of prompt naval measures to police the Behring Sea and protect what we had always heretofore supposed we had bought from Russia, but also of retaliatory measures against Canada. The Canadian railways, parts of whose routes lie through the United States, enjoy privileges for which nothing of a corresponding nature or value is received by the United States from Canada. The Senate's

debate was so unanimous for a prompt American policy that the desired effect seems already to have been produced; and as this is written there comes a report from Canada that a satisfactory *modus vivendi* will be forthwith assented to by the Canadians and British. The amount of friction engendered by the participation of the British Foreign Office in questions that affect exclusively the relationship of Canada with the United States is deplorable in the extreme. The ill-organization of the British empire may some day lead to consequences far more serious than any which are now likely to result from the long years of shifting, tortuous, and seemingly disingenuous diplomacy of the Foreign Office at London in its treatment of this American-Canadian question of seal-taking in the Behring Sea. Canada has infinitely more reason for annoyance and wrath than the United States. The war-talk is, of course, without sense or reason. England has not the remotest thought of attempting to bully the United States. Several scores of matters of imperial concern in Europe, Asia, and Africa interest the British Government and public more deeply than the Behring seal question. But for that very reason, it is intolerable that this indifferent and pre-occupied British Government should have the sole authority to deal with a series of strictly North American questions that vitally affect the good relations of Canada and the United States. Our British cousins are evidently going to modern-



SENATOR FRYE, OF MAINE.



LORD TENNYSON.

ize their clumsy and antiquated machine to the extent of giving Ireland and Scotland the ordering of their own local affairs. But they must also give early attention to the structure of their colonial empire. Meanwhile, the United States must see that the seals are protected—even if it takes every ship in the navy to keep the poachers out, and it must welcome the solution that arbitration brings, no matter whose claims are forfeited.

A Happier Incident.

Another Anglo-American incident of the month is of a more agreeable nature. The presentation at Daly's Theatre in New York, on March 17, of Lord Tennyson's new poetical drama, "The Foresters," has a far wider interest than that which attaches to it as the most notable stage event of the season or that which it claims on literary grounds. Like the copyright act to which these columns gave prominent attention just one



MISS ADA REHAN.

year ago, it has marked another step in the advancing unity of the English-speaking world. Lord Tennyson had originally intended that this play, upon which he has expended so much of the creative effort that remains to him in his old age, should first be produced by a company in which an American actress, Miss Mary Anderson, would assume the leading rôle of *Maid Marian*. As an actress and as a woman she has long been a great favorite with the aged Laureate. Her retirement from the stage resulted in the choice of another worthy and charming American actress, Miss Ada Rehan, and of Mr. Daly's American company of players. It was further decided that the play should first be brought out in America, and its presentation in London by Mr. Daly reserved until a later time. No other company in either country, perhaps, could have put this delicate and artistic pastoral drama upon the stage so intelligently and with such pleasing effect as Mr. Daly's. Its success in New York was recorded in long cablegrams published in the London papers. For the purposes of the higher literary and dramatic art, the essential oneness of the American and British public is coming to have an almost general recognition.

American
Relief to
Russia.

On Tuesday, March 13, the steamship *Missouri*, with its cargo of flour for the Russian peasants, steamed down the bay from the pier in New York where it had been loaded. In the first week of April it will unload at the Baltic port of Libau. It has been preceded by another steamer, the *Indiana*, belonging to the same generous steamship company line of Philadelphia. The *Indiana* had arrived at Libau, bearing the gifts of sympathetic Philadelphians, when the *Missouri* set sail; and the Russian enthusiasm over the first relief ship suffices to show how warm a welcome awaits the second. The *Missouri* carries the six million pounds of flour that was collected—chiefly from the merchant millers of the country, but from many other donors besides—through the efforts of the *Weekly Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis, whose editor, Mr. Edgar, has gone to Russia as a commissioner to attend to the distribution of the gift. The thing itself is a substantial and business-like contribution, so far as it goes, toward relieving the most terrible state of distress that our age has witnessed. But it has even a greater sentimental value. The *Missouri's* cargo is made up of gifts from at least twenty-five States and Territories. It was assembled at New York by scores of railroads that gave free transportation. It was freely loaded as a labor of love and humanity by New York stevedores. The ship was given absolutely to Mr. Edgar for this trip by a company whose generosity has been unstinted at every point. On the day before departure the New York Chamber of Commerce gave \$5,000 to buy enough more flour to fill a small available space remaining in the steamship's great hold. There was a fine spirit of brotherly humanity pervading the despatch of this cargo of relief that can but have results more profound than the temporary palliation of hunger in a few hundreds of starving villages. A portion of the cargo consists of corn contributed by the farmers of Nebraska. How small the world is becoming relatively to the progress of the race, when upon quick notice the remote tillers of the new corn-fields beyond the Missouri River can send railway train loads of grain to New York, to be transported by steam without delay to the relief of cropless and foodless farmers on the far confines of the Russian steppes! In the light of the soul-stirring world movements of the day, the teacher who cannot make his classes of boys and girls feel that geography, next to actual travel, is fascinating beyond almost anything else, is not fit to teach geography, either in Nebraska or

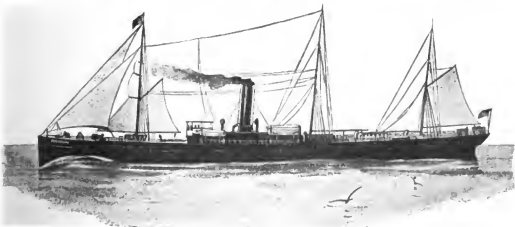


TRAIN-LOAD OF CORN LEAVING NEBRASKA FOR THE RUSSIAN SUFFERERS.

on the Volga. The news from Russia touching the extent and ravages of the famine is truly heart-sickening. But it is encouraging to find with what enlarged measures and expenditures the Government is dealing with the situation. The traditional friendship between Russia and the United States is certain to be greatly strengthened by the warm appreciation throughout the Czar's dominions of the spirit in which America is contributing for the present emergency.

Next Year's International Congresses. It is time to urge upon the attention of the intelligent men and women of the country the remarkable series of international congresses that will assemble in Chicago next summer, under the auspices of the "World's Fair Auxiliary." Nothing of like scope and character—at least nothing upon half so ambitious a scale—has ever before been attempted. There will be an international literary congress, for example, over which it is intimated that King Oscar of Sweden,

who is proud to be considered a member of the republic of letters, may preside in person, and which will bring together a great number of noteworthy men and women. Most astonishing of all, there is to be a religious congress, in which not only all branches of the Christian Church are to come together—Catholics from everywhere, Protestants of all denominations, Holy Orthodox Greeks from Constantinople and Alexandria and Moscow, Copts and Armenians and members of the other Oriental churches—but also Jewish rabbis, representatives of Buddhism from India and Japan, Confucian teachers from China, and Mohammedan doctors from Cairo. The congress is to seek for the things that are common in the faith and philosophy of all the great cults of the civilized world, and to promote harmony and good understanding. The fact that representative religious leaders of many different creeds have actually consented to support such a congress is the best evidence that could be asked of a practical growth in the world of that real relig-



THE STEAMSHIP "MISSOURI," NOW EN ROUTE TO RUSSIA.



MR. CHARLES C. BONNEY,
President of the World's Fair Auxiliary.

ious life which makes men charitable and broad in their sympathies. Besides the general religious congresses there will be special ones of the different denominations or creeds. Of educational, scientific, and sociological congresses there will also be a brilliant series. The preparations are progressing so favorably that there can be no doubt whatever concerning the distinguished character of all the great conventions outlined in the programs of the Auxiliary. An exposition designed to illustrate and sum up the world's progress in modern times—i.e., since the discovery of the western hemisphere by Columbus—would not be complete without some such additional features as the congresses which are to recapitulate the progress of thought, scientific knowledge, and human culture. To leaders in every department of learning and effort will be committed the task of preparing brief but comprehensive reviews of the world's advancement in their respective fields; and the whole collection of these papers will be printed as a sort of a cyclopaedia of modern advancement, to remain as the most important permanent result of the Columbian quadro-centennial anniversary. Mr. C. C. Bonney, President of the World's Fair Auxiliary, has conceived audaciously, but his conceptions are going to be wrought out in actual fulfillment next year. It would be disgraceful if Congress should withhold any appropriations of money without which the Auxiliary would in any wise be hampered in its great work.

*Rival
Democratic
Factions.*

The political interest of the month has largely centred in the struggle for supremacy between the rival factions of the Democratic party. The differences that separate the factions are in part personal, in part political, and in part sectional. The cleavage is not quite systematic and even, and it cannot be clearly defined at all points. But it is the great pre-convention political fact of the season. It appeared at Washington in the speakership contest and in the Democratic caucus on tariff legislation; and in a less pronounced way it has appeared in the silver controversy. In the more sharply personal form it manifests itself in the breach between the Cleveland and the Hill men in New York. During the past month these rival candidates have, either personally or through their friends, been working prodigiously. Mr. Hill, in entire neglect of his senatorial duties, has been making an electioneering tour through the South. Curiously enough, the methods used in behalf of these two New York aspirants would seem to have been reversed. Whereas Mr. Hill was accounted merely a "machine" candidate, he is now attempting to pose before his party in the South and West as the one great Democrat of Jacksonian qualities and principles who, for his personal gifts of leadership and his soundness in the faith, should be the rallying-centre of an enthusiastic nation. The Cleveland movement, on the other hand, which was said to rest solely upon the personal strength and desirability of the candidate, now shows signs of a far more consummate attempt at mechanical organization for victory in the Chicago convention than anything of a like nature that has been accomplished in Mr. Hill's interest. Mr. Cleveland is fortunate enough to have a circle of political friends who were near him, chiefly as high office-holders, in the last half of his administration, in whose hands his candidacy is well managed without any undignified appearance of seeking on his part. Mr. Hill is compelled to organize and push his own canvass; and the effect is rather distasteful even to men who were inclined toward him two months ago. Of the two men, Mr. Cleveland is the more likely to be successful. But his nomination could now hardly be possible, under any circumstances, without such an alliance with trading Tammany as would shock the sensibilities of many of his best friends. The situation still looks favorable for an outside candidate. Indeed, both the Hill and the Cleveland forces are so well aware of this fact that they are working hard to secure compact strength enough to "name the dark horse." Of the younger possibilities ex-Congressman and ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, is decidedly the best piece of available "timber," notwithstanding his defeat last November. The Chicago convention promises to be one of the most interesting political gatherings, and one of the farthest-reaching in its consequences, that has ever assembled in this country. If certain combinations prevail, the party will be doomed for a generation.

*Silver as a
Dividing
Wedge.* More threateningly divisive, however, than any mere question of candidates in the Democratic party is the irrepressible question of free silver. It is hard for the discreet minority to hold in check the great turbulent majority of Democratic Congressmen, who are as frankly committed to the immediate and unlimited opening of the mints for the coinage of seventy-cent silver dollars as Mr. McKinley is committed to the

arguments strongly and bluntly, and he belongs to a wing of the Democracy that is much more influential just now outside of Congress than inside.

*An
Independent
Cleveland
Party.* If the Bland bill should pass the House and secure indorsement in the Chicago platform, what would happen? Mr. Cleveland could not without stultification accept the party nomination. Hill or Gorman, of course, would not



HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

(From photographs by Bell, Washington.)



HON. M. D. HARTER, OF OHIO.

theory and practice of a protective tariff. The attempt to prevent consideration of the Bland bill in the House showed that not one-fourth of the Democratic membership were willing even for the sake of political expediency to defer the passage of the measure; and probably half of those who voted against the fixing of a day for the bill were not opposed to the measure intrinsically, but were simply obeying the advice of the wise men of the party, who have sounded the warning that a free-silver bill passed by this House and a free silver plank inserted in the Chicago platform would surely cost the Democrats the electoral votes of New York and every other Eastern State. A leader of the forlorn hope in Congress has arisen in the person of Mr. Harter, of Ohio. This gentleman, with a little group of sound-money Democrats, has been fighting Mr. Bland's great following with all the audacity and pluck of a young David facing Goliath and the Philistine hosts. Mr. Harter puts the orthodox ar-

guments strongly and bluntly, and he belongs to a wing of the Democracy that is much more influential just now outside of Congress than inside. If the Bland bill should pass the House and secure indorsement in the Chicago platform, what would happen? Mr. Cleveland could not without stultification accept the party nomination. Hill or Gorman, of course, would not

be so particular. The Massachusetts Democrats, led by Governor Russell, could not fall into rank with the party. The logic of the situation would compel Mr. Cleveland to accept an Independent Democratic nomination, and there would be three tickets in the field. Why, in the out-working of honest politics, ought not this very result to be reached? Party organization in this country has become by far too military and mechanical. There is not half enough freedom for the play of conviction, nor half enough manly political fighting upon real issues. If, as the silver men assert, their question is the one great question before the country, and the majority of the people are on their side, by all means let them enter the presidential contest with an explicit platform and with candidates of their own choosing. They cannot upon any high theory of political morals support Mr. Cleveland. On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland and his wing of the Democracy represent certain very clear and pronounced doctrines which they

declare to be of the most vital and immediate political concern. They are quite as far removed, in sympathy and in creed, from the other wing of the Democracy on one side as from the Republicans on the other. Moreover, once freed from alliance with the Hill-Tammany-Gorman-Brice forces, they would regain the full support of the Mugwump party, and they might hope to win over not a few Republicans

*Mr. Reid
and our
European
Legations.*

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who has served the United States as Minister to France in a manner that recalls the distinguished and brilliant character of our early representatives at Paris, has resigned his office and is about to return to his post as editor of the *New York Tribune*. The French are heaping honors upon him as he departs, and his countrymen of all parties are prepared to

receive him back with expressions of warm cordiality and sincere respect. It is a shame that the American legation at Paris is so obscurely housed in rented quarters, and that it has no permanent and well-known abiding-place. Our government ought to build an American embassy for its representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg. The expense would be comparatively small, and the advantages to be gained are many. Every American traveller who has occasion to look up the offices of his Minister in any European capital is chagrined to find that, while everybody can direct him to the permanent and palatial quarters occupied by the ambassadors of other governments, very few persons know what rooms the American Minister engaged on the last moving-day. Mr. Reid, Mr. Charles Emery Smith, and our other journalistic diplomats ought to bring their papers to the support of this much-needed improvement. Mr. Reid is prominently mentioned as a possible presidential or vice-presidential candidate. But he is evidently not in training just now for further office-holding.



HON. WHITELAW REID.

*Parties and
issues in
Iowa.*

Governor Boies, of Iowa, is named in some quarters as a very possible Democratic nominee. But it seems to be forgotten that his victories over the traditional Republican majorities of that State have been won almost solely upon the one local question of the prohibition laws. Upon national questions the Republicans of

who think their own party has gone to extreme lengths in several of its policies. The emergence of this third party would amazingly clarify the atmosphere. It would act as a moral tonic upon the other parties, and there would be a better chance for reforms in the direction of electoral honesty and the abolition of the spoils system. For the first time in many years there exist conditions out of which a third party might be launched under brilliant auspices and with some certainty of gaining at once the balance of power, though the immediate result might be the re-election of President Harrison. Mr. James Means, of Boston, and his fellow reformers who proclaim the new "Columbian party," may be better prophets than the scoffers think.

Iowa are still a united phalanx, and those of them who have been the means of making Mr. Boies governor would be the last to support him if he were a candidate for the presidency. His views, moreover, upon national questions are not known, even in his own State. Recent votes in the Iowa Legislature would seem to indicate that "county option" is likely soon to replace the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic that has stood upon the statute-books for ten years. Prohibition requires a sustained pressure of public opinion that every trial has shown it extremely hard to keep up. But the majority of temperance people in Iowa are still wedded firmly to the existing arrangements, and they will not surrender without having made a tremendous fight.

*The Fall of
Mercier.*

Political corruption in Canada has not been limited to one party. The disgraceful revelations that brought confusion upon Sir John Macdonald's Conservative camp found their later counterpart in the exposures that have now sent crushing defeat to the Liberal followers of Mr. Mercier, the late Premier of the French province of Quebec. Mercier's government was summarily dismissed by the lieutenant-governor and his parliament was dissolved. The elections have reduced his quondam majority to a mere beggarly handful. Mercier himself is re-elected, but he is a discredited man, forever shorn of power and influence. Canada proposes to "turn the rascals out" whenever it fairly finds them out.

*A Parliament
Tottering
to its Fall.*

There seems to be something fatal about sixth sessions of an English Parliament. In 1880 Lord Beaconsfield met the Parliament elected in 1874, determined to signalize his last session by measures of social reform. The first and the greatest of these was an attempt to transfer the water supply of London from the hand of the companies to that of a representative board. The scheme was not a bad one; it was based upon the principles which have been acted upon by Parliament in relation to almost every provincial town in the kingdom. Taking the Stock Exchange value of the water companies at twenty-four millions, he added nine millions as compensation for compulsory purchase and prospective profits, and the whole of the water companies' property would have been transferred—lock, stock, and barrel—to the public for the sum of thirty-three millions of pounds sterling (\$165,000,000). The House of Commons rose up against it. Sir William Harcourt went for the bill in his best Whitechapel style, and in a few days it was evident that it was all up with the Government. The Water Bill was abandoned and the House dissolved. The Liberals came back with an overwhelming majority. But to-day, if the London Council were to buy the water companies up at their Stock Exchange value, without paying one cent for compulsory purchase, it would cost the exact sum which Lord Cross, as Disraeli's Home Secretary, offered twelve years ago. In 1885, when Mr. Gladstone was in his sixth session, his Government succumbed to internal dissensions. The Cabinet found great difficulty in agreeing upon the policy to be pursued in Ireland, the authority of Lord Spencer being on the side of a renewal of modified coercion, while Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues threatened disruption if any exceptional legislation were resorted to. The Cabinet, so divided and distracted, sought refuge in a fall which they rather courted on the subject of allotments. Now there is afforded the spectacle of the sixth session of the Parliament of 1886; and once again the familiar phenomenon is reproducing itself. The Ministerial majority seems to have gone to pieces. The only question that is under discussion at St. Stephen's is when the dissolution will take place.



HON. HONORÉ MERCIER OF QUEBEC.

*Mr. Balfour's
Debut.*

One has not far to seek for the cause of this state of things. Mr. Balfour, whose advent to the leadership was hailed with paeans of jubilation by his own party, has made a very bad beginning. The House of Commons, accustomed to the painstaking, business-like, methodical methods of Mr. W. H. Smith, has not yet learned to tolerate the gay *insouciance* of his somewhat supercilious successor; and to the intense disappointment of his friends and the exultant delight of his enemies, Mr. Balfour has failed to control the assembly of which he is the nominal chief. He comes down late and is seldom in his place during question-time. He has not doffed that somewhat haughty manner which sat so badly on him at the Irish Office, and he has not displayed that close attention to details of management which is indispensable if affairs are to go smoothly. But worse than all this, he has seemed on more than one occasion to be lacking in presence of mind and in instant decision. The consequence is that the House of Commons, which is quick to discern the lack of business capacity in its members, has simply got out of hand, and the condition of things is such that many Conservative members have been crying out for an early dissolution to deliver them from what lies before. The Conservative reverse in the London council elections, and a whole series of unlucky incidents have simply demoralized the Tory party; and no real interest in the legislative business of the session can be expected. Mr. Balfour, however, ought to show himself able to rise above these depressing conditions. This was his opportunity to impress himself upon the country as an extraordinary leader, equal to a most forlorn moment.

*The Shadow
of the
Dissolution.*

In justice to Mr. Balfour, it must be admitted that seldom has a leader undertaken a more difficult task under more difficult circumstances. The best of leaders cannot lead if his followers are not there; and the difficulty of the ministerial position is that ministers cannot keep their followers together at Westminster. They are all over England specuififying, canvassing, and preparing for the coming election. As a result, the ministerial majority, which in 1886 was a solid phalanx of one hundred, went down to twenty-one on the first critical division of the session, on Mr. Sexton's amendment, and when it subsequently rose to forty-seven, it was regarded as quite a triumph by the Unionist whips. On more than one occasion the Ministerialists had found themselves in an absolute minority of the House, and had only been saved from defeat by the prolongation of ministerial speeches, which enabled them to avert a calamity in the lobby. Such was the situation until the other day, when the East African railway subsidy bill, advocated by the ministry and opposed by Mr. Harcourt and the Liberals, was actually defeated by a decisive vote. Since then, everything has pointed to a speedy *coup de grâce*, and the date of the dissolution may very likely have been announced before this paragraph reaches our readers.

*The Irish
Local Govern-
ment Bill.*

To make matters worse for the Tories, the experience of 1880 seems to be repeating itself with a curious parallelism. Lord Cross's Water Bill was the last straw which broke the camel's back, when the Government, which it was said at the time had "come in on beer," "went out on water." The Irish Local Government Bill, with which Mr. Balfour was to crown the edifice of his Irish administration, has been as unfortunate as the Water Bill. It must be admitted that Mr. Balfour seemed to be riding for a fall. Probably no minister ever introduced a measure which he did so much to belittle as the leader of the House of Commons on this occasion. The clever little sketch by Mr. Gould, which appeared recently in the *Pull Mall Budget*, represents with felicity Mr. Balfour's tone in introducing his bill. He held it up before the House much as a man would hold up a dead cat by the tail, with apologies for displaying the offensive carcase, and only touching it with the tips of his fingers; but, as it had to be done, going through the task with a manifest distaste which he did not in the least attempt to conceal. The bill, like Lord Cross's Water Bill, is one which on the whole deserved a better fate. The chief of the excrescences which led to the roar of hilarious contempt which rang throughout Great Britain and Ireland on its publication, was the result of a mere accident. If Mr. Balfour had slightly altered the concatenation of his sentences, he would have blunted the chief weapon of his adversaries. Unfortunately he played directly into their hands, and they were prompt to take advantage of the opportunity thus given them. The story runs—which,

if it is not true, is at least well invented—that the day after the introduction of the Local Government Bill Mr. Plunket was much disturbed by the sound of hoisterous merriment in the room next to his own in the House of Commons. After standing it for a little while he sent a policeman to inquire into the cause of these excessive guffaws. The constable returned and reported that some workmen were engaged in repairing the adjoining room. "Yes, but what are they laughing at?" "They are discussing the Irish Local Government Bill," was the reply.

*"Put 'Em In
the Dock."*

This much-ridiculed measure is an attempt to establish county government in Ireland somewhat on the basis of the English County Councils, although the illiterates have been disfranchised. Voting is made cumulative, as in the English School Board elections, and various checks, more or less worthless, are established for the purpose of preventing the abuse of power by the new elective bodies. Considering that it is the first article of faith with the majority of the House that the Irish are not fit to govern themselves, it is impossible to condemn the Government for introducing some checks; and considering also that in the give and take of the fierce battle in committee something must always be sacrificed, it is possible that Mr. Balfour overloaded his bill with safeguards, with the intention of having an ample stock with which to feed the wolves who were soon to be howling on his track. All that might have been overlooked had it not been for the unlucky phrase used by Mr. Balfour in describing one of his precious safeguards. At the present moment it is the law of the land in England that when a School Board—in the opinion of the Education Department—fails in the discharge of its duties, either from neglect or from incompetency, or from any other cause, the Education Department has absolute power to wipe that School Board out of existence, and set up nominees of its own to administer the Education Act. By the law of Ireland, similar powers are vested in the Local Government Board in the case of Boards of Guardians of the Poor. Nothing could have been simpler or easier for Mr. Balfour than to have incorporated in his Local Government Bill the right to suspend any Irish County Council that was guilty of such misconduct and replace it by paid administrators, following therein a well-established precedent. Unfortunately, in an evil moment, under what prompting who can say, Mr. Balfour thought of making a concession to his opponents, and instead of vesting the power to inflict the capital punishment in a Government Board, he interposed between the Board and the Council two judges, before whom the accused Council was to have a right to appear, so that they could not be condemned without a fair hearing and an appeal from the bureaucracy at Dublin to an independent tribunal sitting on the spot. But, as Mr. Balfour put it, the election judges were to try the County

Council and suspend them if they were found guilty. Instantly the grotesque picture of the County Council put in the dock and tried for its life struck the imagination of the public, and one roar of laughter went up from one end of the land to the other. The bill was christened "Put-the-County-Council-in-the-Dock Bill," and poor Mr. Bal-four looked round in vain, even among his own partisans and the Unionist press, for an encouraging word. All this disaster befell him simply because he endeavored to give the County Council a safeguard against being unjustly suppressed, which he could have omitted, not only with impunity, but with advantage both to himself and his bill.

The Irish Education Bill.

Local government is not the only thorny Irish subject with which the British Government has had to deal in this session. The Irish Education Bill is another measure which will yet give them much trouble, exciting sectarian passions that will blaze fiercely enough when the embers are well stirred. The Irish Education Bill proposes to apply compulsion for the first time to all Irish children between six and fourteen, but those over eleven may go to work if they have passed a certain standard. £200,000 a year will be paid to Ireland for education, and all schools where the fees are not more than 6s. 2d. per child per annum will be made free schools. It is a scandal to British legislation that Ireland should have had to wait for compulsory education nearly twenty years after it had been extended to England. But to deny the Irish the privilege which the English have long ago claimed for themselves, and then to upbraid them for ignorance, is not quite the act of a just judge.

London County Council.

London has been electing the County Council, and the result of the contest has considerably astonished the public of the metropolis. The attempt to fight the election on an Imperial party issue utterly failed. The whole interest in the struggle was municipal. Both parties were sorely put to it to find good candidates—a fact which to many discerning minds in London has seemed to bring into strong relief the absurdity of confining the choice of the ratepayers to those capable persons who wear trousers—but the Moderates were less successful than their opponents. Candidate for candidate, the Progressives put three men into the field of recognized capacity for one who would consent to stand for their opponents, and a mere comparison of the lists before the ballot-boxes were opened showed unmistakably where lay the balance of enthusiasm of capacity and of faith. The Progressives won a tremendous victory, on a platform which we in America would deem extremely radical, not to say socialistic. The new London government, and the issues of this great municipal election of March 5th, are described at length in an article printed elsewhere in this number of THE REVIEW.

Education in Germany.

The question of education is one which has small regard for the peace of cabinets. The storm has burst with violence over the German empire. The Kaiser, in his vehement, headstrong fashion, has decided in his own mind that the evils of modern society arise from the fact that it has forgotten God—which is no doubt absolutely true, for this is the cause of all the evils which afflict mankind. Starting from this incontrovertible premise, he jumps at a bound to the conclusion that, to recall men to a knowledge of their Maker, the first thing necessary is to employ the constable and the State machinery in support of the Almighty, whom he describes as "our ally of Rossbach and Dennewitz." At Rossbach and Dennewitz, Providence aided the Prussians; now it is time for the Prussians to use their battalions in support of their former ally: hence the School Bill which is exciting the liveliest opposition throughout the whole of Germany. The substance of this measure is that primary education is to be henceforth strictly denominational. "Denominationalism," says General Caprivi, "alone can help in pulling down socialism." Religious instruction is to be made compulsory, and will be under the direction of the clergyman of the sect to which the school is appropriated; the clergyman is also to correct and advise the teacher. To the German, the schoolhouse is as the apple of his eye; and German culture has for generations been contemptuous both of the priest and the orthodox evangelical. Imagine, therefore, the dismay with which cultured and sceptical Germany hears the word of command that all schoolmasters in the future must march under the colors of one or other description of priest. No sooner was the bill introduced than it became evident that the Government had entered upon one of the cyclone centres of modern politics. Caprivi and his colleagues, who endeavored to carry out the will of their imperial master, found themselves confronted by splits which rent their majority into two or even three factions, while they were left to depend upon none but the clerical Centre. When they were struggling with every wave—the story of dissatisfaction increasing day by day and almost hour by hour in every great centre of population—it occurred to the German Emperor that he could not do better than address the whole of his subjects as through a speaking-trumpet. Assuredly, never did the shouting Emperor roar more loudly at his insubordinate crew.

The Brandenburg Speech.

The speech which he addressed to the Brandenburg Diet is unique, even among those of this extraordinary sovereign:

It has, I regret to say, become the custom to grumble at and find fault with all that the Government does. For the most trivial reasons men's minds are disturbed in this way, and their pleasure in life, and in the life and prosperity of our great German Fatherland, embittered. This grumbling and cavilling give rise to the idea that our country is the most unhappy in the world, and the worst

governed, and that to live in it is to be miserable. That this is not the case we, of course, all know; but would it not be better if these dissatisfied grumblers were to scatter the dust of Germany off their shoes and fly with all possible speed from our wretched and deplorable surroundings? By so doing they would benefit themselves and do us a great favor. Quieter days will follow, provided that our people devote themselves religiously to their appointed task, and, refusing to be misled by voices from abroad, put their trust in God and the loyal and solicitous efforts of their hereditary ruler. The assured knowledge that your sympathy loyally attends me in my work inspires me with fresh strength to persevere in my task and to advance along the path marked out for me by Heaven. To this are added the sense of responsibility to our Supreme Lord above, and my unshakable conviction that he, our former ally at Rossbach and Denezwitz, will not leave me in the lurch. He has taken such infinite pains with our ancient Brandenburg and our house that we cannot suppose he has done this for no purpose. No; on the contrary, men of Brandenburg, we have a great future before us, and I am leading you toward days of glory! Do not let your trust in the future be weakened, or your delight in co-operating with me be dashed, by complaints and the dissatisfied chatter of parties. Watchwords alone are not enough, and to this incessant cavilling at the new policy and the men who are carrying it out, I return the firm and unqualified reply, "My course is the right one, and it will be persevered in."

The Disturbances in Berlin. Almost immediately after the delivery of this remarkable harangue there were bread riots in Berlin which seem to have curiously resembled the out-of-work demonstrations which took place in London at the time when the people were first driven out of Trafalgar Square. It is difficult to say why there should be such outbreaks just now; but there is great distress both in Vienna and Berlin. When people are hungry governments are uncomfortable—that is the fundamental basis of all politics. Starvation is the great revolutionist, and the pinch of hunger has, in every age, been the chief argument to drive men to the push of the pike. The demonstrators in Berlin do not seem to have had any insurrectionary aims; they were simply uttering a more or less aimless cry of hungry impatience. The police whacked them with the flat of their sabres, drove them hither and thither after the fashion of English Scotland-Yard constables in the time of Sir Charles Warren, and succeeded at last, after a few shops had been plundered, in quelling the turbulent out-of-works. The Kaiser rode through the demonstrators smoking a cigarette, wondering, mayhap, whether his celestial ally, who had done so much for the Hohenzollerns, was going to stand by him in the present crisis. There is nothing of Hamlet about this young ruler. He sees that the "time is out of joint," but so far from saying "O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right," no other arrangement of Providence so entirely commends itself to his judgment. If he had had to fix things up for himself he would not have had them otherwise.



LORD LANSDOWNE.

The Anti-Opium Crusade.

Signs are not wanting that the attack on the opium trade in India and China is about to be revived with redoubled vigor. Prolonged religious meetings have been held in London and crowded meetings have been held in the provinces, at all of which the sacred duty of extirpating the production and sale of opium in India has been much insisted on. So much have some good people taken this to heart that they declare their readiness to pay, if need be, a twopenny income-tax forever, in order to relieve the British conscience. To people in this mood, Lord Lansdowne appears a very authentic incarnation of the powers of evil; and the press and the platform resound with denunciations of his despatch on the subject.



THE LATE LORD JUSTICE COTTON.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"GRIP'S" EDITOR AND CARTOONIST.

WHAT Nast, Keppler, Gillam, and a score of lesser knights of the pencil are to caricature in the United States, Bengough, the founder and editor of the Toronto *Grip*, is to that art in Canada. The thirty-eight



MR. J. W. BENGOUGH.

half-yearly volumes of his paper constitute the sum total of all there is or ever has been of distinctly caricature journalism in the Dominion.

The first number of *Grip* appeared in May, 1873. The Pacific Railway scandal, which was then the political sensation of the hour, furnished the aggressive young weekly with most inviting subject-matter. By its attack upon Sir John Macdonald and his party allies, who it will be remembered were charged with venality in the letting of the contract to the Pacific Railroad Company, *Grip* at once made itself felt in the land, and has never since feared to strike at fraud and corruption as they appeared above the surface of Canadian politics. Many of Bengough's cartoons in the early numbers of *Grip* are among the best he has ever made. His grotesque representation of Sir John Macdonald as at once the witness, counsel, and jury of the Royal Commission appointed by that astute politician to investigate the Pacific scandal is as famous throughout the Provinces as is Nast's celebrated "Tweed Ring" cartoon in this country.

Indeed, the character of the work which these two men produce is strikingly similar. Each originates the ideas which he works out, and puts into his cartoons the force

of his own individual convictions. Bengough could no more defend with his pencil a policy with which he was not in close sympathy than could Nast have drawn a genteel and respectable Mr. Tweed. Neither wastes lines in elaborating his sketches when once the point has been clearly brought out. In Bengough's cartoon which appears on page 276 there is, it will be noticed, not a superfluous line.

In politics *Grip* is independent—that is to say, it does not subscribe in toto to either Liberal or Tory views. Bengough is a free-trader, and is never quite so much himself as when striking a blow at the protective policy of the Tory government. He is, moreover, a disciple of Henry George—president of the Anti-Poverty Society of Toronto in fact—and a Prohibitionist.

One secret of Bengough's success as a caricaturist is that he is not hampered by any conscious knowledge of the rules and canons of art, having never received any instruction to speak of in this line. He seems to have been to the profession born. A journalist by instinct and inclination, he draws because he can best express himself in lines, and, it may be added, because he cannot help it. His method of work is characterized, as he himself once expressed it, chiefly by its lack of method. He draws easily and rapidly, and his sketches for the week's issue are usually dashed off at one sitting. His cartoons are never malicious. He is personally one of the most genial of men, and commands the respect of both political friend and foe.



PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir JOHN THORNTON: "Look here, Abbott, between you and me, don't you think it is about time we were doing something for the country?"—From Toronto *Grip*, March 18, 1892.



DIRECT TAXATION.

FARMER: "What! pay a hundred dollars in cash, straight out of my pocket? Never! I'll fight first."



INDIRECT TAXATION.

"But I'll tell you what, mister, you can take two hundred if you don't let me see you do it!"—From the *Toronto Grip*, February 27, 1892.



A GIFT FROM THE GREEKS.

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR: "If I can only get this through, it ought to settle 'em!"—From *London Punch*, February 27, 1892.



YOUNGER THAN EVER!

THE G. O. M.: "Now then, Harcourt! Tuck in your top—ment!"—From *London Punch*, March 2, 1892.



A TRINITY ALL BY HIMSELF—KABER, POPE, AND "WAR LORD."

GERMAN HANS (to himself): "They say my patience is proverbial, but this sort of thing is bringing it to an end very fast!"
From Puck, March 9, 1892.



FATAL TO THE DONKEY.

THE DEMOCRATIC ANIMAL: "My head is all right; but if my body freezes I am a dead donkey."—From Judge, February 27, 1892.



THE GREAT GAME IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Puck, March 9, 1892.



QUOTH LORD RANDOLPH--"NEVER MORE."
(With humble apologies to a well-known picture.)

From Moonshine (London), Jan. 23, 1892.



THE FRANKENSTEIN OF THE SNAP CONVENTION.

Carried away by an insolent ambition for a power to which he had no right to aspire, Frankenstein created a monster, which, designed to do his bidding and to serve him as a slave, became in the end his master and the implement employed by Fate to bring him to destruction.—From Puck, March 2, 1892.



THE EXIT OF LORD HARTINGTON.

From Fun (London), Feb. 10, 1892.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 16.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association assembled at Brooklyn, N. Y. ... Credentials presented by Hon. John Sherman for his sixth term as United States Senator. ... The State Lunatic Asylum near Jackson, Miss., destroyed by fire. ... All the professors of the Berlin University except two members of the theological faculty petition the Prussian Diet against the Primary Educational bill under consideration in that body. ... Debate in the French Chambers on the effect of the new tariff.

February 17.—A resolution to send captured battle-flags back to Mexico passed by the United States Senate. ... The Virginia Senate passes a bill providing for the settlement of the State debt. ... The Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners return home. ... Election riots throughout Japan. ... A large mass meeting held in Monterey, Mex., in the interest of the re-election of President Diaz.

February 18.—The members of the French Ministry resign their portfolios. ... Mr. Balfour introduces the Irish Local Government bill in the British House of Commons. ... Garza, the Mexican rebel, issues an appeal to the American people from Coahuila, Mex.

February 19.—President Carnot accepts the resignation of the De Freycinet Ministry. ... The New York Assembly votes in favor of closing New York's buildings at the World's Fair on Sunday.

February 20.—M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the De Freycinet Cabinet, undertakes the formation of a ministry, but is unsuccessful. ... Labor Congress in session at Brussels.

February 21.—Acquittal of M. Triconpis, the Grecian statesman, on the charge of misappropriating money belonging to a certain railway.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday observed throughout the country. ... The New York Democratic State Convention meets at Albany; the delegates elected are instructed to vote under the unit rule for Senator David B. Hill as the presidential nominee. ... The anti-Hill Democrats of New York issue a call for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on May 31. ... The Irish Educational bill introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland. ... The Industrial Convention in session at St. Louis organizes, with the third party delegates in the majority.

February 23.—Secretary Foster sails for Europe; while there he will attempt to arrange for the calling of an international conference on silver. ... Nicaragua grants a perpetual charter to the Louisiana Lottery Company. ... M. Rouvier charged with the task of forming a new French Cabinet. ... The British House of Commons defeated by a vote of 267 to 229 on a motion to disestablish the Church of Wales. ... The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, of New York, subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness concerning the charges made in a sermon by him on February 14. ... The fifteenth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association meets in Buffalo, N. Y.

February 24.—The President sends a message to Congress urging the appropriation of a liberal sum for the World's Fair. ... Connecticut officials and citizens subscribe \$50,000 for World's Fair purposes. ... Rhode Island Prohibitionists nominate a State ticket, with Alexander Gibson for governor. ... The Swiss Government decides to have no official representation at the World's Columbian Exposition. ... The St. Louis Convention adjourns after adopting a platform and appointing a committee to confer with the People's party on independent political action.

February 25.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives hold a caucus on the silver question, but arrive at no definite conclusion. ... The Dominion Parliament opens with an address by Governor-General Stanley. ... The joint committee of the People's party and the reform organizations which met in convention at St. Louis select Omaha as the place, and July 4 as the time, for

holding their National Convention. ... Two thousand unemployed workmen of Berlin hold a meeting with the view of deciding upon some way of improving their condition and then march in a body to the Emperor's castle, where they are attacked and dispersed by soldiers.

February 26.—M. Rouvier having announced his inability to form a Cabinet, the task is entrusted to M. Bourgeois, a member of the late De Freycinet Ministry. ... The Chilean Government declines to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago, on the ground that the country



HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, EX-UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

cannot afford the expense of sending an exhibit. ... The fighting between the unemployed workmen and the police of Berlin is continued. ... A crowd of hungry people fed in the streets of Vienna.

February 27.—M. Bourgeois having also failed, M. Loubet is asked to form a new French Cabinet. ... Street railway strike in Indianapolis.

February 28.—M. Loubet succeeds in forming a Cabinet, with the portfolios distributed as follows: that of War to M. de Freycinet; Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot; Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Bourgeois; Finance, M. Rouvier; Agriculture, M. Deville; Commerce, M. Roche; Justice and Public Worship, M. Ricard; Public Works, M. Viller, and that of Marine to M. Cavaignac.

February 29.—An agreement for a commercial treaty between the United States and France has been arrived at. ... The constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff bill, and, incidentally, of Speaker Reed's method of counting a quorum, affirmed by decision of the Supreme Court. ... A treaty signed in Washington to refer the Behring Sea controversy to an international board of arbitration. ... Mardi Gras festivities begin at New Orleans. ... Order restored in Berlin.

March 1.—The Greek Cabinet, M. Delyannis, Prime Minister, dismissed....Chancellor von Caprivi defeated in the Reichstag on an appeal for the restoration of a clause in the naval estimates providing for the construction of cruisers....The Indiana State Female Reformatory destroyed by fire....Sweeping victories for the Republicans at the elections in New York State for supervisors....The Supreme Court of Ohio renders a decision against the Standard Oil Company, prohibiting them from continuing to carry out any agreements under trust contracts.

March 2.—Rhode Island Democrats elect Cleveland delegates to the Chicago National Convention....A mass-meeting held in Cooper Union, New York, to celebrate the Pope's birthday....At the meeting of the Bimetallist League in London it was resolved to petition Parliament to confer with the United States and the Latin Monetary Union regarding the establishment of an international standard of currency....The Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, elected President of Dartmouth College.

March 3.—Indiana Republicans elect Harrison delegates to the Minneapolis Convention....Lord Salisbury announces his unwillingness, pending the arbitration proceedings in the Behring Sea dispute, to consent to a renewal of the *modus vivendi* of last year....The policy of the new French Cabinet outlined by Premier Loubet in the Chamber of Deputies....The *Frankfurter Zeitung* confiscated for its criticisms of Emperor William's Brandenburg speech....The Iowa State Temperance Alliance closes its sessions at Des Moines, passing resolutions emphatically declaring for continued State prohibition.

March 4.—The Brooklyn enumeration gives that city a population of 950,319—148,967 more than the United States census in 1900....The conference of experts on the Behring Sea seal question results in a disagreement....Señor Montt announces that he will resign his post as Chilean Minister to the United States....Emperor William formally thanks the Berlin police force for suppressing the recent riot.

March 5.—Sir Charles Tupper appointed for the Dominion of Canada and the Hon. Mr. Harvey for Newfoundland, to settle the fishery difficulties between these provinces....Three hundred partisans of the deposed



THE LATE MR. HENRY WALTER BATES.

Greek Prime Minister Delyannis arrested....Three thousand shoemakers in Leicester, Eng., resume work.

March 6.—Free Methodists in Iowa appeal to Governor Boies for protection against hostile demonstrations.

March 7.—The Mercier party sustains a signal defeat in the province of Quebec....General Barrios, the newly elected President of Guatemala, arrested by order of Barillas....Minister Ronvier drafts a new French budget....The elections in London give an overwhelming majority for the Progressives or Liberals in the next County Council.

March 9.—Severe storms in the Northwest....The Russian Ministers urge the arrest of Count Tolstoi on account of his influence over the peasants.

March 10.—The Standard Oil Trust to dissolve....Mr. Mercier resigns his seat in the Quebec Legislature....The commercial treaty between France and the United States officially published.

March 11.—Monsignor Charles E. McDonnell appointed by the Pope Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn....Thomas Healy, McCarthyite, elected to fill the vacancy for North Westford in the British House of Commons after the resignation of John E. Redmond. Farnellite, who gave up his seat last October to contest Cork city.

March 12.—Coal miners in many parts of England go on strike....One hundred and fifty-three miners burned alive in a Belgian mine....Ex-Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, to again contest Governor Boyd's right to the gubernatorial chair.

March 13.—President Harrison announces the completion of a reciprocity treaty with Nicaragua....Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, preaches a second sermon on municipal corruption....A collision between police and workmen in Vienna.

March 14.—A new Chilean Cabinet formed....In consequence of the miners' strike in Great Britain 200,000 men in other industries have been thrown out of work....Ex-Secretary Bayard opposes the free coinage of silver in an open letter.

March 15.—President Carnot signs the commercial reciprocity convention between France and the United States, by which canned meats, certain fruits, rough-bewn timber, and several other American products are admitted under the French minimum duties, and the United States places hides, sugar, and molasses imported from France and her colonies on the free list....President Harrison issues a proclamation declaring the higher rate of duties under the reciprocity clause of the tariff act in force on products from Colombia, Hayti, and Venezuela....The "Greater New York" bill killed in the New York Assembly....Lord Rosebery elected chairman of the London County Council.



DR. NOAH PORTER, EX-PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE.

OBITUARY.

February 16.—Captain George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy....Henry Wardle, Liberal member of the British House of Commons.

February 17.—William Rhodes, ex-Canadian Minister of Agriculture....J. Sverdrup, ex-Prime Minister of Norway.

February 18.—George Fellow, a promising young author and newspaper writer....Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, one of the most prominent Methodists in New Jersey and New York....Sir George Campbell, of London, Eng.... Senator Dantresne of France.

February 19.—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Librarian of the Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md....Henry Edward Doyle, of London.

February 20.—Gilbert E. Griffin, of the United States Post-Office Department, who introduced the money-order and railway-mail systems in the United States.



THE LATE SIR JAMES CAIRD.



THE LATE DR. FRASER.



THE LATE SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

February 21.—Rev. Dr. William H. Gleason, of New York City....Patrick McQuaid, a prominent citizen of Jacksonville, Fla.

February 22.—Dr. John Dawson Gilmray Shea, editor of the *Catholic News* and a well-known historical scholar.

February 23.—Cardinal Gaspar Merillod, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, Switzerland....The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton, late Lord Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

February 24.—Edmund Collins, Canadian author and newspaper man.

February 25.—Thomas Flatley, a prominent lawyer of Boston, Mass....Dr. William R. Griswold, one of the oldest physicians of Chicago.

February 27.—Judge Ebenezer Stowell Whittemore, of Boston....Matthew Keany, of Boston, prominent in charity work....Miss Anne Jemima Clough, of London, noted for efforts in promoting the higher education of women.

February 28.—Major-General George W. Cullum, of New York....Hon. H. B. Fouke, one of the foremost criminal lawyers of Iowa.

February 29.—Anthony Hyde, of Washington, D. C.... Colonel Selden Hollis Loring, well known in army and navy circles.

March 1.—Ex-Governor William Worth Holden, of North Carolina.

March 2.—Bishop Jacquenet, of Amiens, France....Sir John Goode, of London, civil engineer.

March 3.—A. J. Sawyer, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis....Rev. Edgar Pinkerton, missionary to Brazil.

March 4.—Dr. Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale College....Augustus Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., active in charities works....Moses Harris, of Saratoga, N. Y., a veteran of the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican, and civil wars....Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., President of Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C.

March 5.—Henry S. Carpenter, of Joliet, Ill., known as the "Corn King of the West."

March 6.—Edwards Pierrepont, United States Minister to England during President Grant's second administration....Etienne Arago, the French writer, dramatist, and statesman.

March 7.—The Rev. Joshua Peterkin, of Richmond, Va....Right. Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, of London....Louis Joseph Martel, the French statesman.

March 8.—Col. Carswell McClellan, United States civil assistant engineer, and author of the "Personal Memoirs and Military History of Ulysses S. Grant *cerusa* the Record of the Army of the Potomac."

March 9.—Professor Sereeno Watson, Curator of the Harvard Herbarium under Professor Asa Gray.

March 10.—William Lindeke, a well-known banker and miller of St. Paul, Minn....J. Henry Browne, publisher of the *Richmond County Democrat*....The Earl of Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil Fielding, of London.

March 11.—E. H. Farnsworth, formerly editor of the *Boston Post*....Baron Gedalia, of Copenhagen, the well-known banker.

March 12.—Rev. Dr. Gregory Thurston Bedell, the third Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio....Brigadier General Dudley S. Steele, of East Orange, N. J.

March 13.—The Grand Duke of Hesse, who married Princess Alice, the second daughter of Queen Victoria.

March 14.—Thomas Hockley, of New York, archaeologist....Alexander Douman, oldest member of the Petersburg (Va.) Bar.

March 15.—Arthur Lyman Tuckerman, Manager of the Art School of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York....Nehemiah D. Welch, a prominent citizen of Delaware....The Right. Hon. Sir Henry Boyens William Brand, Viscount Hampden, ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

I. LONDON'S NEW GOVERNMENT, ITS FRAMEWORK AND ITS RESULTS.

FOUR years ago there was no such thing as a municipal government for the great English metropolis. Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and the other chief centres of British population, had long been making the most marked advancement under excellent and entirely satisfactory municipal organizations, by means of which splendid public improvements and a variety of social ameliorations had been worked out with forethought, economy, and an intelligent regard for the common welfare. More than fifty years ago, general enactments by Parliament had secured the reform of municipal corporations throughout Great Britain. An elastic but simple and uniform framework of municipal government had been provided; and as the standard of social comforts and well-being has been raised from time to time, these simply constituted municipal governments have been found perfectly adequate to the assumption of new functions and to the satisfactory transaction of a sum total of public business the magnitude of which has been swollen enormously from decade to decade.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Fifty years ago there were no underground sewers; there were no public water supplies; there was no street lighting worthy the name; there were no street railways nor other systems of municipal transit beyond a few omnibuses and carriages; there were no well-paved streets; there was no system of street cleansing; there were no municipal arrangements for domestic scavenging or the disposition of the waste accumulations of overcrowded towns; there were no building regulations which protected the working classes against overcrowding under horribly unsanitary conditions; there were no measures for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases; there were no public fire departments; there was no public system of education; there was no municipal control of the liquor traffic or of other evils which are now subject to strict municipal supervision and control; there were practically no such things as municipal parks or playgrounds; there were, of course, no public libraries and reading-rooms; infinitely farther from any man's conception were free public baths or municipal laundries for the tenement districts—or any one of a dozen other kinds of municipal provision for the health, comfort, and protection of urban populations that are now made a part of the marvelously expanded municipal activity of great and prosperous British communities.

But the municipal reform acts of 1835, under which these other important English communities have grown to such freedom, vigor, and wealth of

municipal life and activity, were not made applicable to London. The metropolis was regarded as exceptional, and was reserved for separate treatment. From that time until four years ago, numerous attempts were made to provide a municipal government for the metropolitan London, but without success. The original London had remained a case of arrested development, with a fossilized mediæval framework of government. This inner London, known technically as "the City," which is the commercial heart of the British Empire and of the world, occupies a territory equal to only one square mile, and has a resident population which, while more than 100,000 thirty years ago, has dwindled to about 30,000 at the present time. "The City" has for several centuries been governed by incorporated guilds which possess immense accumulations of wealth, and which collectively constitute a city corporation, electing a board of aldermen, one of whom is annually made Lord Mayor.

The five or six millions of people living in the extensive area which constitutes the real metropolitan London have been governed by parish vestries and district boards in a great number of irregular, small divisions like so many townships.

LAGGING AND APATHETIC LONDON.

There was no unified municipal spirit, and only apathy with regard to the methods and the doings of the parish vestries. For the main drainage system and some of the more important street improvements of London, as well as for some other purposes of general concern, there had been constituted, some thirty years ago, a so-called "Metropolitan Board of Works," made up of delegates sent by the local district boards and parish vestries. It had no direct accountability to the people or to anybody else, and while it accomplished at large cost a number of important and salutary public works, it was neither an efficient nor a well-constituted body. Whereas in the other British towns the great subjects of water and light and transportation had either been assumed directly as municipal functions or else had come under the most vigilant municipal supervision, all these matters for London were attended to in a haphazard, oppressive, inefficient, and highly expensive manner by private companies and monopolies which preyed upon the long-suffering people of the metropolis.

Four years ago a man might have walked the streets of London ten hours a day for a month, button-holing every well-dressed and intelligent-looking citizen he should meet, and the chances were that he would not in that time have found a solitary

person who could have explained to him how London was governed, or by what process it would be possible to find out how London was governed. There seemed absolutely no such thing as a municipal spirit or consciousness or awakened interest pervading the metropolis.

THE TRANSFORMED METROPOLIS.

It is worth while to state these facts thus explicitly in order to show how marvellous has been the transformation. It would seem almost impossible that the aroused and zealous London of the past two months is the same great community that was so ignorant of itself and so completely apathetic three or four years ago. There had long been a clamor for a reform in the government of the counties of England, and in 1888 the Government brought in a bill, which finally became a law, creating for each county an elective central council somewhat upon the plan of the municipal councils which had been provided in the municipal corporations act of 1835. Incidentally, as a part of this local government bill, those portions of London which had come to be known as "the Metropolis" were erected into a separate county, and provision was made for a county council which, in fact, was to be a great municipal parliament, directly elected by the people of the different parts of the metropolis, and, in short, the central authority for the long-deferred metropolitan city government.



LORD ROSBERY,
Re-elected Chairman of the London Council.

The first council was elected, for its term of three years, in 1889. The second council has just been elected, early in March of the present year. There are no other officials elected by the people of London for the metropolitan government excepting the members of this large central Council. Minor affairs continue to be managed in the local districts and parishes by the local boards as formerly, except that various functions have been taken from those minor governments and bestowed by law upon the central Council. The Council adds to the size of its own body by electing nineteen citizens of London to sit and act with it under the title of aldermen. It is presided over by one of its members who is chosen Chairman. The metropolitan London has no mayor, and the Chairman of the

Council exercises, in fact, some of the dignities which would pertain in other cities to the office of mayor. The Lord Mayor of London still exists, of course, as the annually chosen head of the fossilized government of the inner City. This inner corporation is allowed a representative in the County Council as one of the districts constituting the larger metropolis.

THE RECENT MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Including these aldermen, the total membership of the County Council is 137. The districts of the metropolis in which councillors are chosen are, as a matter of convenience, for the present, made identical with the 59 electoral divisions from which members are sent to Parliament. But each

of these divisions sends two members to the County Council, and it is not regarded as in any way requisite that the members should be residents of the division. The Australian ballot system which prevails in English elections makes it easy for any element or party or group of citizens to put up a candidate, whose name goes upon the official ticket. The County Councillors are elected for a term of three years, all of them retiring at the same time. The election just held for a new County Council, which awakened so intense an interest and polled so heavy a vote, was not fought strictly upon municipal issues. A great parliamentary election is to occur this year, and the line that separates Gladstonians from Tories is just now too sharply defined to make it humanly possible that politics should be completely excluded from a municipal campaign. It so happens, however, that the line of cleavage between the great political parties coincides in a rough way with the natural division that has grown up during the past three years upon legitimate municipal questions and issues. Friends of sound municipal government in London, who dread the mixing of issues and the demoralization that always threatens a city when party politics control local government, did their best to keep party names and party waterwords out of the discussions of the campaign, and they were measurably successful.

They fought the battle under the designations respectively of "Progressives" and "Moderates." The Progressives defended the general policies of the retiring London Council. They stood for taxation reform which should make the great landlords and holders of ground rents pay their share of municipal revenue. They stood for the extinction of the rights of the eight private water companies that now furnish London with a wretched and high-priced supply of water, and for the creation of a directly owned and managed municipal supply. They stood for the policy of the Council in pressing measures for the reform of the housing conditions of the poor; in general for an enlargement of the powers of the County Council by additional acts of Parliament; for an energizing and uplifting of the public municipal life and authority of London; for a more severe administration in the general interests of morality, and for a variety of those modern social ameliorations which Birmingham, Glasgow, and other cities have already secured. Now it happens that the Liberals or Gladstonians were for the most part thoroughly committed to the policy of the Progressives, while it also happened that the Tories or Conservatives were enlisted as Moderates in the municipal campaign—that is to say, they opposed what they called the extravagant and utopian projects of the late Council. Their campaign was directed by the great landlords who own most of London, and their allies were the water companies and various holders of private monopolies of supply, the great vested liquor interests, the proprietors of low music halls, and all those who find present and past conditions to redound to their own interest and

profit. The struggle aroused intense enthusiasm, and the Progressives, who held a majority in the retiring Council, now enter the newly-elected body with far greater strength than before. The victory is a brilliant one, and it is fraught with vast consequences which must claim the attention of the leading municipalities of the world.

LONDON'S LESSON FOR NEW YORK.

London is in many ways closely related to New York, the metropolis of North America. These two chief population centres of the world have heretofore been alike in lack of adequate municipal government, and alike in failure to do for their great populations those things that modern science and municipal progress have made it easily feasible to do in a great number of smaller cities. In some things, New York has been in advance. In other respects, London has presented a favorable comparison. New York's scandals of misgovernment have been more notorious; London's lack of central organization and of proper municipal services has, on the other hand, been less defensible. But the two cities, forming as they do beyond question or dispute the rival capitals of the English-speaking world, ought each to understand the other better; and at any rate their municipal conditions furnish some instructive parallels and contrasts.

Perhaps the one great fact about London that should just now claim and hold the attention of New York is the fact that London has at length secured the permanent framework of a great municipal government that is, as everybody admits, established upon sound and workable lines. As yet the Council is only a framework. Its powers are comparatively limited. It took over all those powers that had been vested in the old "Metropolitan Board of Works," and various other powers were conferred upon it by the statute which created it; but it was then expected, and it is now strenuously demanded, that from time to time far greater powers should be bestowed upon it. So that the government of London, which has heretofore been vested, as a matter of final fact, in the British Parliament itself, is destined soon in all important respects to be reposed absolutely and without appeal in the hands of this central elective body chosen triennially by an electorate which is composed practically of the entire population of the metropolis. In the due course of time the subdivisions will be carefully reconstituted and the work of the subordinate parish and district boards will be laid down upon careful and uniform lines, the number of these boards is all probability being reduced.

THE LONDON OF THE FUTURE.

The great London of the future, moreover, will have annexed a far greater territory. At present the population of the real metropolis is nearly six millions. That which is included in the jurisdiction of the London Council is perhaps not greater than four and a half millions. The area of the

present London County is about one hundred and twenty square miles, while that of the metropolitan police district extends to a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, and therefore includes several hundred square miles. But the inevitable enlargement of the "greater London" and the detailed reform of the minor governments of the districts into which the greater London will be subdivided, will involve no change whatever of the principles or the character of the municipal constitution which has now been adopted. The whole authority will be reposed in the one central body. The attention of the public will be fixed upon the discussions of that central body. The entire effort of the masses of the people in their elections will be directed toward securing the presence in the central body of men who represent the sentiments and policies of the electorate. The working departments of the city government will be headed by single expert chiefs, holding their positions permanently upon merit, and each department will be supervised by a standing committee of the central Council. The subordinate offices and positions in all the departments will be upon a pure civil-service basis, and there will be a minimum of spoils and patronage. The Chairman of the central Council will have no veto power and no appointing power, but will have a strong and general personal influence in municipal affairs. The Chairman of the General Purposes Committee will, in the conduct of business in the assembly, take some such initiative as belongs to the leader of the government in a parliamentary body. The Chairman of the Finance Committee will probably have some of the weight of authority that belongs to a finance minister or secretary of the treasury. And in general, this "steering committee" will perhaps be composed of chairmen of the important committees upon leading municipal departments, and will have something of the character of a parliamentary cabinet.

A PERMANENT SYSTEM.

Under this system, which is as simple as any that could possibly be devised, the people of London, who four years ago had not the remotest idea how they were governed—so complex and contradictory were the civil arrangements under which they lived—may now understand perfectly well the main framework and system of their municipal administration. London, then, let New York kindly take notice, has finally, after a century of no government, of misgovernment, and of costly chaos, emerged with a municipal constitution upon sound and well-considered lines, as a result of which enormous advances in the welfare of the population and in the magnificence of the city are from this time forth to be made with increasing certainty and efficiency. There remain, of course, a great variety of anomalies and old jurisdictional survivals in one form and another within the area of the metropolis of London. But the main fact is that over-topping all these, and gradually sapping their feeble life, there has been erected a modern municipal author-

ity full of vitality and force, and equal to its tasks both present and future. It will in a little time absorb the government of the inner London and acquire, for the benefit of the metropolis at large, the vast revenues that now accrue to the "City" corporation and to the corporations of the various city guilds respectively. It will bring ground rents and the "unearned increment" under tribute for the benefit of six million Londoners, and it will come into the possession and control of great services of supply. It will transform the housing system, the transportation system, the central street system, the park system, the water system, and the illumination system. The London which has lagged so far behind Paris, Berlin, and Vienna is awakening to a consciousness of its incomparably greater wealth, resources, and destiny, and it is now certain that the next twenty years are to witness vast urban developments on the banks of the Thames, under the eye and hand of a new city government that will make the abolition of the London fogs one of its earliest undertakings.

All this brilliant and magnificent outlook following upon the launching of the ship of the new London municipality, ought for New York to have great



SIR JOHN LUBBOCK,
Second Chairman of the London Council.

interest and great encouragement. There are no conceivable depths of municipal inefficiency and depravity that could altogether check and mar the development of a city in which the forces making for imperial greatness and progress are so stupendous as in New York. But bad municipal government, frightful extravagance and shameful misappropri-

tion in the use of municipal funds, ignorance and shortsightedness in the planning and inception of public improvements, and the rapacity of quasi-public corporations and local-franchise monopolists, have acted as a most burdensome and deplorable handicap. New York ought to have a municipal government worth far more than its cost. For public

money expended, there ought to be value received beyond a question or a cavil. Every interest that concerns the community in general ought to find itself better situated and with brighter prospects by virtue of a wise, honest, adequate, enterprising, and enlightened municipal government. And it is not unattainable.

II. NEW YORK'S PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND HOW TO REFORM IT.

As matters stand, everybody declares that the government of the city of New York is a stench and a sink of pollution, a hissing and a by-word, a world-wide synonym for all that is iniquitous and abominable. And yet nobody in New York knows what the government of New York is; and of the first ten thousand respectable citizens you may meet upon the street, not one will possess the faintest idea how or where to apply the remedy. When it is asserted that nobody knows how New York is governed, exceptions should be made. The leaders of the political machines have learned the ins and outs of the complicated system, and there are a few municipal reformers who, with pains and patience, have acquired some mastery of the details of a system which, while lacking in logic, has not even the merit of stability, but is undergoing constant change in this or that part with no reference to harmony and proportion, and with no care or concern for the other parts.

The average respectable citizen of New York does not remember when the last municipal election was held. He does not know which of the leading officials are elective and which are appointive. He knows of no principle which separates the government and administration of New York by the municipal authorities from the government that is exercised over New York by the legislature at Albany. He knows no distinction between the officials of the county of New York and the officials of the city of New York. He is simply able to sum up the long catalogue of his ignorance in the one word "Tammany."

WHY TAMMANY IS NEW YORK'S GOVERNING CENTRE.

Yet, after all, this succinct manner of expressing his ignorance points out the way to a better state of things. It is true that the average decorous citizen of New York knows nothing of the detailed structure of the municipal government that he lives under; but he has at least learned to point to the centre of responsibility. He does not know how offices and functions are distributed, but he does know that for such administration as there is, Tammany at present is responsible. Tammany, though somewhat mysteriously constituted, is a clear and definite entity. It has its group of leaders who do not shrink or deny their authority and responsibility for all that Tammany does. Unfortunately for the unity of the city government, Tammany's way is

too frequently hampered and checked by the flood of legislation for the city of New York that the law-making body at Albany continues from year to year to enact. With Albany's perennial and mischievous interferences cut off, Tammany might exercise a full and unimpaired authority. There would then remain no doubt as to who governed New York, and the main situation would be clarified. The bewildered citizen who knows nothing about what the mayor has to do, does not understand the functions of the board of aldermen, and has no conception of the manner in which the various executive departments are organized and administered, but who does know that somehow or other Tammany Hall is the city government of New York, simply illustrates the natural, instinctive, and everywhere necessary tendency to look toward some real governing centre. In London, the county council, directly chosen by all the people and fully accountable to all the people, affords the citizen this responsible centre. In New York, the absurdly disjointed and hopelessly complex array of separate boards, functions, and administrative powers, first makes it impossible for the community to focalize responsibility anywhere in the formal mechanism of municipal government, and then makes it possible for an irresponsible self-centred political and mercenary society like Tammany to gain for itself the real control, and thus to assume a domination that ought to be centred in some body or functionary directly accountable to the people. Government by a secret society like Tammany is better than the chaos of a disjointed government for which there can be no possible location of central responsibility.

ANOMALIES OF AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT.

American city government has had a curious history. Its purposes have generally failed to be properly conceived, and attempts have been made to organize it upon mischievous analogies. The common council has been treated as if it were a legislative body, and the mayor has, in a general way, been regarded as the chief of an executive department. But there has been no logical partition of authority between the two, because the analogy at the outset was a false one. The whole government of a city exists properly to carry on a series of business enterprises which grow out of the massing at a central point of a large body of people. There is no pertinence in the attempt to separate the execu-

tive head from the body which makes municipal regulations and votes upon income and expenditure. The European cities have found that they can best govern themselves by reposing authority in a good-sized central elective body known as the municipal council, of which the mayor, as a rule, is simply the presiding officer. All appointive authority and administrative power, as well as authority for the raising of municipal revenues and for the appropriation and expenditure of municipal moneys, is centered in this municipal council. Every ramifications of the complicated municipal system flows from this central reservoir of authority and of administrative energy.

But in the United States there has been a strange and unscientific theory that it is unsafe to lodge a full authority anywhere. The tendency has been to give the mayor a veto upon the actions of the council, and to give the council a veto upon appointments and other actions of the mayor. Then to remove, both from the council and the mayor, one after another important branch of municipal administration, and to give it to some special board deriving its authority in some complex way in part from the legislature, in part from the Governor of the State, and perhaps in part from several municipal bodies. And so there has resulted an entangled network which has made inevitable the dispersion of all authority and responsibility, and has made the municipal domain a rich field for political freebooters and machine-workers. The evils flowing from this lack of simplicity of organization have been aggravated by arrangements which have made it needlessly easy for party politics to throw real municipal issues into the background.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

In the degradation that has resulted from these structural defects in American city government, the common council has, as a rule, sunk much lower than the mayoralty, for reasons too obvious to need elucidation. When, therefore, municipal reformers have desired to find some rallying-point around which to build up centralized responsibility in city government, they have found it easier, and for the time being safer, to strengthen the hands of the mayor than to proceed in the opposite direction. The consequences of this movement may be seen in Brooklyn, Boston, and several other cities. In the very considerable though only moderately successful efforts that have been made to reform and reconstruct the government of New York since the days of the exposure of the Tweed ring, this same tendency to strengthen the hands of the mayor has been the most marked. Within recent years, therefore, New York has been the scene of several campaigns of much significance and of true educational value, in which the efforts of municipal reformers have been concentrated in the attempt to elect a strong and highly reputable man for the exercise, through two years, of the numerous and really autocratic powers that now belong to the office of mayor.

Unfortunately, the municipal elections coincide in date with the regular State and national elections, and therefore fall so completely under the malign influences of the party machines that it is practically impossible to secure for a good candidate the united support of all the people who at a different time of the year, apart from the heated circumstances of a general political campaign, could readily work together in perfect harmony for a mayor pledged to no party preferences in making appointments, and pledged to use his entire authority for a pure and non-partisan municipal administration. The difficulties in the way of getting New York's municipal elections removed as far as possible from the excitement of political Novembers may seem well-nigh insuperable; but this is a reform that must be regarded as a primary condition of good city government. The great London municipal campaigns will always be kept separate and distinct. Those of the "greater New York" of the future must, in like manner, be fought out upon actual municipal questions and issues.

As yet the men whose opinions have weight in New York, through practical experience or through official or party influence, have evolved very few general ideas looking toward ultimate reform that rest upon a common basis or principle. Yet two sound principles of a rudimentary sort would seem to be emerging distinctly out of the mass of contradictory platforms and diverse theories. One is the sound principle that Albany's perpetual interference should at least be greatly curtailed, and that New York should be governed at New York, by the people of New York, and for the sake of New York. The other is the sound principle that demands some more centralized, and therefore more fully responsible, form of municipal government.

EX-MAYOR GRACE'S VIEWS.

The writer has sought interviews with several New York men of experience and prominence touching the main question of a structural reform in New York's municipal system, with the result of securing several opinions well worth publishing. Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace makes the following keen and condensed reply to the question what next step he would deem wisest for the improvement of the government of New York:

A clean ballot law requiring a blanket ballot and containing provisions calculated to prevent the abuse of the pasters, is one of the necessities of the day for securing good government in cities. The absolute power of removal as well as of appointment of all commissioners and heads of departments should be vested in the mayor, the power of removal to be subject to no check beyond that of filing the reasons for such removals—expressed in writing. This latter reform would be an immense gain in the government of great cities, since it would enable a mayor to make a record all his own in the departments of the government, and would enable the voters to fasten the responsibility upon the one official for whom they vote, for the conduct of the

police, excise, health, street-cleaning, and other departments.

Mr. Grace sees clearly that voting lies at the very root of all government and administration and that the purity and independence of the ballot are essential above all. He sees, further, the necessity for an unmistakable centre of power and responsibility. And naturally, from having exercised the duties of the mayor's office, he perceives the limitations under which a man of good intentions must at present occupy that position, and he would unify and focalize the city government by greatly increasing the effective authority of a one-man administration. As matters immediately stand, Mr. Grace would seem to be justified. The movement toward centrality of power in the hands of the mayor might



EX-MAYOR W. R. GRACE, OF NEW YORK.

with advantage go much farther in New York than it has yet reached, although ultimately such unified authority might well be made over to a large central council.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HEWITT.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, while not disposed to answer questions categorically, dwelt with great force and clearness upon the necessity for the device of measures by which party issues and party politicians should cease to dominate in municipal affairs. Mr. Hewitt would regard almost any system of city government as fairly workable if a real municipal spirit were aroused, and if municipal

government were free from the intrusion of outside political machinery.

I think [said Mr. Hewitt] there is a great misapprehension in the public mind as to the nature of municipal government and the reasons why in this country it receives so much criticism. The evils are not so much due to the nature of the government created by law in any particular place, as to the indifference of the citizens in regard to the character and qualifications of the officers who administer the government. If, for example, the government of the city of New York is complained of, the responsibility is not due to any defects in the law, but to the fact that the voters are governed by partisan considerations rather than by the local interests of the city.

The remedy for the evils under which we suffer is therefore not to be found in changing the character of the government or the distribution of the duties to the respective departments, but in such legislation as will tend to prevent the merger of municipal interests into the irrelevant issues of national politics.

As at present constituted, the government of all large cities is in the hands of men who have been selected with reference not to their qualifications for local administration, so much as for their influence in party organizations. However well disposed these officers may be toward the proper performance of their duties, they are necessarily constrained and overruled by the exigencies of partisan interests, and are compelled to reward political service by public offices.

PARTISANSHIP MUST BE ELIMINATED.

It is a mistake to suppose that the charter of the city of New York or of the city of Brooklyn requires serious or constant amendment. Either of them is sufficiently well adapted to the good government of the community. It would be a mistake, it seems to me, to unite these cities under a general government until we have found out how to govern them separately without regard to party politics. The evils under which we now suffer will only be intensified by subjecting a greater mass of property and of interests to the control of party politicians.

How to accomplish the separation of municipal government from party influence is the problem to be solved. New charters will not accomplish this result; neither will consolidation of the two cities bring it about. A very able and conscientious commission appointed by Governor Tilden discussed the whole subject with more care and intelligence than has ever within my knowledge been applied to the question. I can only refer those who feel an interest in the subject to the report of that commission, which was not acceptable mainly because it proposed to restrict the suffrage in municipal elections. I do not venture to pass judgment upon this particular feature of the report, but I can commend it as the best deliberation on the subject which has been made in my day.

Mr. Hewitt has reason to speak with emphasis upon the mischievous effects of party politics in New York government. In 1886 Mr. Hewitt was elected mayor upon the Democratic ticket, in a campaign of unusual interest, when the other candidates were Mr. Theodore Roosevelt on the Republican ticket and Mr. Henry George upon an independent ticket supported chiefly by workingmen's or-

ganizations. All these gentlemen were reputable citizens, though Mr. George more conspicuously than either of the others represented certain definite municipal plans and proposals. Mr. Hewitt was elected, and brought both distinguished ability as a public man and incorruptible personal character to the headship of the municipality. He ought to have been re-elected for a second term; but in 1888 the Tammany Democracy put Mr. Grant into the field as a candidate, and the Republicans made a party nomination, while Mr. Hewitt was the candidate of the Independents and the anti-Tammany Democrats. Tammany carried the day simply because the great army of good citizens opposed to Tammany was divided between Mr. Hewitt and the Republican candidate. The election occurred simultaneously with the presidential election, and was so dominated by the political issues and excitements of the season that the demands of good municipal government had no chance for recognition. Mr. Hewitt might, in a separate municipal campaign removed some months from the date of the general election, have received the support of the Republican voters and been easily re-elected. The moral of his argument and of his experience is simply this: There are enough voters in New York who desire clean and efficient city government and whose interests are absolutely identical in the matter, to carry the day in every election if only the fatal division upon lines of national politics can be somehow prevented.

THE STANDPOINT OF A REFORMER.

The People's Municipal League is a body of gentlemen in New York who, without any "fuss and feathers" or undue pretensions, have been for some time past endeavoring to promote an intelligent interest in municipal affairs and to aid the best causes and candidates in actual campaigns. Mr. Horace E. Deming, whose prominence in this line of effort has been well earned by his knowledge both practical and theoretical, and by his courage in facing the foes of good government, expresses in strong terms his sense of the evils that flow from the present illogical and ever-changing code of laws which deal with the government and affairs of the city of New York. Mr. Deming makes the following reply to questions submitted to him:

You ask me to state succinctly what would be the most important next step for the general reform and improvement of the municipal condition of the city of New York. I answer, wipe out of existence every law on the statute-book with regard to the city of New York and start over again. You ask, "What would be a better framework of municipal

organization for New York than the one now existing?" I answer, a framework which exactly expresses the fundamental idea that community interests should be controlled by the community whose interests are affected.

FUNDAMENTAL REMEDIES WANTED.

The present condition of municipal administration in New York is the result of a long and unfortunate series of misapplication of alleged remedies. One symptom of disease after another has been treated, but the disease itself has never been prescribed for. It is as if the victim of the opium



EX-MAYOR A. S. HEWITT, OF NEW YORK.

habit has substituted the use of chloral and then the use of whiskey, all the while remaining helplessly intemperate, changing merely the form of his debauch. The laws under which the city of New York is governed are a congeries of conflicting statutes, some of them well intended, some of them vicious, and none of them parts of a comprehensive well-considered plan for the administration of municipal affairs. From time to time the bad results of some particular form of evil attract so much attention that there is an uprising against this particular form of evil, but the festering cause of the whole brood of municipal disorders is left untouched and the evil breaks out again, if not in the same place, with equal force and virulence in some other part of the municipal body politic.

Therefore I have answered your first question with a sweeping statement that the entire body of laws on the subject of municipal government in

New York should be wiped out of existence and we should begin afresh. Nor is the realization of this beyond the realm of practical politics. New York City is the creature of the legislature; but the legislature is restrained by the constitution of the State. An article in the State constitution guaranteeing to New York City the possibility of managing its own affairs and preventing interference by the legislature, would go very far toward accomplishing practically what is implied in my answer to your first question.

New York contains as high a proportion of good citizenship as any other of the world's great communities. An immense majority of its people want good government. The time will come, therefore, when its municipal affairs will cease to be made the football of the party politicians on both sides, and when it will obtain the home rule that is absolutely indispensable to its good government, under a charter providing a simple central, unified, and democratic framework of organization.

Mr. Deming's sweeping demand for an abolition of the Albany system of regulating New York's affairs has been justified ten times over in the past six weeks by current events. The crowning outrage has been the hurried enactment of a bill to turn a part of Central Park into a race-course—a bill hastily signed by the Governor, and thereupon surreptitiously and indecently taken up for instant prosecution by a Park Board acting against the overwhelming and enraged protest of every part of the community except a clique of sporting men and millionaire owners of race-horses. A local legislative body, acting openly and discussing public questions thoroughly, could not possibly have com-



MR. HORACE E. DEMING.

mitted an outrage so infamous. No conceivable form of self-government could work as vilely as the present government from Albany.

III. THE PROPOSED "GREATER NEW YORK."

All these problems affecting the organization and government of New York City would be pertinent enough at any time, but they derive an added interest and importance from the fact that there is now under active discussion a project for the creation of a so-called "Greater New York" by the consolidation into one municipality of New York and Brooklyn, Staten Island, a portion of Westchester County, and a large area upon Long Island adjacent to Brooklyn. The present New York has an area of 39 square miles, while the area of the consolidation is 318 square miles. Brooklyn contains 29 square miles, Staten Island comprises nearly 60 square miles, the proposed Westchester County annex has an area of about 20 square miles, and the Long Island townships included in the scheme have an aggregate extent of perhaps 170 miles. Taking the New York Post-office and City Hall as a centre, a radius of four miles—which just enters the lower part of Central Park—includes by far the greater part of the population of Brooklyn. The distance is fifteen miles from the City Hall to the northern limits of the present municipality of New York; and a like distance of fifteen miles in

precisely the opposite direction carries one to the remote parts of Staten Island. The proposed "Greater New York" may be said roughly to comprise the territory within a radius of sixteen miles from the New York City Hall—with the very important exception that nothing can be included that lies west of the Hudson River and west of Staten Island, because a municipal corporation chartered by the legislature at Albany cannot extend into the State of New Jersey. The so-called "Greater London," over which the metropolitan police have jurisdiction, extends approximately fifteen miles in every direction from Charing Cross. Sooner or later the London municipality will insist upon the annexation of all this suburban area. If New York's Jersey suburbs could be absorbed, therefore, the "Greater London" and the "Greater New York" would be of nearly the same dimensions and would each include about 600 square miles.

THE GREAT CITY OF THE FUTURE.

The population living within fifteen or sixteen miles of the New York City Hall all belongs, in point of fact, to one great community having much

of common interest and having a character as integral as that of the "Greater London." New York and Brooklyn are as truly portions of one great city as are London north of the Thames and London south of the Thames. The municipal union—under the government of the new London council—of the numerous dissevered parts of the vast community has resulted, as already shown, in the most extraordinary development of local public spirit, and in the inception of great plans for the improvement of the city and the enhanced well-being of all its inhabitants. It is only reasonable to believe that the consolidation of such portions of the actual metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson as State lines will permit, would in like manner result in the awakening of a local pride and municipal spirit which are now lacking, and from which great achievements might be expected to result.

The legislature of 1880 passed an act which created a Commission of Municipal Consolidation Inquiry. The commission is composed of twelve men, appointed in part by the Governor of the State and in part by the mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the governing authorities of other parts of the proposed consolidation. The father of the movement was Mr. Andrew H. Green, of New York, and he is president of the commission, while Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, is vice-president. The labors of the commission have attracted great local attention, and the present legislature has been asked to make an appropriation for its further work, and to sanction a submission of the main question at a special election to the voters of the cities and areas already specified. Unexpected opposition has been met at Albany, but a temporary back-set only advertises the movement and makes its early success the more certain.

MR. GREEN'S SERVICES AS A CITY-MAKER.

The great authority upon this question is Mr. Green. His arguments and statements have been masterly and unanswerable. Perhaps no other citizen of New York so completely typifies the broad municipal spirit as does Andrew H. Green, and certainly no other has been so closely identified with those public works, enterprises, and reforms of the past thirty years that are most creditable to the city of New York. His present efforts for consolidation only revive a plan which he began to advocate more



HON. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the "Greater New York" Commission.

than twenty years ago. His prominence in New York City affairs began in about 1857, when as president of the Board of Education he gave an impetus to the educational system to which it has always owed much. While president of the Board of Education he was made a member of the commission appointed to lay out Central Park. He was treasurer of the commission, and as the work progressed he became also its president, and afterward, under the title of Comptroller of the Park, he assumed executive duties which gave him almost exclusive responsibility and authority. The work of the Board of Park Commissioners, then a State board, commended itself so highly that this body was charged by the legislature with various tasks and functions not originally intended. Powers were conferred upon it to lay out the north end of the island and to survey the lower part of Westchester County, to devise plans for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek and for the location of

bridges across them, to establish bulkhead lines on the North River above Fifty-fifth Street, and to lay out that part of Manhattan Island west of Eighth Avenue and south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. On all these subjects Mr. Green made exhaustive reports which were recognized as authoritative; and these have afforded the basis upon which the great northward development of the city has proceeded. His regard for every public greensward as sacred ground to be reserved for the use of the people earned for him the title of Father of the Parks of New York.

Among the more important works that Mr. Green has either originated or promoted are the Riverside and Morningside parks, the East River Bridge, the Washington Bridge, the new aqueduct, the Niagara Park, and the new parks in Westchester County. He has strongly advocated the bridge across the Hudson River, and is chairman of the State commission appointed to fix its location and

the most intimate associates of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and one of the executors of the will under which Mr. Tilden had intended to bestow upon the people of New York a great free library. Such is the man—thoroughly conversant with every argument for and against the project, of the ripest energy and experience, and of the most unquestioned and absolute probity—who is the leading advocate of a consolidation of the parts of the "Greater New York" and the erection of a central municipal government for a community which in its entirety now possesses three millions of people. It is no ill-considered project, but one that is soberly feasible and wholly advisable.

MR. WIMAN ON THE "GREATER NEW YORK."

Probably no citizen of the "Greater New York" is more conversant with the physical problems to be met and overcome in the proposed expansion than Mr. Erastus Wiman. He has long been fully im-

pressed with the danger and unwisdom, from every point of view, of neglecting measures that would help to relieve the terrible congestion of population upon the narrow island strip, barely two miles wide, that extends only eight or nine miles from the Battery to the Harlem River. Upon the whole situation, for the improvement of which he deems consolidation to be the one great remedy, Mr. Wiman has written for use in this article the following extremely interesting paragraphs:

If civilization has for its purpose the promotion of human happiness, and if human happiness is to be judged by the character of the homes of the great body of the people, then may civilization stand appalled at its own failure in the city of New York. The home of the mechanic and the working-man within the metropolis of the New World is, in nine cases out of ten, a tenement, and though in later years some few of these have been dignified by the name of a flat or an apartment, it is none the less a tenement. In no

sense is it a house of his own, in no case an independent structure or one in which he has the slightest pride, because in it he has not the slightest proprietary interest.

TENEMENT CROWDING IN NEW YORK.

The recent sanitary census of the police of New York, in the tenement district, called for by law and altogether separate from the national or State census, reveals figures so startling as almost to be beyond belief, and of such a nature as seriously to threaten the future of the mighty metropolis. For unless her mechanics and working-men are prosper-



prepare its plans. He has recently revived his recommendation made many years ago for a Fort Washington Park, and the city authorities have approved the project. Perhaps the most memorable services Mr. Green has ever rendered to the city of New York were those performed by him during nearly six years in which he held the office of city comptroller. It was he who bore the brunt of the fight against the entrenched municipal ring of 1870, and brought system out of the chaotic condition of the city's finances. Mr. Green was one of

ous, contented, and well-housed, the first signs of commercial and moral decadence have set in, and no form of improved municipal government nor no highly prosperous condition of the wealthy classes will stem the tide of decline in mental, physical, and financial conditions.

The figures of the census referred to show that within the area designated by the Board of Health as the tenement district, the Sanitary Police in September found families in number no less than 276,000. At first sight of these figures the mind hardly takes in their full significance. Two hundred and seventy-six thousand families is over a quarter of a million of groups of persons of more than five each. This group includes the father, or the breadwinner, the dear mother, the boys or the girls, and the baby, making up the most precious organization in the world's economy—that on which is based almost all hope of individual happiness on earth, which is typical of happiness in heaven, and on which rest the foundations of government, whether it be of the municipality or of the republic. This vast aggregation of 276,000 families found to be housed in the tenement districts of New York, out of a total population of 1,800,000, numbers no less than 1,250,000 souls; so that two-thirds of the entire population of the great city are compelled to live not only on rented premises, but on premises occupied in common with others, and in the character and growth of which there are no sensible signs of improvement.

THE CONGESTION AND THE REMEDY.

It may be true that numerous down-town structures in business centres evince great growth in New York; it is doubtless the case that the residential quarters of the city enormously expand, and that the avenues and all cross-streets far up in the hundreds are crowded with happy homes of a prosperous and thrifty community. But for homes under a cost of \$5,000 for house and lot, and for mechanics earning \$3 per day and less, the growing provision within the city is inadequate to a degree seriously threatening its future economic conditions.

Already manufacturers are fleeing from it, and outlying suburbs like Newark, Bridgeport, Paterson, Elizabeth, Norwalk, and New Haven are prospering to a remarkable degree because of the inability of New York to comfortably house her skilled labor, and because of the excessive cost of handling raw material, coal, and finished products within her boundaries. As compared with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Reading, and other similar manufacturing centres, New York is not at all in the race, because all these are "cities of homes for working-men," while New York is a city of tenements for the only class on which her future prospects depend.

What is the remedy for this congested condition of the metropolis, which is most aptly described by Henry George in a sentence of tremendous import, viz., "In the city of New York ninety per cent. of the populace pay tribute to the other ten per cent. for the privilege of shelter"? The natural and simplest remedy for this congestion is the enlargement of the city, and the expansion of its boundaries so as to include the amplest space and accommodation not only for its present teeming population, but for the great increase which, within the lifetime of children now born, is certain as the sun to come.

EXPANSION, CONSOLIDATION, AND RAPID TRANSIT.

It is true that by the pressure of population the occupancy of the suburbs of New York has gone

forward at tremendous pace. In the single instance of Brooklyn an illustration is afforded of the outgrowth essential to New York, while even beyond the annexed district toward the north, in New Jersey toward the west, and in Staten Island toward the south, a growth has gone forward of great proportions at the expense of New York, and yet for her eventual benefit. It will be for her benefit if she is wise in time to shape and control this growth, and by a wise and improved form of municipal



MR. ERASTUS WIMAN.

government seek to build up a vast city in the shape of a "Greater New York."

In the conception and fulfilment of the proposal to consolidate New York, Brooklyn, a large portion of Westchester County, and Staten Island lies the hope of the "city of the future" that will be worthy the genius and destiny of the American people. From it would flow enlarged and economical means of communication from the centre to the circumference of the greatest aggregation of humanity on the face of the earth. Free bridges, free ferries, a free tunnel under the bay to Brooklyn from Staten Island, and a perfect system of rapid transit around the edge of New York to supplement that now existing on the main avenues, would work a revolution more beneficial to a greater number of people than by anything else anywhere else could be achieved.

GOVERNMENT BY A HUNDRED CITIZENS.

Essential to the perfection of government of so vast an aggregation would be the creation of a body of citizens by a selection of the universal voice of all the people. A hundred men of public spirit, elected by the people at large because of their prominence and fitness for so high an honor and so great a duty, would give to "Greater New York" an administration of its affairs consistent with the vastness of the in-

terests involved and the dignity and influence of so great a commonwealth. Separated from the State and the interference of men ill-trained and ignorant of the wants of the city, it should be a self-contained and self-governing community, compared with which the existing methods would sink into utter insignificance and ridicule. The ward heeler, the unknown alderman, the professional politician now found on the commissions regulating departments, would be displaced equally with that strange travesty on the noblest of sentiments, "A government of the Boss, by the Boss, and for the Boss!"

The example of London in the recent important change in her internal affairs may well be studied closely in its possible bearing on the welfare of numerous other great aggregations of people. Nowhere is a change more urgently needed than in the chief city of the New World, where population has become denser, where there is less provision for happy homes, and where, as long as existing conditions continue of misgovernment and a lack of public spirit, a decadence is more probable than in any city of the Old World.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The working out of transit problems will, as Mr. Wiman shows, have the effect to distribute the population of the "Greater New York" over a far wider area, and thus incidentally to promote in a hundred



MR. WILLIAM STEINWAY,
Chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission.

ways the material and moral condition of the community. Topographically, New York's position is peculiar. The primary problem in devising a rapid transit system is to secure sufficient facilities for moving many hundreds of thousands of people every day upon parallel lines lengthwise with the island. Surface street railways run upon almost all of the longitudinal thoroughfares, and the elevated railway system plays a very great part in the enormous daily movement of population; but the growth not only of the upper portion of Manhattan Island, but

also of the large annexed district north of the island, has progressed so rapidly that present facilities are already far overtaxed.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Early in 1891 a board of rapid transit commissioners for the city of New York was appointed, and in October it was ready with a report. The chairman of this board is Mr. William Steinway. It proceeded in the most thorough and intelligent way to study the needs of the situation, determining at the outset that it must lay the foundation for such a broad and comprehensive system of rapid transit as would meet the needs of the city at present and be capable of expansion in the future. After submission of many plans and much public discussion, it was decided that rapid transit for the lower part of the city must be secured by a four-track underground structure, and it was determined that this line should follow Broadway, the underground road to be as near the surface as possible.

The route is along Broadway and the Boulevard underground to 121st Street, whence it proceeds by viaduct to 134th Street, and northward partly underground and partly upon viaducts of masonry to the city limits—a total distance of some sixteen miles. Another line is to diverge from Broadway at Fourteenth Street and follow Fourth and Madison avenues in a general northerly direction to Jerome Park, this route lying about a mile east of the other. Electricity is regarded by the commissioners as the probable motive power. It remains to be seen whether capital will be forthcoming to meet the requirements of a franchise for the construction and operation of so costly but so desirable an improvement. As Mr. Wiman intimates, a rapid transit system following the shore line of the island is deemed preferable in some quarters.

NEW METROPOLITAN GATEWAYS.

For the purposes of the "Greater New York" of the future, however, it is essential not only that there should be transit facilities upon Manhattan Island, but also that there should be bridges and tunnels to connect the island with adjacent areas. The first great step was the Brooklyn suspension bridge. In *Harper's Weekly* for March 12, Mr. John G. Speed gives an interesting account of a number of bridging and tunnelling projects now chartered, begun, or proposed. There are, as he says, at this time five different plans on foot for joining New York and New Jersey and four to connect New York and Long Island, all with reasonable prospect of success, and it should be added that a tunnel from Staten Island to Brooklyn is one of the certainties of the very early future. There are to be two or three additional bridges to connect New York with Brooklyn and Long Island City, a great bridge across the Hudson at about Twenty-third Street, and several railway tunnels under the Hudson, one of which is now nearly completed. The New York of the future will be transformed through the agency of these splendid new gateways.

IV. LONDON'S MUNICIPAL STATESMEN AND THEIR PROGRAMMES.

The recent London campaign has evoked numerous brochures and hand-books which are valuable as contributions to the general literature of municipal government. One of these is a volume by Mr. Sidney Webb upon "The London Programme." Another is an elector's hand-book which contains a brilliant account by Mr. H. W. Massingham of the three years' work of the late council. In some respects the most useful and interesting of all is an elector's guide, edited by Mr. W. T. Stead and issued from the London office of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The people of New York would find Mr. Stead's or Mr. Massingham's hand-book particularly interesting because of the glimpse they give of the motives and characters of the men who are now at the helm and who may be called the municipal statesmen of London.

"THE RASCALS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL."

The majority in the late Council were subjected, through their entire term, to very severe, and frequently to abusive and derisive, criticism. Mr. Stead writes as follows:

The other day a charming representative of the ancient aristocracy of England, seated in front of a cheery fire in a West End mansion, remarked complacently that it was really the duty of every one to remain in town just now to help to defeat "these rascals of the County Council, as we had defeated them on the school board. We have at last got rid of their swimming baths and their pianos for the board scholars; now we must get rid of these rascals who are ruining us with rates, and who will end by driving us all into the workhouse." The phrase was picturesque and piquant. It embodies in a sentence the whole philosophy of the opposition to the County Council and its programme. "These rascals! Down with these rascals!" In so sacred a cause anything is justifiable. Give a dog a bad name, and hang him. And as the rascals are to be slain, better accuse them of raising the rates which in reality they have actually reduced.

WHO ARE "THESE RASCALS"?

"Rascals" forsooth—and who are these rascals? The London County Council consists of 137 members of varying degrees of reputation from Lord Rosebery and Lord Hobhouse at the top, to the Rev. H. B. Chapman and Sir R. Hanson at the bottom, but among the whole 137 there is not one man who has even been suspected of corruption or of abuse of trust. A more incorruptible body of men never assembled for the government of a great city. Nor is it merely in the absence of the grosser forms of corruption that these County Councillors have made their three years of office a brilliant example of public spirit and civic devotion. The London County Council was young. It was therefore inexperienced, and rash, and impulsive. It had all the faults, but it had all the magnificent qualities of youth. It has showed an enthusiasm which nothing could damp, a zeal for the welfare of the people which had never before been equalled, much less excelled, in the memory of living Londoners; it has displayed a courage verging on audacity in the way

in which it grappled with the most difficult problems, and at least fifty per cent. of its members have shown themselves to be real gluttons for work. There has been something of antique civic patriotism—if we may perpetrate the phrase—in their boundless devotion to the city which they represent, a devotion which is its one sufficing reward. For other reward they have none. Not even an approving word from the people for whom they have labored and spent their strength and their substance amid the jibes of the press and the denunciations of all the robbers and monopolists and swenters and vendors of obscenity, whose profits they have threatened.

DEVOTION TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The London Councillors serve without any compensation whatever. As to the manner in which they have devoted themselves to their tasks, Mr. Stead says:

There are men on both sides of the Council who have dedicated themselves to the service of London in the same religious spirit that men dedicate themselves to the service of the Church, without any expectation of a fat living or a comfortable stipend. These men have in some instances sacrificed their business and injured their health by their devotion to the government of London. They are at it all day and every day, rendering an unpaid service of intelligence and industry which no money could buy, the cash value of which, estimated in mere loss of earning capacity during the time in which they are attending, not to their own affairs but to those of the community, is very great. Besides those dozen men who may be said to live in committee-rooms and in the supervision of the municipal service, there are at least fifty men who give fully half their time to the government of London. The remaining sixty probably do not give more than one day in the week. Averaging it all round, therefore, we may say fairly that each Councillor devotes two days a week to the service of the town.

Of the aristocratic classes there was a fair representation in the last Council, although Lord Rosebery, Lord Compton, Lord Lingen, and Lord Hobhouse were all Liberals, and the Tories, who constitute three-fourths of the peerage, had no lords on the Council. There were, however, a number of Tory members belonging to aristocratic families. Sir John Lubbock, who is a great banker, represented in some sense the monetary interests of the city, and the Council contained a number of business men of wealth and prominence. But the great majority of the Councillors were simply excellent citizens of intelligence, energy, and zeal for the welfare of London.

LORD ROSEBERY AS A MUNICIPAL STATESMAN.

Lord Rosebery, who sat as the first Chairman of the Council, and who finally consented to a re-election and will therefore figure in the new body, needs little characterization here. He is one of the rising statesmen of England, and will be a very prominent member of Mr. Gladstone's next Cabinet. It is not improbable that he may succeed Mr. Glad-

stone as the leader of the Liberal party and serve in his turn as Prime Minister of England. He has shown a broad and zealous interest in the progress of London, and he had this to say concerning the policy of the Council over which he presided:

"It has been large, generous, and democratic, and I would cite, in proof of this, its treatment of the

man of the Council should act as speaker, or rather, perhaps, as the Lord Chancellor does in the House of Lords; that the chairman of the General Purposes Committee should be, as it were, the Prime Minister of London, with the chairman of the Finance Committee as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, while the General Purposes Committee would occupy the position of the Cabinet in our constitution.

THE CHAMPION OF PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS.

The case of Mr. W. H. Dickinson well illustrates the great possibilities that a municipal career might afford any generous and public-spirited young man of pronounced ability, under right conditions of city government. Mr. Dickinson is young, rich, and a man of leisure. For three years he has given up every spare hour of his life to the organization of pleasure for the poor of London. He is chairman of the Parks Committee, but has given his particular attention to a sub-committee on games. The Parks Committee has added extensively to the number of open spaces and pleasure grounds of London, and has adopted a policy of doing all in its power to provide facilities for the athletic life which young Englishmen so ardently enjoy. Under Mr. Dickinson's eye a number of gymnasiums have been established in connection with the parks, twenty new cricket fields have been laid off, eighty-two new football grounds and one hundred and eighty tennis courts have been added, and it is assumed



MR. W. H. DICKINSON.

labor that it employs, its anxiety to provide and develop open spaces and public parks, its provision for the health and improved accommodation of our working population, and its proposed acquisition of tramways. Its main and guiding impulse has been, in my opinion, to be perfectly fair to all classes, but to aim at removing from London the reproach of being a quarter of the very rich surrounded by a vast nation of the very poor."

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AS A COUNCILLOR.

When Lord Rosebery resigned the chairmanship he was succeeded by Sir John Lubbock. This distinguished scientist, financier, and statesman takes a less progressive view than Lord Rosebery of the proper functions and work of the London Council, but his presence has lent dignity and weight to the body.

Sir John Lubbock suggests that in future the chairmen of the committees should be elected by the Council, and that the chairmen should select their own committeemen. He thinks that the Chair-



MR. R. M. BEACHCROFT.

that two or three millions of people a year are now participating as players or spectators in the games which Mr. Dickinson and his fellow-committeemen have made possible. Mr. Dickinson is a Cambridge man and a barrister by profession, but able, fortunately, to give his entire time to the public affairs of London. It is probable that he will at an early

and their element, but London is a far cleaner and better city in the tone of its amusements and resorts than it was three or four years ago.

JOHN BURNS THE TYPICAL PROGRESSIVE.

Everybody in London admits that John Burns, "socialist," "demagogue," and "agitator," has been



MR. J. M'DOUGALL.

day succeed to the chairmanship of the Council, for his qualifications are regarded as of the very highest.

MESSRS. BEACROFT AND M'DOUGALL.

One of the ablest of the young men of the Council was Mr. Beachcroft, who, although on the so-called Moderate side, and therefore a member of the minority, has developed great administrative capacity and rendered distinguished services in several departments. It is expected that the Progressives will compliment him by making him one of their aldermen. For although the Liberals have won so great a victory, it is not their intention to follow party lines in selecting the little group of aldermen whom they are entitled to add to their body.

What we may call the moral administration of London has had its most conspicuous representative in the person of Mr. J. McDougall. Backed up by a large majority of the Council, Mr. McDougall has waged a steady crusade against indecent music halls and in the general interest of temperance and order. He has won the enmity of the liquor dealers



MR. JOHN BURNS.

one of the ablest and most influential members of the last Council and is likely to occupy a still higher position in the new body. A remarkable man in every way is this representative of the cause of labor. This is what Mr. Stead says concerning him:

"There is little doubt that John Burns was able to do more for the cause of labor on the first London County Council than any single workingman has been able to do for his class in any three years of our history. Certain fateful moments arise in the revolution of human society, when everything, humanly speaking, seems to depend upon a single vigorous initiative or the impact of one strong, resolute will. Such a moment occurred in the English labor movement when the London County Council came into being. There was a good deal of social unrest in the air. The majority was sympathetic, but more or less uninformed upon the practical questions at issue between the disputants, and it was left very largely to John Burns to lead the Council in the way in which it should go in relation to all questions regarding labor. From the very first he

succeeded in impressing upon those whom he came in contact with his singleness of purpose and his honest desire to do justly and deal fairly. From Lord Rosebery, the first Chairman of the Council, down to the doorkeepers, John Burns became a great favorite. He worked like a negro, often upon such Lenten fare that he almost fainted in the committee-rooms from sheer lack of food and rest. But with indomitable resolution he overcame all obstacles, and at the end of three years has come out stronger, more popular, and immeasurably more influential than he ever was before."

THREE YEARS' GAINS FOR LABOR.

The following is a brief summary of what the London County Council, under the leadership of John Burns, has succeeded in doing for labor:

"Fair" wages established in all cases.

Sub-letting and sub-contracting abolished except for work that contractors could not do in ordinary manner.

Practical clerk of works employed in each case where work of any trade is undertaken.

A maximum week of fifty-four hours established. No man to work more than six days.

Where continuous working goes on and two twelve-hour shifts were the rule, three shifts of eight hours are now observed.

Overtime abolished.

Contract labor abolished.

In works of maintenance connected with parks, bridges, highways, all classes of men—such as painters, laborers, engineers, scavengers, carpenters, etc.—employed direct.

Firemen, extra holidays.

Ferry-men, six days per week instead of seven, and the same for men at pumping stations.

Flushers and others now have boots, etc., provided.

The handy-man abolished and mechanics employed.

SIDNEY WEBB, MUNICIPAL SOCIALIST.

Of the newly elected members who were not in the old Council, perhaps the most interesting is Mr. Sidney Webb. Mr. Webb is a literary man and a philosopher, a political economist of the advanced socialistic school, and a reformer whose influence upon the rising generation in England has begun to be felt perceptibly. Mr. Webb is regarded as too much a man of books and theories, but his entrance upon active municipal duties will doubtless modify his programmes, which at present are very sweeping and inclusive. The following are the main features of the address Mr. Webb issued to the voters of the district in which he was elected to the new Council:

Notwithstanding the creation of the County Council, the ratepayers of the metropolis are still deprived of the ordinary powers of municipal self-government. They have to bear needlessly heavy burdens for a very defective management of their public affairs. The result is seen in the poverty, the misery, and the intemperance that disgrace our city. A really progressive County Council can do much (as the present Council has shown), both immediately to benefit the people of London and also to win for them genuine self-government. Do you wish your County Council to attempt nothing more for

London than the old Metropolitan Board of Works? This is, in effect, the reactionary, or so-called "Moderate" programme. Or shall we make our County Council a mighty instrument of the people's will for the social regeneration of this great city and the "government of London by London for London?" That is what I stand for.

But the crushing burden of the occupier's rates must be reduced, not increased. Even with the strictest economy the administration of a growing city must be a heavy burden. The County Council should have power to tax the ground landlord, who now pays no rates directly. Moreover, the rates must be equalized throughout London. Why should the Deptford ratepayer have to pay nearly 5s. in the pound more than the inhabitant of St. George's, Hanover Square? And we must get at the unearned increment for the benefit of the people of London, who create it.

I am in favor of trade union wages and an eight-hours day for all persons employed by the Council. I am dead against sub-contracting, and would like to see the Council itself the direct employer of all labor.

WHAT LONDON SHOULD DO FOR THE PEOPLE.

At present London pays an utterly unnecessary annual tribute, because, unlike other towns, it leaves its water supply, its gas-works, its tramways, its markets, and its docks in the hands of private speculators. I am in favor of replacing private by democratic public ownership and management, as soon and as far as safely possible. It is especially urgent to secure public control of the water supply, the tramways, and the docks. Moreover, London ought to manage its own police and all its open spaces.

But the main object of all our endeavors must be to raise the standard of life of our poorer fellow-citizens, now crushed by the competitive struggle. As one of the most urgent social reforms, especially in the interests of temperance, I urge the better housing of the people; the provision, by the Council itself, of improved dwellings and common lodging-houses of the best possible type, and a strict enforcement of the sanitary laws against the owners of slum property.

I believe in local attention to local grievances, and I should deem it my duty, if elected, to look closely after Deptford interests, especially with regard to the need for more open spaces, and the early completion of the new Thames tunnel.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED COUNCILLORS.

A number of others of London's municipal statesmen might with equal propriety be mentioned and characterized here if space permitted. Mr. Charles Harrison and Sir Thomas Farrar brought eminent financial ability into the last Council, while Mr. Hutton, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Phillips and others have headed important departments with great administrative vigor and capacity. Thus during the three years a considerable share of as fine ability as the English-speaking world could produce, and of as high zeal and civic patriotism as can be found anywhere, have been brought to the service of the new London municipality, while the result of the recent election gives assurance that the second Council will be in no wise inferior in quality to the first.

V. THE TAMMANY STATESMEN AND HOW THEY "RUN" NEW YORK.

After reading Mr. Stead's assurance that the men who now rule in the municipal affairs of metropolitan London are not only free from any imputation of dishonesty, but that their pronounced zeal for the administrative, the social, and the moral improvement of London affords the only ground for the criticisms launched against them—so that in point of fact they, like the early saints and martyrs, have been persecuted for righteousness' sake—it is not pleasant to return to New York and inquire as to the character and methods of the company of men who are actually in possession of the governing authority here. There is in New York no official body that corresponds with the London Council. The New York Board of Aldermen, plus the Mayor, plus the Commissioners who are the appointive heads of a number of the working departments such as the Excise, Park, Health and Police departments, plus the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the Coroners, and other officials pertaining to the county of New York as distinct from the city of New York, plus a few of the head Tammany bosses and the local Tammany bosses of the twenty-four Assembly Districts—all these men and a few other officials and bosses, taken together, would make up a body of men of about the same numerical strength as the London Council; and these are the men who now dominate the official life of the great community of nearly eighteen hundred thousand souls. In London, the 137 councillors fight out every municipal question in perfectly open session upon its actual merits before the eyes of all London and of the whole British empire. In New York, the governing group discusses nothing openly. The Board of Aldermen is an obscure body of twenty-five members, with limited power except for mischief, its members being almost to a man high Tammany politicians who are either engaged directly in the liquor business or are in one way or another connected with that interest.

TAMMANY'S MODUS OPERANDI.

So far as there is any meeting in which the rulers of New York discuss the public affairs of the community, such meetings are held in the Tammany wigwag in Fourteenth Street. But Tammany is not an organization which really concerns itself with any aspects of public questions, either local or general, excepting the "spoils" aspect. It is organized upon what is a military rather than a political basis, and its machinery extends through all the assembly districts and voting precincts of New York, controlling enough votes to hold and wield the balance of power, and thus to keep Tammany in the possession of the offices. Its local hold is maintained by the dispensing of a vast amount of patronage. The laborers on public works, the members of the police force and the fire brigades, the employees of the Sanitary Department, of the Excise Department, of

the Street Cleaning and Repair Department and of the Water and Dock and Park Departments, the teachers in the public schools and the nurses in the public hospitals, all are made to feel that their livelihood depends on the favor of the Tammany bosses; and they must not only be faithful to Tammany themselves, but all their friends and relatives to the remotest collateral degree must also be kept subservient to the Tammany domination. The following characterization of Tammany leadership and method is from the *New York Evening Post*; and it is in striking contrast with Mr. Stead's description of the motive and manner of the men who now rule London:

None of the members occupy themselves with any legislation, except such as creates salaried offices and contracts in this city, to be got hold of either by capture at the polls or "deals" with the Republican politicians here or in Albany. When such legislation has been successful, the only thing in connection with it which Tammany leaders consider is how the salaries shall be divided and what "assessments" the places or contracts can stand. If any decent outsider could make his way into the inner conferences at which these questions are settled, he would hear not the grave discussion of the public interests, how to keep streets clean, or how to repave them, or how to light them or police them, or how to supply the city with water, but stories of drunken or amorous adventure, larded freely with curious and original oaths, ridicule of reformers and "silk-stockinged" people generally, abuse of "kickers," and examination of the claims of gamblers, liquor-dealers, and pugilists to more money out of the public treasury. In fact, as we have had of late frequent occasion to observe, the society is simply an organization of clever adventurers, most of them in some degree criminal, for the control of the ignorant and vicious vote of the city in an attack on the property of the tax-payers. There is not a particle of politics in the concern any more than in any combination of Western brigands to "hold up" a railroad train and get at the express packages. Its sole object is plunder in any form which will not attract the immediate notice of the police.

DR. PARKHURST'S PHILLIPICS.

It is true that Mr. McDougall and the zealous London Councillors who have been reforming the low music halls and compelling the dive-keepers and the semi-criminal proprietors of immoral resorts to obey the law, have been much maligned and ridiculed in London even by so-called respectable Tory newspapers like the *Standard*. But the significant fact is that Mr. McDougall has prevailed in his policy and has been triumphantly supported at the polls by an overwhelming sentiment. Mr. McDougall and his official friends represent in London simply the same demand for decency and the observance of law that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and his Society for the Prevention of Crime represents in the non-official circles of New York. And against Mr. Stead's indorsement of the good purposes and honest zeal of the London Council, it is painful to quote



REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., DENOUNCING TAMMANY'S MISRULE.
(Reproduced, by permission, from *Frank Leslie's Weekly*.)

Dr. Parkhurst's terrific indictment of the ruling authorities of New York as proclaimed from his pulpit in Madison Square, published in all the newspapers, repeated in substance by him in the witness-box before the Grand Jury, and again reiterated on Sunday, March 13, before a congregation which was so strangely composed as to remind one of the Florentine gatherings that were drawn together by the fascination of the denunciatory preaching of Savonarola. The following passages, concerning the men who absolutely govern what he calls "this rum-besotted, Tammany-debauched town," are not pleasant reading, but they are from the sermon of a religious leader who is no cheap sensationalist, and who declares that he makes these utterances only after careful and extended personal investigation:

In its municipal life our city is thoroughly rotten. Here is an immense city reaching out arms of evangelization to every quarter of the globe; and yet every step that we take looking to the moral

betterment of this city has to be taken directly in the teeth of the damnable pack of administrative bloodhounds that are fattening themselves on the ethical flesh and blood of our citizenship. We have a right to demand that the mayor and those associated with him in administering the affairs of this municipality should not put obstructions in the path of our ameliorating endeavors; and they do. There is not a form under which the devil disguises himself that so perplexes us in our efforts or so bewilders us in the devising of our schemes as the polluted harpies that, under the pretence of governing this city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals. They are a lying, perjured, rum-soaked, and libidinous lot. If we try to close up a house of prostitution or of assignation, we, in the guilelessness of our innocent imaginations, might have supposed that the arm of the city government that takes official cognizance of such matters would like nothing so well as to watch daytimes and sit up nights for the purpose of bringing these dirty malefactors to their deserts. On the contrary, the arm of the city government that takes official cognizance of such matters evinces but a languid interest, shows no genius in ferreting out crime, prosecutes only

when it has to, and has a mind so keenly judicial that almost no amount of evidence that can be heaped up is accepted as sufficient to warrant indictment.

But after all that has been said the great fact remains untouched and uninvalidated, that every effort that is made to improve character in this city, every effort to make men respectable, honest, temperate, and sexually clean is a direct blow between the eyes of the mayor and his whole gang of drunken and lecherous subordinates, in this sense that while we fight iniquity, they shield and patronize it; while we try to convert criminals, they manufacture them; and they have a hundred dollars invested in manufacturing machinery to our one invested in converting machinery. And there is no scheme in this direction too colossal for their ambition to plan and to push. At this very time, in reliance upon the energies of evil that dominate this city, there is being urged at Albany the passage of a bill that will have for its effect to leave the number of liquor licenses unrestricted, to forbid all attempts to obtain proof of illicit sales, to legalize the sale of liquor after one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and indeed to keep open bar 160 out of 168 hours of every week.

THE SALOON POWER IN NEW YORK.

The *Evening Post* and the *Times*, as well as some other of the New York papers, have published biographical sketches of a large number of the Tammany leaders, in order to show from what classes they came. It is not necessary here to mention names or to epitomize personal details. But the conclusion is irresistible that the most lawless half of the great army of liquor vendors in New York wields the controlling influence in the Tammany Society.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., whose brilliant pulpit oratory has frequently dealt in unsparring vigor with the maladministration of New York, writes as follows in a recent article in *Frank Leslie's Weekly*:

In New York City the saloon is the power behind the throne, before the throne, under the throne, and on top of the throne. In fact, the throne itself is built of barrel-staves. The Excise Board is fixed by the liquor-dealers. Without protest, they grant a license as a rule to anybody who has not served a term in the penitentiary. It is perfectly safe to say that if the devil himself should apply to this board for a license to set up a brauch establishment on the children's playgrounds in Central Park, it would be granted. Mr. Meakin would be absent and the other two cronies would put it through. In 1889 we had nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine licenses in force. The Excise Board, for some mysterious reason, has published no report since then. But I am able to state that nine thousand five hundred and six licenses were issued in this city in 1891, and are now presumably in force. The number of unlicensed drinking-places is estimated at from two to three thousand.

WHY TAMMANY CANNOT RULE DECENTLY.

There is a time-honored proverb current in many languages to the effect that even his Satanic majesty is not so bad as he is sometimes painted, and there is another maxim of fair play which demands that the devil be given his due. It is only just to say that

there are among these Tammany bosses and officials many whom the exercise of authority has to some extent developed and educated, and who are not devoid of pride in the metropolis, nor maliciously intent upon the task of demoralizing the departments and debauching the city. But from the very nature of the case their first concern must be to maintain the solidarity of the Tammany machine. And this can be done only by means so essentially vicious and corrupt in themselves as to make it impossible that Tammany-created officialism should result in intelligent, economical, or well-ordered administration of the departments. Mayor Grant, in his message to the Board of Aldermen on January 4, makes many sound and timely recommendations and observations. Doubtless he is disposed to be as good a mayor as may be consistent with the personal ends he has in view and the necessities which his mob of Tammany heelers impose upon him. Mr. Croker, who has been connected with one and another department of the city government for years, has doubtless at times thrown vigor and good judgment into the promotion of some desirable line of municipal undertakings. And the same thing may be said of various other leaders of the machine. But their work for the city and its municipal advancement is at best only incidental. They do not permit it to interfere with their emoluments and their entrenched power as Tammany leaders, any more than the old Janizary pashas ever permitted their interest in the cause of good government throughout Bulgaria and Servia and European Turkey to undermine their military domination. The pashas permitted their underlings and faithful followers to plunder the country upon which they were quartered; and to have checked the plundering would have led at once to the downfall of the pashas.

MR. CROKER'S DEFENCE OF HIS MACHINE.

In the February number of the *North American Review* there is printed a very remarkable article in defence of Tammany and its methods which purports to have been written by Mr. Richard Croker, the chief boss of the organization, and which was at least signed and endorsed by him. In it occur the following sentences:

Tammany *does* stand by its friends, and it always will until some such change occurs in human affairs as will make it praiseworthy and beneficial that a man or an association should stand by his or its enemies. We are willing to admit that the logical result of this principle of action would be that all the employees of the city government, from the mayor to the porter who makes the fire in his office, should be members of the Tammany organization.

Mr. Croker makes a most ingenious and daring defence of Tammany Hall and its ways and works. In the March number of the *North American Review* there appears a reply by the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, who has for many years been a close observer of New York City affairs, and who pays his respects to Mr. Croker's article in language of which the following extract is a specimen:

HON. DORMAN R. EATON'S REPLY.

The spoils system is defended in its most despot, repulsive, and vicious form. "All the employees of the city government," says our chief, "from the mayor to the porter who makes his fire, should be members of the Tammany organization." Hence, every poor laborer appealing for employment, and every youth seeking a clerkship, under the city, is without hope if he has not sworn fealty to Tammany and, we may add, paid bribe money to its treasury or its leaders.

If a young woman would be a public school



HON. DORMAN B. EATON,
A Pioneer of American Civil Service Reform.

teacher, or a poor widow be a matron in a city hospital, she must accept Tammany's war theories and wield little tomahawks in its defence. Office, according to Tammany, is not a trust, but a commodity. Are we really living in a civilized age and under a free government?

Tammany is no party, and refuses allegiance to any. It has no principles or reforms to peddle it to duty. It lights only for itself. It is most like the mercenary and partisan war clubs of Florence which led to a despot. Its governmental theory is simple. It counts absolutely on the ignorant, the venal, and the depraved voters, holding them with the adhesive and relentless grasp of an octopus. It never alienates the grog-shop keepers, the gamblers, the beer-dealers, the nuisance-makers, or the proletariat. Patriotism and a sense of duty count for nothing in its estimate of political forces. Party

passion, selfishness, and hopes of victory and spoils are its supreme reliance.

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY UNDER TAMMANY.

It would be instructive to examine the New York departments one by one in order to test the claims that Mr. Croker makes, in his *North American Review* article, of a high state of working efficiency. The water supply, when the new reservoirs are completed, will doubtless be satisfactory; but certainly in the detailed administration of the Water Department there are conditions existing that would not well bear the light of publicity. New York has been spending millions for new pavements, and it is seriously questionable whether these new street improvements have been made in an honest, durable, and workmanlike manner. The Health Department has perhaps enjoyed and deserved a better reputation than almost any other branch of the city government. If it is weak at some points, it has been fairly efficient and strong at others. But the educational system of New York cannot be called creditable when compared with those of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and the other principal American cities.

The Legislature several years ago authorized the expenditure of some millions of dollars for the creation of small parks in the heart of the tenement district; but the Tammany government has seen fit to do next to nothing in the carrying out of this desirable line of improvement. As for the Street Cleaning Department—for which there has been no lack of willingness on the part of the tax-payers to supply abundant funds—it has been positively imbecile, and has broken down in confessed failure, so that Tammany has consented to accept the plans of a citizens' movement for an entire reorganization of this public service. There is no sweeping criticism to be passed upon the Fire Department, either in New York or in any other American city. Public opinion so irresistibly demands efficiency in this branch of city government, and there is so much of inter-municipal comparison and local pride constantly urging a perfect fire service, that there is practically no danger of maladministration at this point. As for the manner in which the Excise Department of New York is organized and carried on by the liquor dealers themselves, and in the interest of their own trade rather than in the public interest, with the connivance of a Police Department subsidized to protect them, Mr. Robert Graham, of the Church Temperance Society, makes the following reply to an inquiry by the writer of this article:

THE EXCISE BOARD OF NEW YORK.

Two things are requisite for effective legislation: 1. A fair and equitable law sustained by public opinion. 2. Honest and capable officers for its administration. The excise law of New York consists of acts passed at various times, with the view of restricting recognized dangers arising from the drink traffic. It needs simplification, codification, and further restriction.

In the city of New York licenses are granted by

a board of three excise commissioners. Up to 1884 this board was nominated by the mayor, and the appointment confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. At that time this board consisted of twelve liquor dealers, two professional politicians, and ten who followed other occupations. The results were naturally such as might be predicted from the premises, and the saloon keepers of New York outnumbered the sellers of food by 2,800.

In 1885 the confirming power was taken away from the Board of Aldermen, and the mayor became the sole appointee. Under Mayors Grace and Hewitt, and with William Woodman chairman of the board, practical reforms were carried out, and anything good at the present time is a survival from that board.

With Mayor Grant came in Messrs. Meekins, Fitzpatrick, and Koch, for whose administration the mayor is distinctly responsible. It is a matter of common notoriety that the chairman is always in a minority of one, and is officially responsible for the acts of his two colleagues, and thus rum reigns and rules.

This is the story on the surface. The underlying truth is that Tammany appoints, and its appointees are those who stand by the wigwag rather than the commonwealth. It is a government of spoils and not of ability or character. A condition precedent to an effective control of the liquor dealers is the overthrow of Tammany, not for her democracy but for her baseness. Dr. Parkhurst has rendered a real service to the city, and has shown himself a worthy successor to Howard Crosby.

Tammany has had the audacity to promote a bill at Albany in the present session, prepared by the liquor dealers themselves, for the express purpose of reducing to an insignificant minimum the possibility of any effective supervision and control of the traffic. Unquestionably, in its local application Tammany means protection and immunity for the liquor dealers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

In a great city like New York few departments of local administration are of more far-reaching importance than those which have to do with the dispensing of public relief, with the guardianship of dependent children, with the care of the aged and the physically incapable classes, and with the treatment of criminal offenders. In London and the British cities generally great progress has been made in these departments, and there is exhibited in their municipal government a high intelligence that is showing the good results of modern methods. In the German and Continental cities particularly the charitable and correctional administration is developing a noteworthy efficiency, with the consequence of a marked improvement in social conditions. But who supposes that Tammany is manifesting any zealous and really well-informed interest in the costly and complicated work of caring for all these classes in New York City? As to the manner in which the existing department of "Public Charities and Correction" is arranged and carried on, and the ways in which it ought to be improved, Mr. John Finley, of New York, secretary of the State Char-

ities Aid Association, contributes for our present purpose the following interesting memorandum:

To expect three men, selected for political reasons and not for administrative fitness, possessed of no special knowledge or experience in the line of the duties of their office, and subject in the discharge of those duties to the power from which they receive their appointments, to care intelligently and after the most approved methods for fourteen or fifteen thousand persons, embracing every class of the dependent, the defective and delinquent, from the infant in the hospital to the adult criminal in the penitentiary, would seem to any fair-minded man unreasonable. And yet these are the conditions under which the "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York" hold their offices, and this is what the public seems to expect of them.

A GREAT TASK BADLY ORGANIZED.

Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the work of this department may be had from the list of institutions under its control, and the amount of money that is spent each year for the support of their inmates. First, there are the insane asylums with more than five thousand inmates. Each one of the State hospitals for the insane, most of them with less than one-fourth this number of inmates, has more than six unpaid managers with a treasurer and paid superintendent to manage it, while the care of the insane is but a small part of the work of the three commissioners in New York City. It is obviously impossible for them to give much time and study to the proper care and treatment of this class of public dependents. Then there are the almshouses, the hospitals for every class of sick, the hospitals for children, the pavilions for epileptics, the city prisons, the workhouse for misdemeanants, and the penitentiary. Moreover, the department dispenses out-door relief in various forms. For the administration of these institutions and the relief offered by the department, the commissioners yearly expend about \$2,000,000.

Now, it is obvious that a board consisting of three of the most intelligent and best-trained men in the city would find it a Herculean task to look after the welfare of all these people, and do for them all that the study of experts shows to be best, and it is likewise obvious that the chances of the successful administration of this department are far less under the actual system of selecting commissioners.

It is necessary, therefore, first of all that the work and responsibility should be divided, and the natural line of division runs between the correctional functions and the charitable functions of the city.

THE CITY'S NEGLECTED WARDS.

There is a large class of public dependents who are now almost wholly beyond public supervision and control. I refer to the dependent children, nearly 20,000 of whom are maintained yearly at the expense of the city in private institutions. While the city is obliged by statute to pay for the support of a large number of these children, the city is not permitted to inquire into the worthiness of the cases admitted into these institutions, nor is it permitted through any of its officers to have a supervision of the children after they are admitted. For the care of these children, together with a comparatively small number in the public institutions on Randall's Island, the city pays yearly nearly \$2,000,000.

Under the encouragement of this public subsidy the private institutions for children are yearly increasing in number and in size. Many parents relieve themselves of the expense of the children's maintenance during the unremunerative period of their lives, and take them from the institutions when their labor is of some value—an injustice to the tax-payer and an injury often to both parent and child. If the city supports this class it should certainly have some one to look after its interest in this expenditure. There should be a third commissioner or a new city officer, whose duty it should be to look after this class of public dependents, to inquire into the ability of the parents to support the children, and to see that they are kept and educated in the best possible way. No child should become a charge upon the city without the consent of this officer.

FIVE NEEDED REFORMS.

I should make these further suggestions, among others that might be made, for the improvement of the charitable and correctional methods of the city: First, that the insane should be transferred from the care of the county to the care of the State;

second, that a system of indeterminate sentences should be introduced in committing misdemeanants to the workhouse; third, that children should be entirely separated from adults in the prisons and other custodial and correctional institutions; fourth, that the Department of Charities and Correction should provide for the lodging and employment of men and women now so miserably sheltered in the lodging-rooms of police stations; fifth, that something should be done for the reformation of the younger misdemeanants who are at present brought into contact with adult and hardened criminals in the workhouse and branch workhouse.

Under Tammany statesmanship New York can never expect to become a progressive and well-administered municipality. When the great non-official mass of respectable citizens become sufficiently awake to the loss they suffer through their present misgovernment they will forget the irrelevant distinction between Republicans and Democrats, and will unite to deliver their metropolis out of the hands of the horde of janizaries and bashibazouks that now ravage and despoil it.

VI. ON LAND TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL MONOPOLIES.

Alike from the financial and the social point of view, the problems of taxation and of the control of productive municipal monopolies have assumed a colossal importance in all the great cities of the world. There has dawned upon men's minds a new conception of the municipality and its functions. It is felt that the modern municipality is bound to consider itself a social organism, making vast and costly provision for an ever-widening range of public necessities. Not only must it supply the whole population with adequate streets, with great drainage systems, with vast and wholesome water supplies, with abundant illumination, and with elaborate fire and police departments, but it must also provide parks and pleasure grounds, galleries and museums and menageries, complete educational systems beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the university and the school of technology. And it must respond without stint to every plan and method which modern science can suggest for the protection of the public health through improved house construction, purified food supplies, the extinction of infectious diseases, and so on through the long list of now recognized sanitary agencies.

But to meet all these new demands of the modern municipality vast sums of money are requisite. Who shall pay the bills? Modern tax reformers say that the reply is not far to seek. They show that this very growth and development of city life, which calls for new and improved public services, is itself the creator of vast sources of wealth. This wealth is not created by the industry or frugality or forethought of any man or set of men, but by the collective efforts of the whole community. The first of these sources of great wealth lies in the almost fabulous increase of the value of the lands upon

which cities are built. Other sources of such wealth are the opportunities to utilize the streets for tramways and elevated railways; the opportunity to supply illumination, either in the form of gas or electricity; the use of approaches and terminal facilities or of water frontage, and various other analogous privileges. In the large English cities apart from London, and in the German cities, where municipal government is unified and well organized, nearly all of these sources of so-called "social wealth" are utilized by the city government in such a way as to produce large revenues which may be used to meet the educational and other heavy expenses of the modern city.

LONDON'S WATER, GAS, AND TRAMWAYS.

London's lack until now of a live central government has left these things in abeyance; but to-day the great reforms that are under the most active consideration have to do with the better adjustment of all these monopoly sources of income, in order that the great London of the future may be adorned, improved, and made more fit a place for its teeming masses through the use of the wealth which naturally results from the very existence of the great human hive. First comes the question of a readjustment of taxation. At present all the taxes of London are levied upon the occupiers of houses, lands and buildings being exempt; and unbuilt spaces are absolutely untaxed while their owners hold them from year to year, in order to grow rich upon the enhanced value that will result from other men's efforts. The Progressives in the London County Council have many bold projects on foot. London is most wretchedly supplied with water by a number of private companies which collect inordinate rates

from the long-suffering householders. It is proposed by the Council, without further delay, either to buy up the water companies or to introduce an independent municipal supply. In the due course of time, as a clear majority of the municipal leaders of London would readily admit, the municipality will undertake the direct manufacture and sale of illuminants. But the gas companies will not be bought up immediately, for two reasons. First, because it is desired to wait a little in order to see to what extent electricity is to displace gas; and, second, because it is believed that such great public undertakings as in their nature are safely postponable should be held in abeyance until the incidence of taxation is changed, in order that the millionaire ground landlords of London, like the Duke of Westminster, shall be properly taxed to meet the cost of such great projects.

Already, however, the London Council has begun to purchase the street railways. Their charters, granted for a term of twenty or twenty-five years, are now beginning to expire, and it is the prevailing opinion in London that the lines should be purchased for the municipality, in preference to the granting of new charters. The tramways will doubtless be operated by private companies upon lease, the city deriving a revenue from the rentals. The programme of the London Liberal and Radical Union, which was prominently before the electors in the late campaign, and which was probably the work of Mr. Sidney Webb's pen, may be regarded as representing the general view of the Progressives. The following portions of this platform, so overwhelmingly indorsed by the voters of London, relate to these questions of control of municipal monopolies and the taxing of land values:

I.—THE CONTROL OF CERTAIN GREAT CORPORATE UNDERTAKINGS.

1. The municipalization of the water supply; to be obtained by the creation of a Statutory Water Committee of the London County Council, elected yearly, with power either to introduce an alternative or additional supply or to take over the existing undertakings at a price corresponding to their depreciated utility.

The Council ought also to have the power to forbid the taking of water for London drinking purposes from tainted reaches of the Thames or Lea, to compel the restoration of proper compensation water to these rivers where, as with the Lea, there is not left sufficient flow to carry off the foul matter, and to veto the taking in any case of more than a reasonable proportion of the total flow of either river, as noted by the Royal Commission.

2. The control of the gas supply; to be obtained by the regulation of the quality and price of gas on a basis more efficient than the present system, and by the creation of a similar Statutory Committee with power either to provide a municipal supply or to take over the companies on terms fair to the ratepayers.

3. The control of the markets; to be obtained by power to enact by-laws to prevent such nuisances as constantly occur—*e.g.*, at Covent Garden and Billingsgate, and to compel the existing markets,

so long as they continue, to provide efficient accommodation, especially for food supply; and by full power to establish and carry on public markets in all parts of London without regard to existing monopolies, and to take over existing markets where thought necessary.

4. The control of the river and the docks; to be obtained by by-law powers controlling all matters



MR. SIDNEY WEBB.

of public concern, and by controlling or superseding to that extent the Thames Conservancy, with power to the County Council to create new docks or to take over existing ones; or to promote a Public Dock Board for these purposes.

5. The control of the tramways: to be obtained by such by-law regulations as exist in other cities (*e.g.*, in Edinburgh), and by the abolition of the present limitations on the powers of purchase intended to be given by Parliament.

As soon as the London County Council can obtain possession of a workable line it should be worked upon the principles now in successful operation at Huddersfield.

6. The control of all the open spaces of London by means of regulations providing (*e.g.*) for their convenient use for purposes of public meeting, pending the transfer to the Council of the spaces now (nominally) vested in the Crown, including powers over London graveyards.

In the case of those parks and open spaces already vested in the Council, its policy should be, as now, to make them of the utmost use for the recreation of the people, by making all reasonable arrangements for sports, conveniences, and refreshments, and by providing music.

II.—PRINCIPLES OF MUNICIPAL ACTION.

1. That the County Council should not only treat its own workers fairly, but should set a good example to other employers in respect of the hours of labor, rate of wages, and conditions of employment generally.

2. That the County Council should continue the policy it has already initiated of arranging for its employees a normal eight-hours' day and a six-days' week, and trade-union rate of wages.

3. That it should assist the public, so far as it can without excessive cost, to make more use of the existing possessions of London, by pressing for increased facilities at cheap rates on all tramways, subways, and railways; by pressing for adequate facilities as to workmen's trains; by utilizing and adding to the open spaces; and by assisting to regulate the present chaotic arrangements as to hospital, infirmary, dispensing, and other medical aid.

4. That it should defend the interests of the public by demanding in the committees of Parliament a full equivalent for the public in return for monopoly concessions—e.g., where vacant spaces or open grounds are taken for new undertakings a proper equivalent in land should be dedicated to public uses.

5. That while acting in harmony with all local bodies, it should watch the common interests of the whole community of the metropolis, especially as to the housing of the people, the public health, and finance.

6. That the Council should make due provision for the erection and management of municipal common lodging-houses, together with power to make free night-shelters.

7. That the Council shall not have power to resell the freehold of any land which may come into its possession.

8. That it shall uphold, as against the City, the necessity of one government for London, and demand that the County and City should be merged in one municipality at the earliest practicable time.

9. That the Council should insist on the relief of the rate-payers—

(a) By obtaining betterment contributions to improvement schemes.

(b) By charging a proper quota of the annual London budget upon the owners of rental and ground values.

(c) By the creation of a municipal death duty.

(d) By the equalization of all rates throughout London.

(e) By the division of rates between owner and occupier.

(f) By the appropriation to the proper public uses of the metropolis of the funds of the City companies and charities.

(g) By the equitable rating of vacant land and the collection of a fair share of the rates from the owners of vacant houses.

THE PLATFORM OF JOHN BURNS.

Mr. John Burns, who has been triumphantly elected by the voters of the Battersea district, made the following declarations of his municipal creed in a manifesto to his constituents:

I have decided, if elected, to devote my time to the duties, and am in favor of—

1. The extension of the powers of the Council, so that the City, with all its funds and endowments, be included in and used by a real municipality for London.

2. That all monopolies, such as gas, water, tramway, omnibuses, markets, docks, and electric lighting, should be municipalized, and the profits, amounting to £4,000,000, or three times the Council's revenue, devoted to public purposes.

3. Establishment of free hospitals in every district, and control by the Council of those which already exist.

4. Artisans' dwellings to be constructed and owned by the Council.

5. Enlargement of powers so as to enable the County Council to undertake the organization of industry and distribution, especially of those departments dealing with the necessities of life.

6. Rigorous enforcement of Public Health Acts, and efficient sanitary and structural inspection of dwellings and workshops.

7. The organization of unemployed labor on useful work at fair wages.

8. The direct employment of all labor by the Council at eight hours per day, at trade-union rates; women and men receiving equal pay for equal work. Three years' experience has proved that contract work, however well supervised, does not produce such good buildings and workmanship as the Council could secure by its own workmen.

9. Direct control by the Council of the five millions of money now spent, and too often squandered, on useless officialism and feasting by charitable institutions and City companies.

10. The police of the City and Greater London to be controlled by the County Council.

11. Cumulative rating, the taxation of ground landlords for the relief of the occupier, and providing new sources of revenue, as 6d.—half our present rate—now goes to pay the old debt left by our predecessors, thus depriving London of many necessary improvements.

Besides these measures, I will work and vote for any plan that will enable London to reduce its poverty, brighten the lives, and increase the comfort of its people.

AN EXPRESSION FROM HENRY GEORGE.

Public opinion in New York is not so strongly aroused upon these questions of municipal monopolies as in London. The water supply has long been in the hands of the municipality, and it is in most respects satisfactory. Land has never been exempt here from assessment for taxation purposes, and the so-called "unearned increment" has paid great sums into the municipal treasury. It would have been very fortunate, however, if the municipality had acquired and reserved large areas upon Manhattan Island in the days when land was cheap. It is also a question fairly open for discussion whether the rapidly advancing value of private landed estates in New York ought not to pay, in much larger measure than heretofore, for a great variety of much-needed public improvements.

Mr. Henry George, who is universally recognized as the leading advocate of the movement for the exclusive taxation of ground rents, and whose brilliant campaign for the mayoralty several years ago gave a local New York application to the discussion of his theories, has responded to a question or two, propounded for the purposes of this article, with the following interesting statements:

The great importance of the recent London County Council election arises from the fact that the main issue of the contest, an issue thoroughly fought on both sides, was the principle of the taxation of land values irrespective of improvements, and that what has won by an overwhelming majority, after thorough discussion, is, in short, the entering wedge of the single tax. The Conservatives of the House of Commons huddled better than they knew in the establishment of the County Councils. The machinery on which they had relied for keeping the London Council Conservative failed them, and the result was the concentration of the local government of the metropolis in the hands of a legislative and administrative body which has from the first showed its amenability to the wishes of the mass of voters, and that has had importance enough to hold their attention.

THE LAND-TAX MOVEMENT.

In this body the effects of the agitation of the land question that has been going on in England for ten years has been clearly seen. The Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor showed the effect of this agitation when it pointed out the relation between land values and overcrowding, declared that the value now left to land-owners does not come from any industry or expenditures on their part, but is "the natural result of the industry and activity of the townspeople themselves," and proposed a tax on the capital value of land, which, by compelling the owners of land to offer it for sale, would open building sites. Mr. Gladstone himself showed the same influence when, in 1887, he pointed out to the people of London that though the expense of the magnificent Thames embankment had been borne by taxation that fell on the poorest day laborer, the adjacent land-owners had reaped the full pecuniary advantage. But for obvious reasons its effect has not yet clearly shown itself in Parliament. The local Parliament of London, the County Council, has, however, shown it from its first organization in 1889. Lord Hobhouse, chairman of "The United Committee" for the taxation of ground rents and values, whose declared object is to substitute the taxation of land values for the taxation of buildings, and which is in reality composed of single-tax men, some "limited" and others "unlimited," was with a number of other active members, among whom is William Saunders, who has been writing in this matter, elected to the first Council. Though not at once in a majority, they gained control of a committee to investigate the subject of taxation, and have brought out a long series of the most telling facts, and, backed by the pressure from the outside, have steadily carried their points, until last winter, by an overwhelming vote, the principle of relieving occupiers by the taxation of land-owners was endorsed by the Council.

"Vested interests," of course, took the alarm, and powerful organizations were formed to secure at the coming election a majority against what they are pleased to call "confiscation." The result has been, for them, a Waterloo. But this is only a prelude to the larger parliamentary battle that the next general election must bring on. Already those organizations of the Liberal party whose declarations are equivalent to the platforms of our national political conventions have declared for the principle of taxing land values; and this action of London will hasten a radical discussion and a large forward step in the next Parliament.

Viewed simply in its relation to the general problem of municipal government, the London election

is most important. The local legislature has gained dignity and strength. That the body of London voters do care for the privilege of managing their own affairs through a central government, that all thought of going back to the old days of separate and all but irresponsible boards must be abandoned, and that a larger and larger measure of freedom from the control of the imperial legislature must be conceded, is now evident. There is a victory in London for the idea that here finds expression in the project of consolidating the municipal governments of New York and Brooklyn with larger local powers, and for the idea expressed in the county bill for giving the counties the power of levying



MR. HENRY GEORGE.

taxes on real estate alone, on real estate and personal property, or on land values alone, as they please.

And at the very heart of all the problems of municipal government lies the social problem toward which in the taxation of ground values the people of London are beginning to move. For, adjust as we may and safeguard as we may, universal suffrage must bring political corruption, where, of the great body of voters, some are too rich and others too poor to feel any interest in the conduct of public affairs. No matter what be the forms, democracy worthy of the name cannot exist when there are palaces on the one side and crowded tenements on the other. It is not merely the problem of municipal government, it is the problem of democratic government, the problem of the existence of our civilization itself, that has come to the front in London.

FRANCHISES IN NEW YORK.

As regards the granting of franchises to private corporations, New York statesmen, whether of the

Tammany school or otherwise, learned a lesson they will not presume to forget from the punishment of the "boodle" aldermen who gave away the Broadway street-railway franchise, which was worth millions in the open market. When the right of way has been secured for the new rapid transit system devised by Mr. Steinway and his fellow-commissioners, the franchise will be sold in the open market to the highest bidder. This plan has been adopted with success in the granting of franchises for several of the newer of the cross-town horse-car lines of upper New York. As a condition of the permission granted to change its motor power from horses to the cable system, the Broadway Railway Company has agreed to pay to the city a revenue of five per cent. a year upon its gross receipts. The Broadway franchise is worth a far higher proportion of the receipts than this paltry five per cent.; but at least the recognition of a principle is something. New York City ought, by all means, through the past decade to have derived an enormous income from the elevated railway lines.

In his last message to the aldermen Mayor Grant deals with these franchise questions in a very able and timely manner. He protests against the government of New York by the Legislature, and complains that, among other things, the Albany lawmakers have "also the power of granting valuable franchises to private corporations, such as the laying of pipes, change of motor power of surface railways, and the maintenance of telegraph lines. In most instances," he continues, "the private corporations obtaining such franchises pay no revenue to the city, while their property rights receive the protection of all departments of the city government. The city authorities are constantly hampered in their efforts to promote the interests of the municipality by the interference of the owners of such franchises. Notably is this the case with reference to the condition of our streets and pavements, which are liable to be torn up at any time on the application of the corporations holding franchises to maintain pipes thereunder. This power in the Legisla-

ture can only be taken away by a constitutional amendment."

NEW YORK'S WASTEFUL FINANCIERING.

Since Mayor Grant made this protest, in January, a considerable number of corporations have sought new franchises or valuable extensions of old franchises at Albany, and the disposition to abuse the rights of the people of New York City has been so manifest that Governor Flower himself has been impelled to send a veto message to the Legislature denouncing the giving away of valuable metropolitan privileges in and about New York and Brooklyn, without exacting any compensation, either present or prospective, from the companies seeking these gifts and rights.

What is most wanted in New York is a comprehensive, unified administration of the finances. Tammany boasts that it keeps the tax-rate low. But there is no virtue in a low tax-rate if the money collected is not judiciously expended, and if the public is ill supplied with the services and conveniences that the municipality ought to provide. A broad scheme for the development of New York's great property in the water frontage and docks; the treatment of the entire system of street railways and transit facilities of the metropolis as a legitimate source of large public revenue; the improvement in like manner of numerous other opportunities to secure for the whole people a net revenue from scores of companies enjoying special immunities or holding valuable grants and franchises—such a municipal policy respecting productive enterprises, in short, as the German and other foreign cities employ, ought, after a decade or two, to result in the development from these sources of a public revenue that would provide New York with the modern school facilities that its children need but do not now possess, and with a variety of those ornamental and useful public adjuncts which give distinction and character to a city, and which tend to develop municipal spirit and to promote the true civilization of the community.



WITH MR. RHODES THROUGH MASHONALAND.

THE REDISCOVERED GOLD FIELDS OF THE LAND OF OPHIR.

THE other day Mr. Stead was surprised and not a little amused to receive the following letter from the Land of Ophir:

FORT SALISBURY, MASHONALAND.

November 24, 1891.

W. T. STEAD, ESQ., "REVIEW OF REVIEWS," London.
Dear Sir: With a view of thoroughly studying Africa, geographically and otherwise, I have travelled on foot from Cape Town to this place, and later on propose proceeding *via* Tette to the Lakes District, and if possible overland to Cairo. Can I do anything to forward the circulation of your paper in this country? If so, I shall only be too pleased to place my services at your command. I believe you are much interested in the work of the Salvation Army. Their party arrived here on Friday last, 20th inst., after about six months' journey from Kimberley. On Saturday they paraded the township with brass band (six), wagon, and span of sixteen oxen, holding two meetings and collecting about £10. But all is very quiet here; many people have left, going down country and to the new township of Umtali in Manicaland. Gold is being found in all directions: in fact, a man told me last night (an old experienced prospector) that he believed there was too much gold in the country, and that it would be presently "too cheap." Trusting you will favor me with an early reply.

I am, very faithfully yours,

FRANK EDWARDS.

Every one must admire the calm intrepidity with which Mr. Edwards proposes to carry out his tramp abroad from Cairo to the Cape, and we would gladly have utilized his proffer of service for pushing the circulation of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the innermost heart of Africa, where we have already readers and subscribers among the men who, each in their appointed way, are painting the map British red from Zambesi to the Nile. But long before this Mr. Edwards has probably walked into space, and no one knows when next he will emerge into civilization. His letter, however brief, is interesting and satisfactory, especially to those who have invested their capital in the British South African Company. The Duke of Fife will be able to bear with fortitude the discovery that there is too much gold in Mashonaland. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, and Mr. Rhodes has for several years illustrated in a practical fashion his belief that too many diamonds are almost as bad as too few. Still, so great has been the appreciation of gold that it will take a good many years—unless Mr. Moreton Frewen's crusher works the miracles which are expected from it—before the gold from the mines of the Land of Ophir will affect the market price of that article at home. When King Solomon sent ships of Tarshish to carry the produce of the mines of Mashonaland to Palestine it is said

that he made gold and silver as stones in Jerusalem. The British South African Company, which is the chartered heir of King Solomon, has a good deal to do before it can equal King Solomon's achievement, and in the mean while the enterprising prospector can possess his soul in peace.

Very different indeed from the simply written letter of Mr. Edwards is the elaborate correspondence which Lord Randolph Churchill has published in the *Daily Graphic*, an enterprising publication which, for the sake of the advertisement, thought it worth while to pay the amateur special correspondent the handsome fee of \$1,000 per letter. The speculation was an unhappy one all round—unhappy for the *Daily Graphic*, because never did newspaper pay so highly for letters which were intrinsically worth so little; for South Africa, whose colonists were innocent enough to take Lord Randolph Churchill seriously; and, most of all, for Lord Randolph himself. Lord Randolph Churchill in his time has played many parts, but not even in the famous somersault which terminated his career as leader of the House of Commons and possible leader of the Conservative party has he afforded the public a more unseemly exhibition of irresponsibility than in his letters from South Africa. They furnish the culminating evidence, if further evidence were necessary, as to the impossibility of Lord Randolph Churchill as the leader of men. Whatever possessed him, unless it were that love of money which from of old has been declared upon the highest authority to be the root of all evil, it is difficult to say. The journey itself, like each of the letters which described it, seems to have been a freak.

Lord Randolph, who, when the Liberal Government was thrown out in 1885, declared that he had tried every sensation in life and found even tiger-shooting pall before the raptures of party strife when an administration was overthrown, seems to have found one excitement which he had not yet tasted. He could make haste to be rich by taking up a gold mine or two in the Tom Tiddler's ground of South Africa. A saying was attributed to him, when he left England, to the effect that there was nothing else left worth living for in the world except being a millionaire. That proud position is not, however, that can be approached by a hop, skip, and jump, no, not even in South Africa. When Lord Randolph discovered that even in the Land of Ophir fortunes were not to be picked up on every ant-hill he seems to have experienced a bitter disillusion, and, as persons of his temperament are wont to do, he gave full and petulant expression to this in his letters home. Of these letters the charitable will



MR. CECIL RIGGS AT HOME.

say as little as is compatible with a due observance of the familiar precept, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. They display conspicuous absence of the qualities which should distinguish either a statesman or a special correspondent.

The future of South Africa depends upon the hearty union between the European races. Lord Randolph contrived at an early stage to excite the almost savage contempt of the Boers. The future of British dominion in South Africa is bound up with the development of the British South African Company's enterprise in Mashonaland. Lord Randolph has done what in him lay to throw the future into the hands of the Transvaal Boers, to whom, if he had succeeded, would fall the reversion of Mr. Rhodes' magnificent enterprise. With the exception of those who have speculated for a fall in South African shares, it would be difficult to name any section of the community which Lord Randolph Churchill's letters have benefited. As letters, they have been somewhat dull and occasionally ridiculous. As a traveller Lord Randolph seems to have neglected seeing the people who could speak with most authority upon the country which he was attempting to describe, and to have equally neglected the opportunities afforded him of visiting the places of most interest and importance in the country about which he was writing home.

LORD RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

If any one wants to see the difference between the correspondence of a competent journalist and the attempt of Lord Randolph Churchill, he had better turn to the *Pall Mall* extra published last year entitled "In Afrikaner Land." Mr. Garrett, its author, had no such opportunities as Lord Randolph enjoyed, but within the region he visited he left nothing unseen which it was his duty to see, and he interviewed everybody who had anything to say that was likely to interest the public at home. "In Afrikaner Land" and Lord Randolph Churchill's letters to the *Graphic* deserve to live if only as affording an illustration of competence and incompetence in the field of special commissioning.

THE SPIES IN THE PROMISED LAND.

The *Graphic* letters, however, are forgotten, and the British public at the present moment, so far as Lord Randolph and his friends are concerned, is very much in the same position as the children of Israel were when the spies returned from searching out the land which they had left Egypt to possess. The men whom Moses sent up to search the land made all the congregation to murmur against him by bringing up a slander upon the land, with consequences which were the reverse of agreeable, either to them or to the rest of the congregation which believed in them. "For these men that did bring up the evil report of the land died of the plague before the Lord." Lord Randolph's worst enemies will hope that he will be spared even so modified a plague as the influenza for bringing up a slander

against the land. The important thing is not what Lord Randolph does or says, but what is the truth about Mashonaland. It so happened that in the same steamer which brought the member for Paddington back to England there came a worthy Dutchman, born and bred in South Africa, who had



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

just returned from a tour in Mashonaland with Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

MR. D. C. DE WAAL.

Mr. D. C. De Waal, member of the Cape Parliament and ex-mayor of Cape Town, is one of those sturdy burghers to whose industry and tenacity England owes the foundation of the imperial fabric which is rising in South Africa. Mr. De Waal is a man about forty-five, compact, well-knit, and with only a slight trace of his Dutch ancestors in his outward appearance, while his manners partake somewhat of the courtesy and civility which he has inherited from the French side of his house. The founder of the De Waals left Europe at the beginning of the seventeenth century: they have, therefore, for nearly 300 years been Afrikaners native to the soil. The great-grandfather of the present visitor was a captain of the burghers when they took the field against England in the war of 1806 at the Cape,

and his grandfather fought also as a private in the same force. Mr. De Waal has been a politician and an Afrikaner from his youth up. From childhood he has taken the utmost interest in the colony. In years past he took an energetic part in the founding of the Afrikaner Bond; for the last nine years he has been a member of the Cape Parliament, and in 1890, when Sir Henry Loch arrived, he was mayor of Cape Town, but his chief importance arises from the fact that he is fresh from Mashonaland, having made the grand tour as the companion of the Prime Minister in his recent inspection of the fair domain which he has just added to the British realm.

MR. CECIL RHODES' COMPANION.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is a man who does not wield the pen of a ready writer. He is a man who observes, and reflects, and acts, but nature did not build him on the lines of a special correspondent. In conversation the Prime Minister for South Africa—for in that capacity London is coming more and more to regard him, although at present South Africa has no Premier, and his proper title is Prime Minister of Cape Colony—is fluent, racy, and lucid, and he would probably tell any one more about Mashonaland in half an hour's talk than all you would be able to find out by reading all the letters of all the correspondents.

THE BOOKS ON MASHONALAND.

Mr. De Waal, although he speaks English with force and ease, thinks in Dutch and writes in Dutch with greater facility than in English. He is a writer who has contributed largely to the Dutch magazines, and he is at the present moment accumulating material for an exhaustive book on Mashonaland. At one time he contemplated the idea of writing such a work in English and producing it at once in response to the demand which exists for authentic information as to the new El Dorado; but no sooner did he arrive in the whirl and rush of English life than he wisely decided that it would be injudicious to try rushing things, that his classic work on Mashonaland could not be dictated to reporters in the intervals of business engagements, and that he had better adjourn the production of his *magnum opus* until he was once more free from London fogs and enjoying the exhilarating atmosphere of his native colony. But Mr. De Waal, although abstaining for the moment from the execution of his literary projects, came at once to Mowbray House after his arrival, and communicated, for the benefit of THE REVIEW'S readers, the notes and impressions of his recent tour through Mashonaland.

Mr. De Waal may, of course, be mistaken in his judgment and estimate of the situation in Mashonaland. It may be unduly colored by personal feeling or political bias, but that is only to say in other words that Mr. De Waal is human and, like all other human beings, is subject to the ordinary limitations and defects of our common humanity. After allowance

has been made for these inevitable drawbacks, it would seem that he is the best available authority that we can possibly wish to have upon the subject on which he speaks. The best authority undoubtedly would be Mr. Rhodes himself, but Mr. De Waal is the second best, for the simple reason that he is fresh from a journey of some thousand miles in which he rode in the same waggon and slept in the same tent with Mr. Rhodes. If he is not himself the rose, he has been so near the rose for so long that he must have absorbed some of the fragrance of the flower. Then, again, even more than Mr. Rhodes himself, he was in a position to form an estimate of the agricultural value of our newly acquired domain. The Dutch of the Cape are born agriculturists. From earliest childhood Mr. De Waal has been on the land, ploughing, digging, driving cattle, and familiar with stock of every kind. The free veldt of that great continent is his native heath; he has travelled over it in all directions, either for business or for politics. Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal are all familiar to him, inhabited as they are by his own people, among whom he is everywhere at home. But Mr. De Waal has not only the advantage of having been Mr. Rhodes' travelling companion and of bringing to the survey of the country the practiced eye of a farmer, but he did, as Lord Randolph Churchill did not, take the trouble to see what was to be seen, and to go out of his way either to the right or to the left when there was anything to inspect upon which it was necessary that the public at home should have authentic information.

No more striking indication could be found of the fact that Lord Randolph possessed as little of the instinct of the special correspondent as he does of the sagacity of the statesman, than the fact that while he was within half a day's drive of the wonderful ruins of Zimbabwe he refused to take the journey. That South African Pompeii and Herculaneum, which does not even need to be dug from the vomit of a volcano in order to reveal to the world the exact image of a city of old times the very memory of whose dwellers has long since vanished from the minds of men, is at once the oldest and the newest thing that exists in the world. There is nothing like it, and there is very little chance that there will be another such find on the surface of our planet: yet Lord Randolph, when within fifteen miles of this unique monument of a vanished past, refused to go and see it, and that although he was supposed to be representing the interests of the readers of the *Daily Graphic*, using his eyes, and paid to use them, for the benefit of the public at home. Any professional journalist who had so neglected his duties would have been dismissed without notice as hopelessly lacking in any conception of his most elementary duty. Mr. De Waal, although saddled with no responsibility to the British press, did not neglect his chance. He visited Zimbabwe, and not Zimbabwe alone; he travelled from fort to fort throughout the whole of

As a native of the Cape Colony I wish to keep the development of the back country in our hands rather than give it over to any one else. It is a mistake to think that the Cape is English and the Transvaal Dutch: they are both English-Dutch and Dutch English. The antagonism which at one time seemed to be fermented by the mischievous policy of some British statesmen has disappeared under the wise and humanizing influence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. So great is the influence which he has obtained that in the last months of the last year his Government, through Mr. Siveright, concluded



MR. J. N. HOFMEYER,

Leader of the Dutch in the Cape Parliament.

the railway convention satisfactorily with the Transvaal, notwithstanding the irritation produced by the letters of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Rhodes' policy is to make Cape Town the centre and capital of the whole of South Africa. With that in view, he has just given a site valued at £16,000 to found a university which he hopes will attract the youth from all the states of South Africa, and which will become the Oxford and Cambridge of the Southern Continent.

THE DUTCH AND MASHONALAND.

"It is a mistake to think that the Dutch at the Cape regard with antipathy the development of Mashonaland, especially when the country is opened up by the direct central railway running northward. What the Dutch agriculturist and fruit-grower of the Cape think is that the opening up of the great territories to the north will make a market for their

goods. They will send fruit and cattle and manufactures of all kinds in exchange for the gold which the northern territories will yield. They also recognize frankly that for all that part of Mashonaland which lies on the eastern slope communication must be by sea and not overland.

THE DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE NATIVES.

"The one difficulty which stands in our way is the native question; and until that native question is settled so as to secure the whites against the predominance of the blacks, you will find a great difficulty in securing for the South African Company the full support of the Dutch vote at the Cape. The principle which is involved in Mr. Hofmeyer's Native Bill is very simple and represents the irreducible minimum without which Mr. Hofmeyer and the Afrikaner Bond will not agree to any further development of territory toward the Zambesi. With this I believe Mr. Rhodes entirely concurs. On this subject there is no difference of opinion between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hofmeyer, unless it is that Mr. Rhodes would take an even more advanced view than Mr. Hofmeyer in dealing with the question. The question lies in a nutshell. Cape Colony is what it is now because of the brain and energy of the white colonists, but these white colonists are in a minority in the state which they have founded among the native tribes. Extension of their territory northward increases the black majority and diminishes the relative voting strength of the European citizens. For my own part I do not object to the natives having votes if they are civilized natives, such as, for instance, we have in the neighborhood of Cape Town, but the full-blooded Kafir is not a desirable citizen, nor is he one on whose franchise you can base the fabric of empire.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

"At present every man who occupies land and house the total value of which is estimated at £25 has a vote both for the District Councils and for the Cape Parliament. Every man, black or white, is allowed to be elected to the Cape Parliament. Until the present day no blacks have been elected, neither has the native franchise been as mischievous as it might become in the hands of agitators such as the occasion is sure to bring forth. But the native vote is not an independent vote; it is in the hands of the missionaries in the country and in the hands of the canten-keepers in the towns. Either spiritual or spiritual influence is supreme. At a word from the missionary they will vote in a drove against the men who are employing them, and but for whose capital and energy they would soon relapse into savagery. The tendency of the native to relapse is very great, and under stress of warlike excitement even the best civilized native is apt to fling off his trousers, don his blanket, and fight as his fathers fought before him. A man who owns 20,000 acres and who employs 200 boys cultivating his land has only one vote, while each of his boys

has a vote by virtue of the house and land which he allows them to occupy. There are some, and those among the most influential, who believe that we shall never be right until we have adopted the same custom that is in Natal, and allow no black man to have any vote, but that, Mr. Hofmeyer thinks, is going too far, and what he proposes is this:

WHAT MR. HOFMEYER WANTS.

"That those who have votes by virtue of occupying £25 worth of land shall keep them, but that no new votes can be added to the register unless the value of their land and house is £100. Further, that all occupiers whose land is estimated at more than £100 should have two votes, and that all university graduates should also have a vote. At present many university graduates living on their fathers' property, with none of their own, have no vote at all. By these means Mr. Hofmeyer thinks we should be able to hold our own and to contemplate without alarm the expansion of the frontier toward the Zambesi. But if we cannot do this we will not go forward. Rather would we that the northern territories should fall to the Transvaal, or to whom they will, so long as they do not come to the Cape Colony.

NOT IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY.

"It is a gross delusion to think because we object to give the franchise to an ignorant black majority and to make them absolute lords and masters over their masters, we desire to have slavery back again, as a moment's reflection will show you. You may ask the most bigoted old farmers who are in the country, and they will tell you that they do not wish slavery back again. For this reason—they know that slavery means a greater amount of capital to enable you to farm than under the present system of free labor. When a farmer takes land he has to buy his horses, his cows, his mules, his sheep and his agricultural implements, but he has not at present to buy his farm hands; they are hired from week to week, and there is no capital expenditure upon them. It is therefore a pure gain to the farmer to be able to obtain his labor in the market as he wants it from day to day without sinking a large sum in the capital expenditure required for the purchase of the hands. The responsibilities of ownership between the farmer and his slaves were almost as great as those recognized by the employer to-day. You had to feed and look after your servants just as much in one way as another. It would be a sheer loss to the farmers to make the natives slaves, but that is another thing from saying that we ought to give them the whip-hand over us. That we will not do, and it is an instinct of self-preservation that compels us to retain in our hands sufficient control to make South Africa a white European state and not a black savage one. Those that tell you that the natives are virtual slaves in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State say that which is false. They are not allowed to go out after

nine o'clock at night, that is true; but every boy is allowed to leave his employment whenever he likes. There is no permanence in the tie which binds the Boer and the black.

IN FAVOR OF CIVILIZING BY LABOR.

"The work of civilizing these people is slow, and it is sometimes pressed with a zeal which is not of knowledge. There was, for instance, Sir Bartle Frere, who was a very excellent man, but he wished to civilize the whole world in a year. The result was that we had in one year wars all round the frontier; the Cape Colony has never known so many wars in one year before. The missionaries wish to educate them, and as a result they have the boys in schools sometimes until they are twenty-five years old, while the farmers can get no labor for ploughing and harvesting. I proposed in the Cape Parliament last year that for six weeks in ploughing and six weeks in harvesting the native schools should be closed, and this seems to me necessary unless our agriculture is to be ruined."

THE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY.

"Now, Mr. De Waal," said I, "we comprehend pretty well where you stand in South African politics, but before you begin to tell us of your excur-



SIR HENRY LOCH,
Chief Commissioner of the Cape.

sion through Mashonaland, would you be so good as to tell us how Sir Henry Loch is getting on?"

"Certainly," said Mr. De Waal. "Sir Henry Loch seems to me about the best Governor we have had in South Africa. I can remember personally Sir Henry Berkeley, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Hercules Robinson. Of all these I

know none who has taken more pains to make himself acquainted with the needs of the Cape Colony than Sir Henry Loch. He has travelled everywhere, seen every one, and he gives his hearty support to all that is for the benefit of South Africa. He is a very good Governor, and we are fortunate in having him at the Cape just now."

OFF FOR MASHONALAND.

"Now for your journey; when was it begun?"

"We had intended," said Mr. De Waal, "to start in October, 1890, and we went as far north as Tuli with the Governor, but when we proposed to go farther we learned that the floods were out and the rivers impassable; so we abandoned the project until last year, when it was successfully carried out. We went by the Pungwe route. We left Cape Town on September 14 by rail to Port Elizabeth, from there with the *Macieira* to Durban, and from there with the *Norseman*. We called at Tluameca along the coast, and then landed at Beira, on September 26, at the mouth of the Pungwe River. It is a beautiful bay, into which the broad river Pungwe empties itself—a river and a bay which are destined to play a somewhat important part in the history of Southeastern Africa, as the whole of the coast-line is in the hands of the Portuguese. I went there rather prejudiced in favor of the Portuguese. I thought they had been treated in a rather high-handed fashion, and I was prepared to take a very sympathetic view of their grievances. I was very speedily undeceived. The Portuguese there are no use; they are worse than no use, they are in the way; they are no good to anybody or anything, and not much to themselves either. They are the obstructive dog in the manger of South Africa. The one thing to be hoped is that the whole of the Portuguese may be bought out, so that we may have the shoreline as well as the interior. After we landed at Beira we were in their country, and our experience of them began at once, for no sooner had we landed than the Portuguese Governor objected to our escort, which consisted of as few as possible, for the journey into the interior. We were three Europeans—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Johnson, and myself—with nineteen Kathlrs. It took us a day and a half before we got through the obstacles put in our way by the Portuguese Governor. Mr. Rhodes succeeded at last, however, in getting permission for our servants to accompany us.

THE PUNGWE.

"We then went on board the river steamer *Agnes*, which was to carry us seventy miles up the Pungwe. This boat is a beautiful little craft, but it draws four and a half feet of water and therefore in the higher reaches of the river is in danger of grounding except at high tide. The Pungwe is a tidal river, about a thousand yards wide at its mouth. It gradually narrows until it ceases to be navigable, but the tide goes up for at least seventy miles, and when you are half way up it is as broad as the

Thames at London Bridge. The current is not rapid and navigation is good. There will be no difficulty in using the Pungwe as the ocean-gate of Eastern Mashonaland. After steaming up the Pungwe for about seventy miles we reached Mapungubas. We took up with us on board some ponies and horses with which we were to make the march through the low-lying country which skirts the coast and the Mashonaland table-land.

THROUGH THE FEVER BELT.

"We began our march into the interior along the route shown in the map. For a few miles we were able to make use of our carts, but after that the roads ceased and we had to abandon them. Then we mounted such things as we needed on the backs of our pack animals, and then started through the wilds which led to the interior. It was as if we were in a steaming hot-house, the temperature being as high as 120° to 130° in the sun. It makes you very thirsty, and you drink, drink, drink all day long. You drink the best water that you can get, lime juice, and whiskey. We also took plenty of quinine in order to resist the malaria. We got through without any of our party being laid up with fever. Although at times we felt rather feverish, we succeeded in keeping it at bay. As a rule we had plenty of water, but on one occasion we had to drink from a pool of water which, even when filtered, was disagreeable. The extreme heat makes you languid, but otherwise we experienced no inconvenience. Languidness, thirst, and a few symptoms of fever were the worst which we suffered in our march into the interior.

THE INEVITABLE RAILWAY.

"A surveying party was busy with the survey for the railway which is to be made, negotiations for which, I believe, are still in progress between the Mozambique Company, the Portuguese, and the British South African Company. This railway will be of narrow gauge, and will run through the Tete country, carrying goods at the rate of ten miles an hour. The whole length of line between the landing-stage on the Pungwe and the highlands, where the goods can be transferred into wagons, is seventy miles. The cost of construction will be £3,000 a mile, and as it is seventy miles long it will cost altogether a little over £200,000. We did not think it would be a difficult line to construct. There are no swamps, only a first turf ground, and after the Modacheri River hills with rock and gravel.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

"After leaving the Pungwe we passed through forty miles of open country, which I can best describe by saying that it was simply one huge zoological garden. Never before have I seen such abundance of wild animals. They have been left all these ages undisturbed by man, and the result is that for the sportsman no such region exists in the world. Great herds of buffaloes can be seen within gunshot

of the road. You fire at a great buffalo bull, and the moment the report of your rifle is heard you see you are in the midst of animals of all kinds. Wild pigs jump up to the right, to the left herds of koodoos rush away into the more distant glades, and the whole forest seems suddenly instinct with life. You go a little farther, and you come upon fresh spoors of herds of elephants, then you come upon giraffes and herds of quaggas and antelopes, and every description of animal which abounds in South Africa. It is, as I said, one great zoological garden for the whole of the forty miles.

"LOUSY WITH LIONS."

"Then at night you have the lions. You can form some idea of the number of lions when I tell you that the place was described to us as being 'lousy with lions.' As soon as the sun set they began to roar, and they kept up roaring all the night through. We spent two nights in this region. The first night I never slept a wink. The camp was pitched in the centre of a circle of fires, and I lay awake wondering whether those lions, who seemed to form a circle round us, roaring in chorus, might not rush our camp and carry off our horses, in which case we would indeed have been in a very difficult position. Fortunately, thanks to the fires, the lions did not venture to intrude. The next night we were so tired that we all slept like logs, as if the lions' roar had been a lullaby to hush us to sleep. In the middle of the night one of our black fellows woke me up with the alarming news that a lion was in the camp. I woke Johnson up and told him. 'All right, shoot him,' he said, and turning on his side went to sleep again. I said to the native, 'Yes, I am coming,' and then I also went to sleep. The natives, being left alone and finding they could get no help from us, managed to scare the lions with fire, and when the sun rose we found our little caravan intact.

MR. RHODES CHASED BY A LION.

"The next morning a very curious incident happened, which might have had a very tragic ending. In the morning before the camp was struck Mr. Rhodes went away some distance from the tent. He was startled by a lion, which showed every disposition to utilize the Prime Minister of the Cape as a meal for his breakfast. The first thing we knew of it was Mr. Rhodes running for his life for the camp circle, with his pajamas hanging down about his knees. In another moment he was safe, although out of breath and not a little excited at having been chased by a lion through the woods. That was the closest escape we had from the lions; but all of our party was not equally fortunate.

MAN-EATING LIONS.

"In one of the marches a beautiful chestnut horse, with two attendants, was late in coming into camp. It had straggled behind, and we never saw it again nor its attendants. Its bones were found lying be-

side its pack; it had evidently been set upon by lions and devoured. What became of the natives we never heard. It is more likely that they had fled and escaped than that they shared the fate of their horse. The lions are somewhat partial to human food. It is the same with lions as with man-eating tigers; when they begin to eat human beings they do not seem to relish other food, and kraals have often to be deserted by the inhabitants when they have been haunted by a lion, which will come day after day and eat up women and children and my one that it can get hold of. The tribe, to save itself from extermination, will trek to another district. There were a number of hippopotami in the Pungwe and crocodiles in the deep holes of the rivers, but we were not molested at all by either one or the other.

THE DARK FOREST.

"In two days we passed through the forest, which we call the dark forest. Our animals got through alive with the exception of the one killed by the lions. The tsetse fly did not trouble us much; we were much more annoyed by the mosquitoes, which, on the Pungwe, were very numerous. After leaving behind the forty miles of zoological garden strip and the dark forest, we came upon the low country which lies at the foot of the table-land. It seemed to be rich in gold-bearing reefs, but the malaria will probably be fatal to its development. We pushed forward until we came to Massi Kessi, where we saw the scene of the battle, Massi Kessi has been given back to the Portuguese, but there is no doubt of the severity of the defeat which they suffered at the hand of our men. There were with us only eighty blacks and whites of the Chartered Company, while with the Portuguese there were eighty whites and four hundred blacks. As they outnumbered our little force by six to one, it was thought safe to attack the English party as it was making its way to Fort Salisbury. The result painfully undeceived the Portuguese, who cut and run like rabbits. Massi Kessi, however, is still in Portuguese hands, owing to the convention. Leaving it behind, we pushed on to Untali, where we were in the territory of the South African Company.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

"At Untali we were met by Dr. Jameson with a wagon and cart specially sent down to meet our party. This was a welcome change after having ridden for 160 miles in the steaming heat of the low-lying country between the coast and the table-land. The wagon was drawn by mules; the luggage was carried in the cart. The road then began to ascend to the summit of the watershed. If you ask me what I think it is like, I answer that I think it is like the Garden of Eden. A more beautiful country I have never seen in my life. In this country we travelled for 174 miles. It reminded me of Italy between Rome and Naples, with hill and dale and woody knolls; a country full of natural

fertility, although with a comparatively small population, which had been kept down by the continued raids of the Matabele. Still, wherever we stopped we always found natives who would supply us with food and milk, and bring wood, and generally make themselves useful. The women were very shy, only venturing to come behind their men; but the men had overcome their alarm at the advent of the Europeans and were very eager to trade. They are a manly race, well formed, intelligent, and active. They rather resembled the Zulus in some respects, but were as tame as the Basutos. The country is crossed in every direction by great rivers, which in the summer months are simply ravines, with a little water running at the bottom of them and deep holes where the crocodiles live.

"In the rainy season, which lasts from January to March, both included, the whole of these water-courses become full of water, and the country is impassable. Selous has made a good road, which was good for wagons from Umtali to Fort Salisbury. It is a wonderful piece of work. We crossed ten great rivers. Between Umtali and Fort Salisbury there is no lack of water.

AT FORT SALISBURY.

"We arrived at Fort Salisbury on October 16, the dates of our journey having been as follows: Left Cape Town September 14, arrived at Pangwé September 26; reached Mapandas, 70 miles up the Pungé, September 30; arrived at Umtali on October 9, 242 miles from the coast; reached Fort Salisbury on October 16, 174 miles from Umtali. When we arrived at Fort Salisbury there was a population of 300 persons. A short time before our arrival they had been giving vent to their dissatisfaction in no measured terms. The chief reason for this was the natural irritation felt by men in a hot and thirsty land where a bottle of beer costs 15s. and a bottle of champagne £3. Shortly before our arrival, however, the wagons had come in with the much-longed-for beverages, which had brought down the market price to a more reasonable figure, and there was, therefore, less dissatisfaction than we had been led to expect. If the people had been working at the mines instead of congregating together in the fort, there would have been much less trouble, and even as it was everything worked smoothly, and after two days we decided to make an excursion. Lord Randolph, whom we met at Fort Salisbury, went with us to the mines of Mazoe River, in which he has bought an interest. We went down the shaft, sixty feet deep, and picked up quartz which was very rich in gold. They had found an old shaft there, the reef having evidently been either worked before by the Portuguese or the Phenicians, and you can see the stones on which they ground the quartz.

THE ROAD TO FORT VICTORIA.

"We stayed altogether five days at Fort Salisbury and in the neighborhood, then we set out along the wonderful road which Mr. Selous has constructed

along the summit of the watershed to Fort Victoria. This road is a marvel of skill, and by taking the extreme summit of the watershed it is able to avoid the river courses which spring up on either side of it. Low down the hill on one side the water drains to the Oedgi River, and on the other to the Zambesi. As the road passes along the summit on the tableland, from four to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, you are entirely free of the malaria of the lower regions, and at the same time can always get an abundant supply of good water by simply going down the hill for it. Here Lord Randolph made a great mistake when he spoke of the difficulty of getting water. All that it meant was that he or his men did not go far enough down hill to get the water clear and fresh, but preferred to seek it close to the road, where it was more or less trodden into puddles and required filtration. The view from Mr. Selous' road over Mashonaland is enough to make the mouth water of any one who knows what grazing land is.

A FAT AND FERTILE LAND.

"It is not so beautiful as the Garden of Eden from Umtali to Fort Salisbury, for it is not so wooded and broken up; but from a grazier's point of view it is even better. Never have I seen such broad expanse of magnificent pasture land. Even draught oxen seem to fatten while they are in the yoke. It is no wonder that one of the leading Dutch farmers of the Cape Colony has just trekked northward to take up land in this region, accompanied by a party of twenty-five of the most adventurous and spirited young men. His report, which I have seen, is most satisfactory, and what he says every one says who has been in that fertile region, with the solitary exception of Lord Randolph Churchill, of course. The crowning absurdity of all the absurdities with which Lord Randolph's letters are crowded is his report of the worthlessness of this great region. He declares, first of all, that it is devoid of water, whereas the great watershed abounds with streams which give an abundant supply of the purest water. Next he declares that the grass is all sour, and that it is comparatively valueless beside the veldt in the Transvaal, which he seems to think is a splendid grazing ground. Now, it would be difficult to compress so many glaring misstatements into as short a compass as Lord Randolph has done in this statement. I have travelled in the veldt in the Transvaal, I have travelled over the 400 miles of land between the Limpopo and Pretoria which Lord Randolph thinks is so superior to that of Mashonaland. It will surprise English people to know that that district which so delights the heart of Lord Randolph Churchill from a grazier's point of view is absolutely valueless on account of the presence of a poisonous tulip or tulji. The animal that eats the tulip dies, and as the tulip is everywhere it is hardly an ox or a sheep to be found in the whole region which Lord Randolph praises so highly in his letters to the *London Graphic*. I have travelled

across the whole 400 miles, and with the exception of Petersburgsmitdorp and Potgie *Tous rust*, a mutton chop is altogether out of the question. The cattle simply cannot live in that region, and yet Lord Randolph has selected it for special praise compared with the veldt in Mashonaland.

THE SECRET OF THE ANT-HILLS.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," said the wise man in the old Book, and it is a great pity that Lord Randolph did not follow this advice, for although no sluggard, he is all the more dangerous from his restless activity and utter irresponsibility. If Lord Randolph had but taken notice of the ants of Mashonaland he would have been delivered from the blunder to which I am referring. Wherever an ant-hill is found in the veldt there is also luxurious verdure, and in Mashonaland the ant hills can be literally counted by the million. The whole of the soil is, as it were, turned over and thrown up to the surface by these wonderful little toilers, who in Africa perform the functions which Darwin tells us is performed by the earthworms in your country. Wherever you have an ant-hill you have fertile soil and sweet grass. It grows so luxuriantly that it is a common saying that you can pasture an ox upon an ant-hill. As far as the eye can see in Mashonaland the whole veldt is covered with ant-hills, and their existence is the best answer to the assertion that the grass is sour. But even if you do not know the difference between sour grass and sweet grass, or grass itself and the tulip, you have only to look at the cattle which abound on every side. They are not very large, in this resembling your Kerry and Guernsey cows. They are very beautifully proportioned, and their udders are phenomenally large. Again and again I was so impressed with the sleek fat stock, with their enormous udders, that I again and again drew Mr. Rhodes' attention to it, and found that he entirely concurred with my estimate.

"We travelled slowly and comfortably, stopping now and then to obtain some sport on our way. Mr. Rhodes is a splendid shot for birds; there is no one better, and in hunting the larger game he is a fair average, and much better than most men who have not been reared in the veldt.

THE LOST CITY OF ZIMBABWE.

"At Fort Victoria we found everything in good order. We proposed to Lord Randolph to accompany us to Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe lies fifteen miles from Fort Victoria, and it would not take more than half a day. Lord Randolph refused, saying that he would rather see a two-inch reef of gold-bearing quartz than all the d—d ruins. So we set off without Lord Randolph, and reached the ruins of Zimbabwe. There is no doubt of Zimbabwe being one of the most wonderful relics of antiquity in the whole world. It is a great empty city, built round a rock or citadel in the centre of the ruins, like the rock of Edinburgh Castle and the Acropolis at Athens. The circuit of the city I did not measure, but I should

say that it must have been five miles round. It is wonderful, and as I remarked to Mr. Rhodes, if the Chartered Company will but keep it as it is, it will be as good as a gold mine to them. Mr. Bent seemed to me to have been rather too busy in his excavations here and there in search for utensils and of relics of the city builders. It is difficult to say how thickly they packed the people in Zimbabwe in the days when it was a great city full of life and trade, but there must have been a population of 50,000, or possibly 100,000, gathered together round the rock citadel. We walked up and down the desolated streets, and marvelled that a race so civilized, so wealthy, and so powerful should have so utterly passed away without leaving even a memory of the inhabitants to whom it belonged. Its central point, both in interest and situation, was the Temple of the great Phallus, which in the opinion of many experts identifies these forgotten city builders with the Phenicians. It is a building as large as the Coliseum at Rome, although not so high. The walls are from nine to twelve feet in thickness, and all the interior is in perfect preservation, with the chambers leading to the houses of the priests, and the altar of the great Phallic emblem, upon the top of which we all could have encamped. These people, whoever they were, were gold smelters, and you can still trace the remains of the furnaces in which they smelted the gold. It is a unique spectacle, a whole city remaining through the ages tenantless and so entirely forgotten that even a tradition of its existence has not been left.

THE NATIVES AND THE GREAT BOSS.

"The only human beings near were a small tribe which lived in a cleft of the rock on the top of the hill, and in this respect this tribe followed the example of the rest of the Mashonas. Among the traces of the surrounding condition of life under which they exist, nothing is more remarkable than the fact that wherever they can they perch their kraals on the very summits of the mountains, and live there like baboons—live on the mountain-tops because they can best defend themselves there against the Matabele war parties which scour the low country. When we went to visit Zimbabwe we were surprised to find that the chief and all his followers, down even to young lads, were armed to the teeth. Every man who had a gun brought it, and the others were armed with assegais, spears, bows and arrows. About two hundred persons gathered together. It was some time before our company could understand the cause of this unwonted military display. After a time the interpreter succeeded in extracting from the chief the information that some malicious white men had told them that the Great Boss who had taken possession of Mashonaland was going to visit them, and when he came he was going to have them all put to death. They believed the story implicitly, and decided that when the Great Boss came they would at least have a fight for their lives. Great was their

joy when they found that, so far from contemplating their massacre, the Great Boss and his friends wanted nothing more than their help in collecting kindling wood and making the meal ready. This they rendered with hearty good-will, and we shortly afterward returned to Fort Victoria.

TCHIBI.

"Having visited the three fortified stations which have been founded to uphold the country against any possible inroad, we turned our faces toward the Cape until we came to Providence Pass, which may be said to be the limit of Mashonaland. We then paid a visit to a chief of the name of Tchibi, whose brother some years ago had been captured by the Matabeles and flayed alive. Tchibi was said to have given Adendorf a concession over the territory which the British South African Company maintained was included in their concession from Lobengula. Mr Rhodes saw Tchibi, and found that the story was altogether false. He knew nothing about the concession which it was said he had granted to Adendorf, and when we asked him, he said very simply, 'How can I grant any concession for these territories? I have no authority over them.' We then asked him who was the paramount chief over the various tribes whose chiefs we named. 'Over all these,' he replied, 'the only chief is Lobengula.' Nothing could be more satisfactory or more conclusive. So we left Tchibi and pursued our way homeward."

LOBENGULA.

"What do you think concerning the attitude of Lobengula?"

"It is difficult to say," said Mr. De Waal, "and I can only give you my opinion. Lobengula is a sagacious man who is greater than Khamu, who was also a very remarkable chief. One who knew him well and has had many dealings with him declares that Lobengula is the Bismarck of the blacks. I have not much doubt in my own mind that he is not greatly pleased with the result of the concession which he granted to the South African Company. He thought he was granting a concession to diggers who would come into Mashonaland in search of gold, and who would be entirely at his mercy. Instead of that he sees that the South African Company has made itself secure. It has built forts, established armed garrisons, furnished them with Gatling guns, and, in short, is in a position to hold its own. This is more than he bargained for, and he would probably be very glad if he could see the South African Company and all its men back at the Cape. But he is a shrewd man who has a keen appreciation of the power of the whites. Some forty or fifty white men are living at Bulawayo, and he knows, as he has said, that for every white man that you kill, a thousand will come across the sea. Hence I do not think that he will quarrel with the South African Company. Should he feel cramped, he will trek northward of the Zambesi. As for his

young men, they are already coming in to work for wages, and although it is quite probable that if any attempt were made to enter Matabeleland they would fight, experience of native warfare induces me to think that there is no danger that they will go 150 miles outside their country in order to attack the Chartered Company. The nearest point at which our road approaches Lobengula Kraal is 150 miles, and I think we are practically safe.

A REMINISCENCE OF DINGAAN.

"At the same time, there is no knowing what the Matabeles may not do if they are roused. The cold blooded massacre of the Boers under Piet Retief by Dingaan is a forcible example of their treachery. It should never be forgotten in discussing the relations between the whites and the Matabeles. Piet Retief and forty of the company were invited by Dingaan to a friendly conference. They brought their guns with them, but were asked to leave them outside, as Dingaan said he wanted friendship, and they could not be friends if they brought their guns with them. The guns were left outside, and Piet Retief and his companions went into the presence of the Sulo chief. He gave them beer and entertained them with native hospitality; then at a wave of his hand every one of them was stabbed to death by the Matabele warriors. They then proceeded to the laager and massacred all the women and children with the exception of a little girl five years old, who is still living in South Africa. The Sulos took the babies by the legs and dashed their brains out against the wagon-wheels. A race which is capable of such conduct is not to be calculated upon with implicit confidence. But, notwithstanding this, I do not think that the Matabeles will ever attack the Chartered Company.

FINAL JUDGMENT.

"Speaking of Mashonaland on the whole, I should say it is one of the richest countries added to the British Crown. There was, no doubt, considerable disappointment on the part of some who had built up extravagant expectations of picking gold out of the earth by the spade. Several of the first pioneers left the country, but I do not know one that does not intend to go back again. I do not think at the present time there are more than 1,300 whites in the whole of Mashonaland, and there are now sufficient provisions stored in the various centres to last for two years. The country is a fine one and fertile with everything that is needed by man and beast. This I do not give you as my opinion alone—it is that of the best authorities. As for the gold, the truth about that will soon be ascertained. The analysis is exceptionally good, but the only real test is the quantity of gold which can be extracted when the stamp is in regular operation. In the mean time, you may take my word for it that Mr. Rhodes was agreeably surprised rather than otherwise at the number and extent of the gold reefs and the fine country in general."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

TEN YEARS OF PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY.

THE *Electrical Review* of New York published, under date of February 20, a very handsome illustrated "decennial number," as a souvenir of the recent convention of the National Electric Light Association at Buffalo. The literary staple of this extra issue is a series of articles by different writers describing the great progress that has been made during the past decade in the practical applications of electricity. "Ten Years with the Telephone," "The Telegraph in America," "Development of the Electric Motor," "The Storage Battery," and "Progress in Electric Lighting" are among the topics discussed. The portraits of the six prominent electricians which we present are used with the permission of the *Electrical Review*.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

First we may summarize some of the information on electric lighting. Arc and incandescent lighting came into commercial use early in 1882. In that year three electric-lighting plants were established by the Edison Company—a large one in New York and two small ones in London. About 15,000 incandescent lamps were supplied by these plants in



PROF. ELIHU THOMSON, ELECTRICIAN OF THE THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

1882; to-day there are over 5,000,000 lamps in nightly use in the United States alone. This country furnishes, besides the lamps used for domestic consumption, the large part of those used in Central and South America, Cuba, Australia, Japan, and Europe.

Great progress has also been made in arc lighting. Many subsidiary uses for the electric light have been found and utilized during the last decade, as for instance the lighting of mines. It has also been applied to a large number of special uses: "In dentistry and surgery the incandescent lamp is used to



THOMAS A. EDISON, THE RENOWNED ELECTRICIAN.

explore hidden recesses of the human body, and on ships the arc lamp as a search-light. In submarine work electric lighting has proved of great value. Street lighting with arc lamps has had an enormous development. Almost every progressive town in the United States has electrically lighted streets."

ELECTRIC POWER.

The application of electricity for power purposes was first made in 1882. The development of this branch, especially in the transmission of power, has been wonderful. It has been found possible during the last year to transmit 300 horse-power a distance of 100 miles.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

One of the chief products of the development of electric transmission has been the electric railway. Upon this subject the *Electrical Review's* stock of information is exceptionally full:

"The first commercial electric railroad in the United States was in service at Cleveland, Ohio, about six years ago. The enormous development of this industry may be appreciated from the fact that there are now in operation over 250 electric railways in the United States, embracing 2,024 miles of



NIKOLA TESLA, AN ORIGINAL ELECTRICAL INVESTIGATOR.

track and utilizing 3,830 motor cars, operated by 6,400 motors, with an estimated capacity of 174,435 horse-power.

"Out of 956 street car plants existing in the United States and Canada, 589 are operated by horses, 49 by cables, 246 by electricity, and 73 by steam. The present electric-railroad equipment in this country represents a value of about \$49,300,000 out of a total of \$164,400,000 for all street railways, of which \$58,900,000 may be apportioned to horse systems, \$49,000,000 to cable, and \$7,400,000 to steam.

"In amount of track mileage electric railroads stand next to horse railroads, the former covering 3,703 miles and the latter 3,024; while there are 527



CHARLES F. BRUSH, ELECTRICIAN OF THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

miles of cable road and 354 of steam. The average cost per car mile of horse railroads is about 57 cents, of cable 2.5, of electric 2.2, and of steam 5 cents."

"The overhead system of supply is the one which has commended itself most strongly to street-car operators by reason of its cheapness of equipment and reliability, although the storage system would seem to be the ideal—the advantages of the storage being that it is entirely self-contained and is not restricted to the route of fixed conductors. Its chief disadvantage is the great weight of the batteries, which for an ordinary-sized car is not less than 4,000 pounds.

"The first storage car was operated in Paris in 1882, and a storage-battery system has been put in practical use in Brussels, Belgium. It has also been used at several places in this country, notably on the Madison Avenue line in New York City and on the G Street line in Washington. At the latter place it still continues in service. Great attention



HON. GARDINER C. SIMS, A PROMINENT ENGINE MANUFACTURER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICITY OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

has been paid to the details of the system, so that but little time—not more than two minutes—is lost in replacing exhausted batteries with fresh ones."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

A number of other uses to which electricity may be advantageously applied have been discovered and developed during the last ten years. Electricity is

now used extensively in welding together separate pieces of metal and in the manufacture of aluminium. It is largely due to the application of electricity to this latter use that the cost of aluminium has been reduced from \$5 a pound in 1887 to 90 cents a pound to-day.

THE TELEPHONE.

Although the telephone was first brought forth in 1876, it was not until 1882 that its success may be regarded as established. In a separate article in the same number of the *Electrical Review* the devel-



PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE.

opment of the telephone industry is outlined by Mr. John A. Barrett, who writes of some of the results which have been achieved in this line as follows:

"In 1882 it was commonly regarded that lines from 50 to 100 miles long, if managed according to the best lights of the time, were yet worth trying to do business over. In 1892, to state a fact well within the outside limit, daily and continuous service is being furnished between New York City and Buffalo, a distance of nearly 500 miles, with promptness and satisfaction fully equal to the best capabilities of any purely local exchange.

"The same is true from New York as a common centre to Boston and Portland, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and between intermediate points; while lines are nearly completed and business will soon be opened from New York City, through Pittsburgh, to Cleveland, Ohio, a distance of nearly 650 miles." It is even held to be within the bounds of probability that one of the features of the Columbian Fair will be direct telephoning between New York and Chicago

THE TELEGRAPH.

The development of the telegraph belongs properly to an earlier period than the last decade, but much has been done during the last few years in the way of extending the industry, in the introduction of new methods and in the improvement of old ones. Automatic repeaters, duplex and quadruplex instruments, improved batteries, and dynamo currents and typewriter receivers have been introduced, more efficient operators employed, and more durable lines established. In all 45,000 men and women are at present employed in the service. The length of wire in use is over 900,000 miles. The capital invested is at least \$100,000,000.

DOES THE TELEGRAPH PROPERLY BELONG TO THE POSTAL SERVICE?

GOVERNMENT control of the telegraph and the telephone has a strong advocate in Hon. Walter Clark, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who in the March number of the *Arena* maintains that both these services belong properly under our post-office system.

Mr. Clark shows that a Government telegraph would not be an experiment: "Every civilized country, with the sole exception of ours, has long since made the telegraph a part of its postal service; and in all it has worked satisfactorily. The rates in Great Britain and Ireland are, like postage, uniform for all distances and are one cent per word. In Germany the rate is about the same, and in Austria less. In France and Belgium the rate is under ten cents for ten words between any two points. No department of the post-office in any country pays better than the telegraph. In most countries the telephone, too, has been added."

The belief is expressed by Mr. Clark that a uniform rate of five cents a message would pay a handsome revenue to the Government. On this point he says: "In the presence of the exorbitant rates to which we are accustomed, this will seem hazardous; but reflection will show that it is not. Telegraph wire costs less than eight dollars per mile, poles in our country are not expensive, the cost of erecting them light. The chemicals for use of the wires are inexpensive. Where, then, is the cost? The Government pays freight to railroads, steamboats, and Star routes, and sends letters across the continent at two cents and around the world for five cents. The last Postmaster-General's report states that while, owing to the cost of heavy packages and matter carried free, there is a deficiency in the Post-office, yet on the carriage of letters there is a net revenue annually of \$38,000,000. Why, then, is it chimerical to say that messages sent by wire, at the cost of a few cheap chemicals and with no freight to be paid, would not pay a profit at five cents per message of ten words?"

Similarly, it is held, the present charges for telephonic messages could be greatly reduced under Government operation.

THE FUTURE OF THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY.

THEY who have allowed themselves to hope that a "grinding monopoly" will be robbed of its powers when the fundamental patents owned by the American Bell Telephone Company shall have expired will suffer a depression of spirits on reading Mr. Herbert L. Webb's article on "The Future of the Telephone Industry" in the *Engineering Magazine* for March. The Bell Company has, under the special rights which it has enjoyed during the last fourteen years and more, become too firmly established and entrenched to be easily divested of its control of the telephone service. The fundamental patents were simply the nucleus of the extensive business which it now operates.

There will be, however, certain changes: "The expiration of these patents will undoubtedly have an effect on the telephone industry, at any rate on some branches of it, which will redound to the benefit of the public. On the principal branch of that industry—the supply of telephone service in large cities—it will have very little effect, if any. If the public looks for competing systems in large cities in the course of the next few years, it is moderately certain that the public will be disappointed. On the other hand, what is known as the private-line business will receive a marked impetus. At present, all private and all telephone instruments used in buildings, private and public, are rented from the telephone companies; but with the expiration of the fundamental patents, the telephone proper and the rights to use it will become public property. Telephones are not expensive to manufacture nor difficult to install, and there is no reason why private telephones should not very soon become as common as electric bells."

The difficulties which stand in the way of the formation of new companies are summed up by Mr. Webb: "The established companies occupy the ground in such a thorough manner that there is no room for new-comers. The plant required is so expensive and complex and the probable returns would be so slow that capital would not be easily tempted. The underground-wire question offers such serious obstacles as to still farther discourage capital. The nature of the business is so peculiar and so little understood by those not actually engaged in it that the economical management of a large system could not be successfully carried on by untrained hands."

"It will doubtless be felt by most telephone subscribers that even if the expiration of the telephone patents does not give rise to competition which might or might not be of benefit to them, it should at least result in a reduction of the present rates. It is more than questionable, however, whether such a reduction will be effected. The telephone receiver, on which the patent will expire, is a comparatively small part of the equipment of a large telephone system. The rental which a company pays to the parent corporation for the use of a

receiver is but a small item of its total yearly outlay. If this rental, amounting to seven dollars a year, were deducted from the rate paid by the subscriber, that individual would consider the reduction of fifty-eight cents a month in his bill a very insignificant favor, but at the best that is all that he can have any right to expect at the expiration of the patent. It must be borne in mind, however, that the telephone subscriber of to-day gets very much more for his money than he did a few years ago. Improved apparatus, underground wires, advanced engineering, more skilled supervision have resulted in vastly increasing the efficiency of the service and in lessening the frequency of interruptions; while extensions of the system and the building of improved trunk lines to suburban and long-distance points have greatly added to the facilities at the subscriber's disposal."

THE TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND.

THE Duke of Marlborough has an article in the *New Review* on the "Telephone and the Post-Office," in which he sets forth what ought to be done in England to make the telephone as useful in that country as it is in other countries. He gives the following as the latest available statistics on the subject:

	No. of Exchange Subscribers.	No. of Conversa- tions during 1894.
United States.....	400,000	450,000,000
Germany.....	50,000	225,000,000
Sweden.....	19,307	21,000,000
Switzerland.....	10,945	5,500,000
Belgium.....	6,045	12,000,000
Italy.....	10,481	16,750,000
Great Britain and Ireland (estimated).....	40,000	75,000,000

It is held that the reason why England is so far behind is because the Post-office has stood in the way of all improvement.

The following is given as the proper solution of the telephone question in England: "The Government should at once undertake to lay all the necessary main lines through England, establishing either one or more central inter-town exchanges, say, at Manchester and Glasgow, and converging these lines upon London. The distribution in towns could then be done more effectively by the present existing licensees if those licensees established a town-wire system. Any subscriber of the London system could therefore speak through the Government lines to any subscriber on the Manchester or Glasgow system in his own private residence, which is the whole point of the telephone."

"I am prepared to produce the plan by which I will show that it is perfectly practicable to work a system of over fifty thousand subscribers in London alone, and I am prepared to state as an absolute fact that, with proper facilities of the most ordinary and simple character for the purpose of laying a few tubes underneath the pavement, I will in the course of three years have over twenty-five thousand subscribers speaking in London alone on a twin-wire metallic circuit."

THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

A NUMBER of valuable articles relating to the production of sugar in the United States have appeared in recent numbers of the *American Agriculturist*.

Possibilities of Our Sugar Industry.

In the March number Mr. Charles E. Buckland considers the possibilities of our sugar industry. Mr. Buckland shows that since the law placing sugar on the free list went into effect a very considerable increase in the consumption of this article has taken place. The duty on sugar was abolished in April, 1891, and during that year its consumption increased 363,263 tons over that of the previous year. Of the 1,885,994 tons consumed in 1891, only about 250,000 tons were of our own domestic growth.

The bounties offered by the Government have not, it would appear from the figures presented, stimulated to any great extent the growth of sugar in the United States. Mr. Buckland is confident, however, that a material increase in the home production will soon be observed. "There is," he says, "an extensive area in the Southern States that is adapted to the further cultivation of sugar-cane. Especially is this true of Florida, where there is a large breadth of land that is believed to be as well adapted to the sugar-cane as the famous Hawaiian plantations, and it is even said to be more fertile than the Sandwich Island sugar soils. There are millions of acres suitable for the growth of the sugar-beet, and now that Government aid has been directly guaranteed there should be no lack of capital to promote and foster the increase of both cane and beet sugar at home."

While no considerable increase has as yet resulted from the Government bounty, indications point to an extension in the growth of the sugar industry during the next year. Active efforts are being made in all parts of the Western States to produce sugar from sorghum and the beet. Three large beet sugar factories were successfully operated in California last year, and a fourth company is being organized. In 1890 a factory was erected at Grand Island, Nebraska, and in 1891 one at Norfolk, in the same State, and one at Lehi, Utah. Also companies have been organized at Decatur and Galesburg (Illinois), Omaha (Nebraska), and at several other Western centres.

Beet-Sugar as an Investment.

In the April number of the *American Agriculturist* Mr. Buckland discusses "Beet Sugar as an Investment." Facts and figures are presented which go to prove that, at present prices, beet sugar factories favorably situated could, without the bounty, more than pay expenses, and that with the bounty these factories could yield a profit of something like twenty per cent. on the capital invested.

It is held that for the farmer there is no better paying crop than raising sugar-beets. "An average yield per acre is from 30 to 15 tons of beets,

which the farmer sells at \$5 per ton. Taking the lower figure, his returns would be \$75 per acre, and there is no other average crop that the farmer can grow to such pecuniary advantage. An outside estimate of the cost of raising beets, including seed and delivery at the factory, is \$40 per acre, thus leaving net returns of \$35 per acre. Beets, moreover, do not impoverish the soil. They must not be grown year in and year out on the same land, but as alternate crops, growing wheat, say, every other year. Beets must not be of large size, but should weigh from one to one and a half pounds each. Large beets are useless, containing as they do a superabundance of water and but little sugar. In growing beets the farmer has an absolute guarantee of the price he will be paid for them, he is sure of his money within a week of delivery, and his returns are net cash, without deducting freight, commissions, or other disbursements. That farmers, even in the Eastern States, are waking up to the advantages of sugar-beet raising as a highly remunerative price is shown by the efforts to establish the industry in Onondaga County, in the State of New York."

Results of Government Experiments.

The experiments which are being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of fixing the localities in the country where the soil and climate are best suited to beet-sugar production were described by Dr. H. W. Wiley in the very noteworthy January number of the *Agriculturist*.

"A special experimental station has been established at Schuyler, Nebraska, where during the past season five varieties of sugar-beets were grown from imported seeds, which yielded an average of over twenty tons of beets per acre, with a content of sugar of about 13.5 per cent. Several thousand analyses have been made during the present season by the Department of Agriculture of beets grown in various parts of the United States, and in the great majority of samples of beets which have been sent for analysis it is found that the content of sugar has been over twelve per cent. There seems to be no doubt of the fact that there is a vast area in the United States where sugar-beets of exceptional richness can be grown. This area is confined chiefly to the northern part of our country and to the elevated plateaus of Utah and Colorado, the coast valleys of California, and to the States of Oregon and Washington. It cannot be denied, however, that beets of exceptional richness have been grown farther south, and especially in the Shenandoah Valley, from which locality during the present season many samples of beets of high saccharine strength have been received." In the parts of the country named Dr. Wiley believes that the sugar-beet can be profitably raised by the farmer.

The World's Production of Sugar.

Some valuable information respecting the production of sugar throughout the world and the effect

of the development of the sugar-beet industry upon the manufacture and use of the cane products is given by Mr. I. N. Ford in the same number of the magazine:

"Cane-sugar has been exposed to competition with beet-sugar, an industry developed with marvellous rapidity during recent years under the protection of bounties paid by the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Belgium. The total crop of European beet-sugar, as estimated by Mr. Licht, the statistician, was 3,600,000 tons for the year ending July 1, 1890. This was an increase of 800,000 tons over the product of the previous season, or 200,000 tons in excess of the crop of the Spanish West Indies. Beet-sugar has virtually driven cane-sugar out of Europe, and is now threatening to displace it in the United States. Out of a total production of 11,556,000,000 pounds for the world, 7,100,000,000 represents European beet and 4,456,000,000 tropical cane, divided as follows: Spanish West Indies, 1,340,000,000; other West Indies and Guiana, 786,000,000; Brazil and Peru, 360,000,000; Louisiana, 250,000,000; Hawaii, 240,000,000; East Indies and Africa, 1,480,000,000.

"The general effects of this competition have been, first, the closing of all great markets, except that of the United States, against the export of the cane-sugar of tropical America; and, secondly, the destruction of the industry in countries where financial resources were lacking for the introduction of improved machinery on a large scale. Of the importations of sugar into the United States for 1890, about forty-three per cent. came from Cuba and Porto Rico, thirteen from the British West Indies, eleven from Hawaii, four from Brazil and other countries on this continent, and eleven from the East Indies; and the remainder, eighteen per cent., represented European beet. The West Indies are the chief source from which the American market is supplied, and the bulk of their product cannot be sold elsewhere. The planters have been forced to reduce the cost of manufacture one-half, to introduce improved mechanical processes, and to abandon inaccessible estates involving high rates of transportation. Outside of the West Indies the industry is declining under the pressure of low prices. Peru, with unrivalled natural resources for producing cane-sugar, but with long lines of communication with the markets of the world, is not making progress. Brazil has been struggling, without success, to revive its sugar industries by government bounty. In Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, the planters are content with making a low grade of brown sugar for the native population."

ACCORDING to the *Revue Bleue* of February 6, the newly created chair of the general history of the sciences at the Collège de France has been converted into a chair of Positivist philosophy, with M. Laffitte, the recognized head of the school of Auguste Comte in France, as its first occupant.

THE ISSUES OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

IN the *North American Review* for March three United States Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and one Governor have undertaken to forecast the issues which will predominate in the approaching presidential campaign.

The Tariff, the Finances, and the Franchise.

Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, names the tariff, the finances, and the franchise as the questions upon which the two great parties will take issue. The Democrats will attack and the Republicans defend the tariff and silver legislation of the Fifty-first Congress. As regards the third issue, that of the franchise, Senator McMillan says: "The practical defeat of the Lodge Election bill in the Fifty-first Congress has had the effect of changing the attitude of the members of the Republican party, not in regard to the evils and the menace of the denial of the rights of citizenship to citizens for partisan purposes, but in regard to the means which shall be taken to solve this very perplexing problem. They are not exercised as to the particular manner in which the freedom of the ballot shall be brought about in the South; but they do believe that some way can be found by which the present flagrant injustice may be remedied."

Economy in Public Expenses and Free Elections.

The questions which voters will be called upon to answer in the coming campaign, as prognosticated by Representative Benton McMillin, are: 1. Shall there be reckless prodigality or wise economy in public expenses? 2. Shall the people remain free or be enslaved through "Force Bills" by turning the elections of the legislative branch of the Government over to the judicial? 3. Shall the people be robbed and commerce be destroyed by the imposition of excessive rates of duty? From which it is to be implied that the Democratic party will stand for economy in Government appropriations, for a reduction of the tariff, and against federal control of federal elections.

The Tariff Legislation of the Last Congress.

In Senator Frank Hiscock's opinion, the tariff legislation of the last Congress will furnish the leading issue: "The Republican convention will approve that legislation, and the Democratic convention will denounce it in both elaborate and pointed rhetoric; but the actual contention upon this great economic question will be made, not by the resolutions of the two conventions, but by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress. The Democratic party is largely in the majority there. The constituencies of the Democratic members will expect, the Republican party will have a right to demand, and the country will exact of them, an expression, in the form of a bill agreed upon and passed by them, of the changes which they propose in our present tariff laws. The law-making power of the Democratic party must, therefore,

make the issues of the next national election upon this subject."

Senator Hiscock does not believe that the Democrats are likely to give prominence to "free silver" in the presidential canvass, since to do this would diminish their chances of carrying New York.

Tariff Reform and Incidentally Free Coinage.

Representative Bland's prediction differs from that of Senator Hiscock chiefly in the manner of statement. The absorbing issue, he holds, will be that of tariff reform. The question of the free coinage of silver, however, will not be ignored completely; in Mr. Bland's own words: "It will not down at the bidding of either party. As to how this question may be met, is disturbing both political organizations. It may find its solution in the way the tariff question was met when Mr. Greeley was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats; that is, leave it as an issue in the various congressional districts; the executive not to interpose his individual views as against the people's as expressed at the ballot-box, and crystallized into legislation by their representatives in Congress."

Mr. Bland deprecates the efforts which are being made by the opponents of free coinage to force upon the two political parties candidates pledged in advance to veto any free-silver bill which may be passed by Congress. He believes that if the majority of the American people want free coinage of silver, they ought to have it.

Protection and Limited Coinage versus Free Trade and Free Coinage.

The doctrine of protection as opposed to free trade, and a currency maintaining gold and silver at par as against the unlimited coinage of silver, are the main issues upon which, in Senator Eugene Hale's judgment, party lines will be drawn in the presidential contest of the present year. The Republicans in their platform will shape these issues, and the Democrats will contest them as drawn up at every point.

"In the great battle between free trade and protection," says Senator Hale, "the centre of the Republican line will be reciprocity, and so far from this being a concession of ground to the free traders, it is just the reverse. The two things mean exactly the opposite. Protection and reciprocity mean more manufacturing and more production at home and more sales abroad. Free trade means less manufacture and less production at home and more purchases abroad."

On the silver question, "the Republican party will have practically close ranks; but it requires a seer's foresight to discern what will be the attitude of the Democratic party in national convention on this issue, where the dominating force in numbers in delegations representing the States which must furnish a large majority of the votes which it can secure in the electoral college in order to elect a President is rabidly bent on nothing short of free silver."

To Be Determined by the Present Congress.

Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, suggests the lines along which the Democratic party may win instead of defining the issues which will prevail in the campaign. He assumes without discussion that the Democrats cannot elect a President with a free-silver plank in their platform, and asserts that the main issue will be the tariff, the particular form of which issue is yet to be determined by the present House. Whether or not the Democratic party will succeed with the tariff as an issue will depend upon the earnestness and aggressiveness of the present session of Congress. "We cannot," says this Democratic Representative from Kentucky, "win upon the do-nothing policy, for if the country gets it into its mind that our party in Congress is on dress parade, that its fight on the tariff is simply a sham battle that marks the evolution of an army in time of peace, and that we are firing blank cartridges, the presidency is lost before the canvass begins."

Free Coinage First; the Tariff Second.

Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, is inclined to believe that free coinage rather than the tariff will be made the leading issue. The financial question is regarded by him as far the more important issue of the two. The hold which free coinage has upon the Democratic party is thus described: "This party seems to be fairly committed to the policy of free coinage. During the last session of Congress it passed a bill in the House, and the Democratic Senators, with one or two from the other side, voted for that measure in the Senate. It was made an issue in the Ohio campaign last fall, the Democrats declaring in their platform for an unlimited coinage of silver. The Governor of New York in his recent speech at Elmira practically means that he proposes to stand upon the platform of free coinage. There are conservative members of the Democratic party who would like to make this issue a secondary one, and some who are anxious to evade it, but the majority, who do want free coinage, come out and state their position. It is evident that the Democratic leaders, as a whole, believe in the wisdom of attempting to place a silver plank in their next platform and the committing of their party to the so-called free-coinage policy, and the campaign will be, no doubt, largely fought out on this line."

The University Extension Movement.—The secret of this movement, says the *Student*, an English magazine just started by the Tyneside Students' Association, lies in its body of earnest, sympathetic teachers, whose souls are in their work and who have faith in their students. It is not that they have produced great scientists or deeply learned men of letters (they don't profess, as they are often accused of doing, to "teach chemistry in twelve lessons"), but that they have opened the hearts of the people to the sweet influence of knowledge.

THE QUESTION OF FREE COINAGE.

TWO valuable contributions on the silver question—one by the Director of the United States Mint, the other by the Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage—appear in the *Forum* for March.

Mr. Leech's View.

To the question, "Would free coinage bring European silver here?" Director Leech replies plainly that it would have just that effect: "If our mints should be opened to the free coinage of silver, under existing conditions, the stocks of silver would move to this country solely because they could be converted, at the highest market price, into our legal-tender money, which could in turn be converted into gold at par; but the moment our currency reached a silver basis, when our legal-tender paper money could only be exchanged for silver dollars, the profit to the foreign silver owner for the interchange of his silver for our gold would cease, and silver would be imported then only as an exchange matter, just as gold is now." Mr. Leech notes the strong tendency of European countries toward the gold standard, and asserts that there is not a statesman or financier in Great Britain or on the Continent who believes that the adoption of the policy of free coinage of silver by the United States would permanently raise the price of that metal and keep it at par with gold. But he is not without hope that the commercial nations will yet find it for their advantage to join the United States in the restoration of silver.

Mr. Bland's View.

Chairman Bland believes that the true solution of the money question in this country is to give unlimited coinage to silver as well as to gold at our mints. As near as can be determined from his vague arguments in support of this belief, he favors the restoration of silver on the grounds that it would both enlarge the currency and give to it greater elasticity. Having placed silver on a full legal-tender basis, Mr. Bland would abolish the present national banking system. Then if an enlargement of the currency were found to be necessary, he would repeal the tax on State bank issues.

His arguments for the rehabilitation of State banks have a strange sound to the *post-bellum* reader. "What right," it is asked, "had Congress in the first place thus to suppress State issues so as to give a monopoly to national banks? What justice is there in thus interfering with the right of the people of the States; and why, indeed, should this injustice be persisted in when Congress is indisposed to give the people of the States any financial relief?"

"It will be objected that this system will afford no uniformity of value to our money, that the notes of one State would be in all probability at a discount in another. The answer is that we have progressed too far as a people in our knowledge upon this subject to enter upon any system of wild-cat banking. It is not at all likely that the people of

any State would institute a system that the whole State would not stand sponsor for, and pledge the good faith and the property of the State as a guaranty for the solvency of the notes. It is true no State can be sued by the Federal Government or compelled to pay its debts, but this is so as to all State bonds as well as to federal bonds, yet the bonds of the State are as eagerly sought for as investments as the bonds of the Federal Government."

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

IT is suggested by Congressman Springer, in the April *North American Review*, that the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America would be a most appropriate occasion for the assembling of an international monetary congress in the city of Chicago, the duty of which "should be to formulate and submit for the approval of the governments sending representatives to the exposition, uniform systems and nomenclatures of coinage, of weights, and of measures."

What might be gained by the summoning of such a convention is discussed by Mr. Springer in the following paragraph:

"The calling of an international monetary congress and the discussion which such a congress would provoke would result in the greatest benefit possible to this country and to all other countries. Such a congress would not result in suppressing silver as a political issue, but would make it a great national and international question, to be settled at the earliest time practicable upon lines as broad as possible. All persons must concede that an international agreement upon this subject which would secure uniformity of coinage throughout the world is the object most to be desired. With such an international agreement and uniformity, all apprehensions for the future would be dispelled, and there would be perfect security as to value of each of the metals in all parts of the world and for all time to come. Those who favor the largest use possible of both metals will recognize at once the supreme importance of such an agreement as this. In view of the fact that this country cannot secure free coinage of silver for itself, even if that were desirable prior to the time at which such a congress would assemble and conclude its labors, what objection can any bimetalist offer to making one last and determined effort to bring about a result which would be so beneficial to mankind? But if such a congress should fail to reach a conclusion, or if the conclusion reached should not be acceptable to this country, the discussion which will have taken place will so enlighten the people of this country that when the Federal Congress assembles in December, 1893, it can enter upon the consideration of the subject with the light of the century thrown upon it. A campaign of education, as it were, will have been carried on, which must result in pointing the way to a proper solution of the question at that time."

THE SPENDING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

HON. THOMAS B. REED, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. William S. Holman, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, discuss in the *March North American Review* the spending of public money—each in his characteristic vein and from widely different points of view.

Generous Mr. Reed.

Quite naturally, Mr. Reed defends the generous appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress. The charge has been made again and again that the last Congress was a "Billion-Dollar Congress." Mr. Reed retorts that this is a "Billion-Dollar Country," and a billion dollars was appropriated by that body "because the citizens who are the rulers of it demanded it by reason of the growth of the country and by reason of certain issues which had been fought out, settled, and determined by them."

As defined by Mr. Reed, economy is the just adapting of expenditures to needs, not the withholding of money. "The word has a pleasant and satisfying sound, and there are those who think that they can, by pronouncing the word often enough, make seventy-five cents do the work of a dollar, and thereby safely stint the honest and needed expenses of a great and growing country."

"There are, moreover, several things which are called economy that are not economy at all. Penny wise may be pound foolish. To build fine public buildings—and they make every one who goes into them long to behold signs of the activity of the scrubbing-brush—is no more economy than it is cleanliness. To let the navy rot and build nothing in its place is not economy; it is only stupidity. To leave great cities undefended, liable to pillage, to leave wide open great opportunities for national disgrace, which it might cost uncounted millions to wipe away, is neither economy nor sense. All over the country the Democracy have girded at the last Congress because it wasted money, and yet no Democratic convention has ventured anywhere to specify a single item where money was wasted or the sin of extravagance committed. There was no charge of robbery, of undue influence, or bad conduct; only one loud outcry about the Billion Congress."

Mr. Reed asserts that there is a tendency throughout the various civilized countries of the world for government expenditures to increase at a greater rate than population, and in the following paragraph shows the nature of the increase in appropriations made by the last Congress:

"The increase in the annual appropriations for 1890-91 over those of the preceding fiscal year was, in round numbers, \$75,000,000. The large items which went to make up this sum were five in number and easily understood. Of this sum, \$25,000,000 was for the River and Harbor bill, which had the sanction of both parties, and which is likely to increase hereafter with the growth of the country.

Three millions went for coast defences. If there should be a war, the only complaint likely to be made is that such an increase was not made long ago. Thirty-four millions of increase was made for pensions, and five millions for extra deficiencies which the last House ought to have paid. Two and a half millions were added to the naval appropriations to enable the Navy Department to commence to build the big ships which were needed to complete our naval defences according to the scheme which had been approved by the department under all administrations. Five millions five hundred thousand more were imperatively demanded for the needs of the postal service, and so readily were its claims recognized that the Postal bill, which carried \$72,000,000, went through the House with the approval of all parties in half as many minutes as there were millions."

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1891-92 were still further increased by about \$40,000,000, the greater part of which increase is shown to have been due to expenditures for pensions, for the postal service, and for ship-building.

Mr. Reed takes evident delight in pointing out that the appropriations for pensions, the largest item of increase for the two years, were opposed by both Mr. Holman and Mr. Springer, on the grounds that they were too small.

"When you examine the figures of the last two Houses—one Democratic and the other Republican—and charge off to each the rebates which belong to each, you will find," says Mr. Reed in conclusion, "that the last Democratic House voted the expenditure of \$838,917,972, just \$95,978,818 more than its predecessor, also Democratic; that the last Republican House voted the expenditure of \$948,800,734, an increase of \$110,782,762 over the last Democratic House. The net increase, for which it has no Democratic precedent, was therefore \$24,703,949. Inasmuch as the United States was two years older and two years bigger, this would not be a bad showing on general principles; but the fact that the Fifty-first Congress appropriated \$288,000,000 for pensions, against \$177,000,000 appropriated by the Fiftieth, accounts for every cent of increase over the votes of the last Democratic House; and if there is any blame to be attributed to us for giving this large sum it cannot be made by the party which has just made Judge Holman Chairman of Appropriations, while on the records of Congress itself rests proof that this chosen representative of retrenchment and reform voted to double the very increase about which there has been so much undisciplined outcry."

"Close-fisted" Mr. Holman.

Judge Holman regards the action of the last Congress in enlarging appropriations to the sum of nearly a billion dollars as wholly indefensible. This is his account of how the public money was disbursed: "The Fifty-first Congress created specifically 1,941 new offices, at an annual cost of \$2,-

359,215, and increased the salaries of 408 officials in the aggregate \$245,108.12—a record in this particular not approached by any other Congress assembled prior to or since the war, with the possible exception of the Forty-seventh Congress. It authorized the construction of new public buildings to cost in the aggregate \$17,046,639.54; it appropriated \$28,087,495 for river and harbor work, and in addition thereto authorized contracts to be entered into in the case of a few specific places obligating the Government in the further sum of \$11,331,779, making a total of \$39,419,274 authorized expenditures for rivers and harbors, or more than 75 per centum increase over what was ever voted for this purpose by any other Congress; and, as if distrustful of its work being approved by the people, fastened its system of subsidies and bounties on the Government for years to come, rendering the House of Representatives powerless to correct the abuse until the periods named shall have expired. From the very beginning of that Congress unsatisfactory results had been apprehended. The rules, while arbitrary on one hand, opened up on the other unjustifiable facilities for the appropriation of money."

The bounty and subsidy grants voted by the same Congress are held to have been unnecessary appropriations. In closing, Mr. Holman gives a paragraph to ex-Speaker Reed and his parliamentary methods: "Mr. Reed's views were fully expressed in the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. The program fairly stated was simple and direct: the majority should control the House; obstructions and impediments should not be allowed; the House should be organized to 'do business.' No one misapprehended the meaning of this—the excessive taxation of the people. Access to the treasury should not be obstructed by a discredited minority. Legislation should go on without hindrance. The result was natural enough—largely increased taxation of the people on the common necessities of life, and a lavish expenditure of the people's money without any precedent in the history of the country."

METHODS OF RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

LINES along which our immigration laws might be reformed are suggested in the following paragraphs, summarized from Senator William E. Chandler's article in the *Forum* for March:

First: All laws should be passed which the Secretary of the Treasury may recommend to enable him fully and efficiently to enforce the existing statutory exclusions of bad immigrants.

Second: The greatest embarrassment in our present system of inspection being the painful necessity of often sending poor and miserable immigrants back three thousand miles over a weary waste of waters to a lot hopeless and helpless, new legislation should be so directed as to tend to prevent excluded persons from ever leaving their own country. Therefore heavier responsibilities should be placed upon the steamship companies. Laws and regulations should

be so framed and enforced that before long it may appear that no immigrants will have to be sent back, for the simple and satisfactory reason that the steamship companies will not dare to bring any about whose right to admission there is the slightest doubt.

Third: A law should be passed increasing the number of cubic feet of space on each steamship for each immigrant, and requiring better sanitary arrangements, going sufficiently into details to make sure there shall be few evasions and that violations of the law shall never go unpunished. There will be found needed for such immigrants as will be welcome to this country more and better accommodations on shipboard than the laws now require. They should not be demanded merely in order to make immigration more expensive and thereby to diminish its volume; but if humanity suggests the improved methods, they should not be omitted because such results may incidentally follow.

Fourth: In further pursuance of the exceedingly meritorious idea of stopping immigrants on the other side of the ocean, instead of forcing them back from this side after their long and weary journey to the land of promise, there ought not to be any objection to allowing persons intending to come to the United States to prove to the satisfaction of our consuls or special officials abroad that our laws do not prohibit their immigration, and to obtain certificates accordingly.

Fifth: The bonding system should be wholly abolished. When the inspectors, the Superintendent of Immigration, and the Secretary of the Treasury have decided, after summary proceedings, that aliens asking for admission are likely to become a public charge, these aliens should go back.

Sixth: Concerning naturalization, the present laws passed in 1802 and 1824 allow aliens to become naturalized after five years' residence. If they come when over eighteen years of age, they must make a preliminary declaration at least two years before receiving their final papers. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the wisdom of adding to the above provisions an educational qualification or imposing other new conditions, there should be a general agreement to a requirement that an alien seeking his final papers shall give three months' notice in the court from which he asks such papers, so that the case may be inquired into and opposition made if the facts warrant it. The greatest abuses in naturalization grow out of the absence of such a notice.

THERE is a very interesting account of athletic sports at Oxford and Cambridge in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for March, which has some instantaneous photographs of high jumps and long jumps and finishes.

THERE is an interesting article in *Cornhill* for March, explaining how the Egyptian monuments were read.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE plan and scope of the World's Columbian Exposition and the organization of its various departments are somewhat fully described by Director-General George R. Davis in the *North American Review* for March. The work of the exposition has been divided into the following departments: A, agriculture; B, horticulture; C, live-stock; D, fish and fisheries; E, mines and mining; F, machinery; G, transportation exhibits; H, manufactures; I, electricity; K, fine arts; L, liberal arts; M, ethnology and archaeology; N, forestry; O, publicity and promotion; P, foreign affairs. The buildings for these departments will cover an area of over one hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. Davis gives a summary of some of the proposed exhibits. Regarding the Department of Transportation exhibits, he says: "For the first time in the history of world's fairs, the science of transportation in its broadest sense will have that attention to which its importance entitles it. It falls within the plan and scope of this department to exhaustively present the origin, growth, and development of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world. The means and appliances of barbarous and semi-civilized tribes are to be shown by specimen vehicles, trappings, and craft. Water craft, from the rudest forms to the modern giant steamship; wheeled vehicles, from the first inception of the idea to the latest development of the luxurious palace car, will be illustrated by the machine itself, or, in cases where this is impossible, by accurate models, drawings, plans, and designs.

"The exhibit of the Department of Manufactures is destined to be one of the very greatest interest, embracing, as it does, the products of the machine and man's unequalled handiwork in every form and design. The constantly increasing interest among our home producers and the ever-growing rivalry of inventive genius in the way of improved machinery will be amply illustrated, and will form one of the most instructive features of the exposition.

"The field of the Liberal Arts Department is a broad one, covering nearly every phase of the higher development of the race. The most complete showing of the educational system of the country that has ever been attempted is proposed, the program covering the entire field of primary, secondary, and superior education. It provides for an exhaustive illustration of the methods of instruction in all grades, from the kindergarten up to the colleges and universities.

"The Department of Horticulture will embrace the most elaborate and complete classification of its peculiar interests ever presented, arranged in the most comprehensive manner, to display all rare and choice fruits and plants of the earth. Tropical fruits and berries of the central latitudes will be abundantly exhibited, and varieties or species not ob-

tainable at certain seasons will be represented by wax or plaster-cast imitations. Fruits dried, canned, glacé, preserved by chemical or cold-storage appliances, manufactured into jellies, jams, or marmalades, will illustrate the most approved means of conserving surplus products. Methods of crushing and expressing juices of fruits will be shown, and literature and statistics will form an instructive feature of the exhibit. So much for the pomological group.

"The chief of the Department of Fine Arts has been abroad for many months, visiting the galleries of all the nations of Europe, and paving the way for a display which promises a higher degree of excellence than any ever before achieved at any exhibition of fine arts. One leading object of this department is to form a collection of art works which shall be in the highest degree interesting and instructive to the visitor to the exposition—such a collection as will give one a higher appreciation of art and a desire for further knowledge, which may be satisfied by a study of the collection; such a collection, also, as may enable one to become acquainted with the characteristics of the best art of all nations, induce comparison, and develop critical judgment."

ALIENS AND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE.

IN the March *Harper's* Edward Anthony Bradford enters a very decided protest against the movement in the Federal Congress and in certain State legislatures toward restricting the property rights of aliens. His paper—which he heads "America for the Americans" in quotation-marks of irony—takes the ground that such legislation is in principle narrow-minded and a return to semi-barbarous exclusiveness, and that in practice the undeveloped parts of our country will be seriously hampered by this absurd rejection of the capital which is enabling them to advance so rapidly in material prosperity. Furthermore, the constitutionality of such measures, clearly denying the alien rights accorded in several special treaties, comes easily into question.

Mr. Bradford thinks that the sensational reports of enormous foreign holdings of land have been much exaggerated by over-zealous "patriotism."

"It is frankly conceded," he says, "or rather contended, that the system of small tenancies by actual residents is much the best foundation for personal and national prosperity. The gorge rises at reading of principalities reserved for deer forests while homeless human beings starve. Any effort to import and fasten such a system on us would be a grievous misfortune. No one anywhere has been heard to defend such a thing, least of all in these pages. But it is not necessary to abolish private property because millionaires exist, nor to place ourselves outside the comity of civilization because yarns are told about aliens."

In all cases in which this narrow policy has been tried, says this writer, it has received the hearty

condemnation of the people whom it was supposed to protect. The mining districts, so dependent on European capital, suffer quickest and most, but even in Texas, a farming and grazing region, the outcry has been general and vehement against the restrictions on aliens which, last April, superseded the very liberal laws which had previously obtained in that State.

"It may be a misfortune that 'thousands' of Texas citizens and tens of thousands of Americans are living on lands and in houses mortgaged to foreigners. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that foreign wealth has the ability, the courage, the foresight, the belief in our future, to buy our land. But, on the other hand, the imagination shrinks appalled from the conception of the blow to our prosperity which would follow the withdrawal of this very real and very necessary help to our development. Would it not be wiser to legislate against the evils we feel and know, rather than against those we imagine? Whatever may come in a distant future, it is certain that there is now no monopoly of land."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

GEN. E. P. ALEXANDER has an article in the March number of the *Forum* on the "Industrial Progress of the South."

A fair indication of the growing prosperity of the Southern States is seen in the increase in the assessed valuation of property from \$2,900,000,000 in 1880 to \$4,800,000,000 in 1890. During the last ten years the production of cotton has increased more than one-third, and the quantity consumed by Southern mills in 1891 was more than twice as great as that in 1881.

"Of her tobacco, sugar, rice, naval stores, and pine and cypress lumber, the other leading products peculiar to her soil and climate, similar statistics could be given. But perhaps the most remarkable development in the industrial history of the United States has been that of the coal and iron ores of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama within even the past ten years. From being almost non-producers of coal and pig-iron, these States have now reached an annual output of about 2,000,000 tons of pig-iron and 20,000,000 tons of coal. The proximity of coking coals and limestone to inexhaustible beds of iron ore of fine quality permits the production of iron under the most favorable conditions possible, and it is claimed that the future centre of the steel and iron industries of the continent will be along the valley between the Cumberland and Blue Ridge ranges extending from Virginia through Tennessee into Alabama. Thus, in addition to the development of her own products, we see the South entering into competition with the North in manufactures, with conditions in her favor that must tell very powerfully as competition becomes closer. And in these days of wonderful

progress in science and art, the latest comer has often no small advantage over his predecessors in starting with modern plants and the newest appliances."

Besides these larger industries many smaller ones are being developed: "Fish and oysters from the South Atlantic and Gulf States reach ever-increasing markets in the interior. Early fruits and vegetables are sent in enormous quantities as far north as Canada and the Lakes. Watermelons, unknown as an article of transportation ten years ago, now tax the capacity of many Southern roads in their season, formerly the duldest of the year. Dried and canned fruits are shipped by the train-load, and the Florida orange is crossing the ocean to England after running the Mediterranean fruit off this continent in its season."

"In brief," concludes Mr. Alexander, "there is not elsewhere upon the globe a territory open to the Anglo-Saxon race with such varied and great resources and such propitious and easy conditions of life and labor, so abundantly supplied with rivers, harbors, and with lines of railroad transportation, or so well located to command the commerce of both hemispheres."

THE NORTHERN CREED OF '61.

"ONE of the familiar effects of good, honest fighting is the mutual respect of the combatants for each other," says Gen. Jacob Dolson Cox in his *Atlantic Monthly* inquiry into "Why the Men of '61 Fought for the Union." As an evidently unconscious example of this "familiar effect," the writer takes occasion, but a few sentences later, to pay a splendid tribute to "the Johns Hopkins professor of philology," who two months ago stated the other side of the question so admirably in his parallel essay on "The Creed of the Old South."

But General Cox loses no time in taking issue—courteously enough—with the veterans of the Old South on the point of departure. While he readily admits that Professor Gildersleeve and many men of his ilk throughout Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina were fighting from loyalty to their State, and not at all to perpetuate slavery, he contends that this cannot in any wise be said of the Gulf States; and from the Northerner's standpoint the history of the decade preceding '61 shows clearly that in judging motives, one must go back further than the ordinances of secession.

"Our Northern people had accepted the Websterian doctrine of nationality, which left them in no doubt as to the theoretic question of power, but they did not fight for that. They elected Mr. Lincoln President with the avowed purpose of preventing the formation of another slave State from any of the Territories of the United States. In doing so they reversed the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, where the right to prohibit the spread of slavery had been

denied, and the practice of our Government from the free-territory ordinance of 1787 downward had been declared unconstitutional. That election, on that platform, was, beyond all question or dispute, the overt act on which the States which led off in secession based their action. They resolved on revolutionary secession as soon as the election proved that the free-state movement was strong enough to accomplish its purpose."

To show that in at least the more Southern States of the South this was patently recognized as the *casus belli*, General Cox quotes at length from the official declarations by the State of Mississippi of the causes which led it to secede.

A large part of General Cox's paper is taken up with a masterly sketch of the generation and growth of the anti-slavery creed in the North—the sudden evolution of the little knot of extremists about William Lloyd Garrison in 1855 into the great party which elected Lincoln. There was a presentiment of the great struggle in the North, and General Cox tells of midnight oil spent in conning the tactical history of the great European wars.

"When the guns opened upon Sumter, it was a great shock, with all the effect of a surprise, in spite of our efforts to anticipate it. We could hear our hearts beat as if it were the echo of Anderson's replying cannon; but I think there was not one moment's hesitation as to our duty, or one doubt as to either the righteousness or the transcendent worth of our cause. So we in the North went into the fight, at least such of us as were anti-slavery men, bred in the bone."

Of the racial problem, which he calls "the great problem of the future for the whole country," this writer asks, "Who can find a solution of the difficulty, unless the *élite* of the South, in cultivation and in conscience, apply themselves to the task?"

Concerning that other still vexing afterglow of the great conflagration of '61, the pension system, General Cox speaks some generous words about Southern patience under the increasing call to help support other than the South's "maimed and crippled and broken-down."

"Peace societies," he concludes, "may also see some compensation in our policy, and other nations may look on with complacency, if not with pleasure; for if ever heavy bonds were given to abstain from war, they are surely given by a people which has, for an indefinite time, adopted the system of paying nearly twice as much per annum for its disbanded armies as the greatest military power of Europe pays for its standing ones."

THERE is a good sensible sermon concerning the need of speaking to the century so as to be understood by the men to whom you are speaking, in the *Catholic World*, by the Rev. William Barry. It is an address to the Convention of the Apostolate of the Press.

A PAGE OF RECENT SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY.

From a Dutch Point of View.

MR. W. F. ANDRIESEN, in *Vragen des Tijds* for February, publishes, under the above title, a severe indictment against Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company. Their action is asserted to be simply in accordance with the traditional English policy of greed and intolerance and philanthropy falsely so called, which has gradually driven the unoffending Boer (whose only demand is "a free field and no neighbors") out of Cape Colony into Natal, out of Natal into the Transvaal, and is now driving him out of that into Mashonaland and Bechuanaland, and then heading him off with the company's charter and the rights of native tribes. He feels ill at ease if he can see from his front door the smoke of another chimney; and so, as population increases, no wonder he wants to inspan and trek for the north and freedom. If the north were, as a matter of fact, vacant and unoccupied, it would, indeed, be the height of unwarrantable interference to grudge it to him; but it is not, and though we have plenty of unjust and violent acts to accuse ourselves of, we need not cry *peccavi* for restraining him from exterminating and enslaving the former occupants—even at the risk of enduring a multiplied prospect of chimneys.

The republics of Stellaland and Goshen—the result of a westward trek some years back—were knocked on the head in 1884, when the British protectorate over Bechuanaland was recognized, which created much ill-feeling in spite of the concessions made to the Transvaal in the same treaty. This state of things was not improved when, as Mr. Andriessen puts it, the Boers trekked to the assistance of Dinuzulu against Zibebu, and had 16,200 square kilometres of Zululand assigned them as a reward. With great difficulty England was persuaded to recognize this "New Republic" in 1886, but only on condition that the Boers gave up all claim to the coast.

THE BANYAILAND CONCESSION.

So far nothing has been said concerning the South Africa Company—but now comes the greatest grievance of all. A certain Mr. Adendorff had obtained from two native chiefs an extensive concession in Banyailand, between the Limpopo and the Sabi—south of what is now known as Mashonaland, or, according to some authorities, forming part of it. The Transvaal Boers were restless and ripe for another trek and a fresh new republic. Mr. Rhodes disputed the validity of the Adendorff concession, on the ground that the whole country, of which Banyailand formed a part, was subject to Lobingula.

Mr. Adendorff, on the other hand, maintained that the three chiefs, Kutu, Chibi, and China (two of whom had signed the concessions), were independent of Lobingula—had, indeed, no suzerain. They had, in former times, been subject to a great chief

called Titima; but Titima had disappeared and there was no one to take his place.

THE GREAT NORTH TREK.

The excitement was great—not only in the Transvaal, but throughout South Africa. The Boers were sure of the justice of their position, and no threats would make them relinquish it. Messengers were sent to the principal towns to call people to join the great trek. Mr. Andriessen says that in a short time 20,000 armed men had given in their names. The movement derived strength from the adhesion of men like Joubert, Malan, Cortese, and Henning Pretorius. All was ready when the Afrikaner Bond were induced to use their influence against the trek, and President Kruger, much against his will and under strong pressure from England, issued his proclamation of April 25, 1891, forbidding all Transvaal burghers to take part in the trek, and declaring that those who persisted in going did so at their own risk and responsibility.

THE AFFAIR OF COLONEL FERREIRA.

One hundred and twelve Boers, with some thirty or forty wagons, disregarded the proclamation, and trekked on their own account. It will be remembered how, last June, five of them crossed the Limpopo. Col. Ferreira was arrested by Dr. Jameson, and the other four returned the way they came. It was only, says Mr. Andriessen, through the friendly feeling of the majority of the Boers that a fight was averted.

A BOER WAR SOONER OR LATER.

The trek has been put a stop to, but the end is not yet. The Boers have gone and viewed Mashonaland and found it fruitful and good, and they are not afraid of the fevers which prevail in some parts. Mr. Rhodes has issued liberal invitations to Dutch Afrikaners to settle in the company's territories, promising them all manner of advantages; but really, says Mr. Andriessen, hoping to make use of them in the event of war with the Matabeles, which may be delayed, but cannot be wholly averted. But, he adds, his compatriots are not to be caught in that way, and, in fact, are not such fools as they look. They will settle in Mashonaland, and when a sufficient number have settled there, they will have their republic, even if they have to fight for it. "The freedom-loving emigrants can never tolerate British supremacy for any length of time, and one does not need to be a prophet to predict that a second war for freedom will take place north of the Limpopo, though it may probably be on a smaller scale than the first."

THE BOER MUST AND WILL TREK.

"The Boers have once for all determined to trek. Those at Standator have openly intimated that they have Swaziland in their mind, while a number of Free State families have settled at Zontpansburg, waiting to cross the northern border. All South Africa is in a ferment, and the calmest day may be followed by weeks of storm and tempest."

THE GERMANS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

M. CHARLES DE CONTOULY, in his article on Cape Colony, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 1, devotes a section to considering the position of the Germans in that part of the world. He reviews the history of the occupation of Damaraland—"the most thankless country in the world"—a region of which a German is said to have remarked that "a dog would howl if he only looked at it," and remarks that it is not likely any sane nation would covet such a country for its own sake. This being so, it is natural that the Afrikaners should think the annexation but a pretext, and Damaraland only "a waiting-room," whence, when the time is come, German forces may issue to pounce on the Cape Colony. Indeed, our author seems to think they have every reason for such a fear. Facts which by themselves would signify nothing—the race-affinity between Dutch and Germans, the presence of large numbers of German settlers in various parts of the colony—become ominous seen in the light of the official occupation of Damaraland. "Thus," he says, "the German enigma has become an Afrikaner nightmare."

GERMAN MISSIONARIES AS POLITICAL PIONEERS.

What is certain—he goes on to say—is that the first indications of German designs on South Africa date from the constitutional crisis at the Cape. They first became perceptible when Sir Philip Wodehouse began to fall out with the Cape Parliament in 1868. In that year the Rhenish Mission decided to throw forward its outposts into the No-Man's Land behind Walflisch Bay. By Bismarck's advice, the missionaries, before leaving Europe, waited on Lord Derby (then Lord Stanley) to know whether England claimed any jurisdiction in that region; they received an evasive answer, but no collision took place on their arrival. Fifteen years later arose Herr Lüdcritz, "the inventor and patentee of South-West Africa," and the German navy did the rest. Lord Beaconsfield, it is true, had, in the mean time, become uneasy, and in 1874 proclaimed Walflisch Bay a British possession, while the Cape annexed a few small islands off Angra Pequena. And the moral of it all is, according to M. de Contouly, that—whether it be the result of a preconceived plan or of the natural course of events—the seed of all this was sown in the very hour when the Cape was about to receive home rule—that is to say, enter upon an era of difficulties.

HETEROGENEOUS ELEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Physically, North Africa has many features in common with South Africa; politically, the difference is great. In the former we can count, all told, a Mussulman empire, a French colony, a protectorate, a Turkish province, and a vassal state; we may, if we like, add the nomadic Moorish tribes. Now take the triangle south of the Zambesi. Here we have three or even four kinds of British possessions: the self-governing colony—the Cape; the

colony depending in London—Bechuanaland; a cross between the two—Natal; an ill-defined specimen—Basutoland. We have an absolutely independent republic—the Orange Free State; and one half under English control—the Transvaal. We have two English protectorates, one effectual, in North Bechuanaland, the other only nominal, on the Pondoland coast. Finally, we have native kingdoms, a German protectorate, and, bounding all of them, three spheres of influence—British, German, and Portuguese. It is a regular museum of political and administrative types!"

THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

In this respect M. de Contouty thinks the outlook is very black for the Cape colonists. There are no defences to speak of, except the forts at Simons Town, which are by no means impregnable; and an independent colony does not care to see Cape Town surrounded with elaborate fortifications and occupied by a strong garrison. And the colonial volunteer force—if we may take his word for it—is almost beneath contempt. The official inquiry of last year proves that self-government—a very good thing in politics—has disastrous consequences when applied to military service. The Cape volunteers, according to him, enter their names, and then drill or not pretty much as they please. Discipline is nowhere and the marksmanship bad. They will never be fit for anything, unless it is made impossible to join for less than a year and to leave before the expiry of this period, except for weighty reasons and under special authorization.

FEMALE LABOR IN ITALY.

IN an article entitled "Women vs. Socialism," which opens with a somewhat bitter attack on August Bebel's book bearing a similar title, the *Mora Antologie* publishes (February 16) some interesting statistics concerning women's work in Italy. The writer, G. Boccardo, professes agreement on the woman question with the English school of thought, of which the most recent exposition has been given by Mr. Harrison in an admirable article on the "Emancipation of Women." Hence he is sceptical as to the permanent social advantage of women dividing the toils and honors of the labor-market with their husbands and brothers. Italy, it appears, is still, according to the last census, in the exceptionable position among European nations of having a slight preponderance of the male over the female population. Thus the woman problem is not as acute as with us; nevertheless, as far as the working classes are concerned, the Italian woman takes upon her shoulders far more than her fair share of the country's labor, especially as regards out-door employment, a fact which is easily apparent to every observant traveller throughout the peninsula.

Of 11,292,000 women in Italy over the age of nine years, nearly two millions are employed in indus-

trial labor, whereas over three millions are employed in agriculture. From the most recent reports published by the director-general of statistics, it would appear that whereas men are employed in a large majority in all mining industries and also in wool manufactures, women are in the majority in the cotton, linen, and jute industries, but most especially in every department of the silk trade, 117,000 women finding employment, as against 17,700 men.

The figures regarding juvenile labor—below the age of fifteen—are still more striking, as showing at how much lower an age Italian girls go to work than their brothers, and that, too, in the face of the obvious fact that the lion's share of the home-work always falls on the juvenile female members of a family. From a parliamentary return describing the working of the act of 1886 for the regulation of child labor, it appears that during the first year of the operation of the law 62,148 permits were issued for juvenile female workers, as against 19,955 for boys. In the silk trade alone over 88,000 girls are employed, and only 2,000 boys; and in all the industries tabulated by the director of statistics, we find there are 47,500 girls employed, as against 22,700 boys. No considerations are brought forward as to the probable effect on a future generation of such premature labor on the part of the child-bearing portion of the community.

In conclusion, the author maintains that both in opportunities for work, in healthiness of employment, and especially in increased remuneration, the present condition of women will compare favorably with that of women at any previous epoch. Hence he protests energetically against Bebel's wholesale condemnation of the attitude of modern society toward the female sex. In one point alone he admits the barbarity of the Italian law toward women—*i.e.*, in regard to the much-vexed question of the "*ricerché de la paternité*," in which the Italian penal code imposes the same burdensome prohibitions as have been so bitterly denounced in France of late years.

A Breakwater of Whales.—The *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* gives us a pleasant picture of the broader aspects of Quakerism. One of the papers gives an account of Daniel Wheeler, a famous Quaker, who, after spending some years in Russia, went to the South Seas as a missionary. On his way out his little ship, 100 tons registered, was saved from destruction by a living breakwater of whales. The story almost puts that of Jonah into the shade:

"At another time, when it seemed as if the bark must be overwhelmed by the mountainous waves, Daniel and Charles Wheeler were called to the deck to see, as they were told, a sight worth looking at. This was no other than a company of some 200 small whales, about twelve feet long, which the man at the helm said were serving as a breakwater. They were spread over a large surface in the exact

direction between the vessel and the wind and waves, swimming in such steady order as to keep in a regular phalanx and altogether obstruct the approach of each succeeding wave."

HOW TO SAVE ITALY.

A Prescription by an Englishman.

M. W. F. LORD has a very readable article in the *March Nineteenth Century* entitled "Italia non fara da se." He says Italy is not getting on—Italy is in a very bad way, and proves his point by a mass of statistics which are very curious reading. The mortality is something tremendous. The population of Italy and of England and Wales is about the same, but the proportion of deaths in Italy from the following diseases is as follows: Scarlet fever, 2 to 1; diphtheria, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; typhoid fever, 5 to 1; malarial fever, 100 to 1; cholera, 7 to 1; small-pox, 32 to 1. There are far too many officials and their salaries are much too low.

Mr. Lord maintains that the whole of Italy's genius is unbusiness-like. In Florence there are three different kinds of police in the street, with separate functions and responsibilities. If a strong and capable reformer were to arise in Italy, Mr. Lord thinks this is the way he would speak to the Parliament:

"Get rid of these hordes of unnecessary officials; better ten thousand discontented *crimpianti* than ten million discontented voters. Abolish these enormous taxes on trade, and if this cannot be done without immediate loss of income, recall the expedition to Massowah. Appeal to the patriotism of the Italians to do away with the endless courts of justice. Point to the example of Germany, and choose a healthy spot in Central Italy where a man may get judgment according to law in less than twelve years. If the Italians will not take up the waste land, encourage foreigners to do so. Arrange the taxes so that the natural ingenuity of the people may turn to honest toil instead of smuggling, which now pays better. When Government takes a monopoly—as tobacco—see that it sets a good example to trade and not a bad one. Pay public officers better and make them do their work. Put a stop to the endless pilfering in the custom-house and on the railways. Get money into the country by all honest and direct means, and avoid wretched and ruinous resources like adulterating tobacco and taxing the coupons of the national debt.

"The one chance for Italy is that she may bend her pride, and consent to borrow an administrator from outside, as she has already borrowed military advisers. If some thrifty Teuton, trained in careful and statesmanlike principles, stood at the Finance Minister's elbow as the power behind the throne, Italy might creep out of her entanglement and advance far on the road to wealth. Failing this perhaps remote chance, she must remain embarrassed. *Italia non fara da se.*"

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN FRANCE.

POLITICAL economy, which was generally treated as a very dull science, during the first half of this century at any rate, has of late years become a much more popular subject, and that with all classes of society, and yet there is more division than ever among the economists themselves as to what are true economic principles. While one party would have a fundamental renovation of society, another school preaches the doctrine of *laissez-faire*. In a short but interesting article in the *Revue Encyclopédique* of February 15, M. François Bernard draws attention to some recent French books on economic subjects; among others, to the "New Dictionary of Political Economy," by M. Léon Say, and to "Money and International Bimetallism," by the late M. de Lavaleye.

The dictionary to which M. Léon Say lends the authority of his name, with M. Joseph Chailley as his lieutenant, is not a new edition of the dictionary which he published in 1852. It is an entirely new work, much better conceived than the old one, being written on a much wider plan, less scholastic, and perhaps a little eclectic, but attacking seriously all the social problems of the day, and giving about each one all the particulars necessary to enable one to form a clear judgment. Labor questions, financial questions, syndicates, all are included. Of course, M. Say is all for private industrial enterprise, and only admits state intervention in indispensable cases. In the matter of insurance of workmen, and especially in the matter of public assistance, no obligation is admitted, but great concessions have been made to modern aspirations. Even colonization is taken up in the favorable sense of national expansion.

THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

DURING the last two months Germany has been greatly stirred and excited over the new Elementary Education Bill. In the February number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, which is always strong in educational articles, this bill is discussed at some length in the political correspondence over the signature "D." The article is presumably by the editor, Dr. Hans Delbrück. The main object of the Government measure is to make religious instruction in primary schools both denominational and compulsory. According to General Caprivi, the Government desires only to counteract the Atheism which is spreading in the country. "The question," Caprivi said, "is not one of Protestantism against Catholicism, but one of Christianity against Atheism, and no purely moral education not founded on Christian principles can contend with success against the growing spirit of Atheism." The opponents of the bill very naturally regarded this insinuation as a declaration that they were Atheists.

while its supporters were Christians, and amid vehement hissing from the Liberals, the Premier, followed by all his ministers, left the House.

By the provisions of the bill the clergymen of the Church to which a school happens to be appropriated will have control over the teaching and the teacher. In cases where the number of children of one creed attending a school of some other creed is over thirty, a separate school may be built for them, but if the number should exceed sixty, a separate school has to be provided. The teachers, of course, must be of the same denomination as the children under their charge. Now the number of denominations recognized by the State is small, therefore the bill must be aimed against the unrecognized denominations; in fact, it is expressly aimed against the Freethinkers. Professor Virchow has very ably advanced the objections of the Liberals, contending that natural morals and mere artificial and dogmatic morals are not identical. Ultimately the bill was sent to a special committee of twenty-eight members—nine Conservatives, four Free Conservatives, six National Liberals, six Clericals, one Pole, and two Radicals. One of the most important manifestos issued against the bill is that from the professor at the Berlin University.

The Evangelical Church, writes "D.," stands in such close relationship to the State that it matters little whether the Church, as such, is granted a little more or a little less influence. It is quite different with the Catholics. The Catholic Church is much less closely connected with the State, often assuming an independent and even hostile position. For it there is no higher principle than this very independence. It is conscious of its power and will not suffer the State to give religious instruction to Catholic children. Not to recognize this fact will be to get entangled in all sorts of disputes.

And what about the private schools? Are they to go on as before, disseminating mischievous "tendencies?"

For this one reason it would be well to limit the sphere of private schools as much as possible, and thus exclude the young almost entirely from any instruction but that imparted by the State schools. But then the State should be consistent. The first requirement of a sound and healthy education is that it be without "tendencies," whereas the first thing demanded of the national schools is the putting down of social democracy and the glorification of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Very well. But a wrong meaning is apt to be attached to the term "social democracy." It may be understood to signify revolution against the State and the Church, the very opposite of what is national, Christian, and moral; or it may be taken to represent the Socialist party—to which many people belong who have nothing whatever to do with revolutionary "tendencies," but who regard the party as the best representative of their interests. No one has shown more markedly that such a distinction should be

made than the German Emperor himself, when he summoned an avowed social democrat to the great conference on the protection of workmen. One thing is certain, the "tendencies" feared cannot be got rid of by legislation any more than enthusiasm for the Hohenzollern dynasty can be enforced by law. With such a bureaucratic spirit at work as that which framed the bill now before the Prussian Diet, education in the national schools, as is already the case in the higher schools, will be paralyzed; that is, the business of education will consist in the observance of a multitude of absurd prescribed regulations. The only chance, then, of getting a liberal education will be in the private schools.

Henceforward the Church is to direct the religious instruction and the State the more secular part of education. That is all very well for the Catholic Church, but it will never answer for Protestants. Moreover, the way in which the whole question is to be settled under the new act is outrageous. Should the *Regierungspräsident* (Government President) decide against the clergyman, a great scandal is bound to follow; should he, on the other hand, favor the clergyman, the moral influence of the teacher will be destroyed, for will he not thus be practically branded a heretic by the Government? As to the clause which compels the children of parents who have left the Church to attend the religious instruction provided by the State, Baron von Zedlitz, the Minister of Education, explained that he was desirous that the unhappy children of unbelieving parents should partake of the same benefit as he himself had enjoyed. Children who grow up without any religious instruction whatever are no doubt much to be pitied, but such a method of imparting it in direct opposition to the wishes of the parents is enough to kill all religion. It is not necessary that a German chancellor should be a theologian, but he should at least avoid making use of expressions which are only calculated to wound the best among German people.

In conclusion, "D." ascribes the introduction of the bill to political motives. The immediate result has been a split with the National Liberals. But there are only two ways of dealing with powerful parties. Either a life-and-death fight must be waged against them or concessions must be made on both sides. The former method, so far as the Prussian State and the Catholic Church are concerned, is not to be thought of. The great future danger to the Fatherland is not to be sought in the social democracy, but in ultramontaniam. Nothing could be more repulsive than that the band of the faithful in the Catholic Church, with the Holy Coat, etc., should be called on to do common battle with the social democracy. The only way out is to make such concessions as will satisfy the Catholics without doing direct harm to the Protestants. Such concessions were the exemption of the Catholic priests from military service and the high rank and external distinction shown to dignitaries of the Church of Rome. It will, however, be impossible to satisfy

two such parties as the Centre and the National Liberals with such a bill, but in both factions there are men who can look beyond the hedge of party, and we may hope that the good genius of Germany will preside over the many rival elements, and that a wise and useful law will yet become the property of the Fatherland.

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN GREECE.

THE dismissal of the Delyannis Ministry on March 1 gives to M. Gaston-Deschamps' article in the *Revue Bleue* of February 27, on "Politics and Parties in Greece," especial timeliness and importance. In Greece, this writer says, parties are innumerable, but it is not difference of doctrines that causes the divisions. There is neither a religious nor a social question; everybody is pretty nearly of one opinion, but everybody has not the same interests.

For the last few years, however, the political history of Greece has been a sort of duel between the clan of M. Tricoupis and the clan of M. Delyannis. M. Tricoupis is described as cold, taciturn, diligent, and Greek in race and sentiments, but English in education, attitude, and appearance. His unpopularity is easily explained. Under his administration the duties on the necessities of life were very heavy, and the Delyannis party were not slow to point out that he was the oppressor of the people and the enemy of the poorer classes. Another grievance against M. Tricoupis was that he did not appreciate the attachment of the Greeks to their old national customs. He wanted to make Greece a power in Europe, but when all his fine reforms cost so much money, the peasants did not see it. He is an orator, and as such has great confidence in the material and moral forces of the nation. This confidence is expressed in such noble and audacious terms, too, that even M. Delyannis is often disarmed by it. M. Delyannis speaks with ease, but with more gestures and less mastery over himself. He hushes himself more with foreign politics than with home affairs.

In ordinary times Greece is reported to be in a political fever; at election-time this fever borders on delirium. The people, who have so little to do, are mad with delight when they get an opening for their activity, and the polling-day is anxiously awaited. The Tricoupists turn out with olive branches in their hats or button-holes; the symbol of the Delyannists is the laurel. The voting takes place in the churches.

M. Delyannis, who has been in power since October, 1890, has been called the king of kings, but his authority nevertheless meets with much opposition by other "chiefs." In Greece to be a hero is everything. To enjoy the pleasure of living without doing anything, it is only necessary to promise to die for the country, but to attempt to make the good people realize that it is useful to have a budget

and indispensable to keep a register of receipts and expenditure is hopeless. They will only tell you that they have nothing to do with such European inventions, and that with a good heart and a good gun, and a good rock from behind which to fire at one's ease, there will be no difficulty in overthrowing an enemy. Thus it needs courage indeed to meet these ideas, which are so firmly anchored in the heads of the people. But M. Tricoupis was not discouraged. His tragic and fatigued air stupefied his countrymen. To them he seemed to have a strange conception of life, and it was as if he had acquired his peculiar methods from countries where the sun did not shine. His enemies accused him of being a foreigner, but it is probably this prejudice that will constitute his future strength. A Greek king would be impossible in Greece, for the ties of kinship and the ideas of equality which are common to all the Hellenes would make the palace the rendezvous of all the laborers of the plains and the shepherds of the hills. If the Greek people do not show a very decided sympathy for M. Tricoupis, they have certainly the idea of an incontestable superiority in him over which no polemics can prevail. Paltry as his country may be, he is a great minister.

DE BLOWITZ AND ALFONSO XII.

THE Paris correspondent of the *London Times* was never more himself—though always very much so—than when describing in the current *Harper's* the master-stroke of journalistic enterprise which practically won for him the much-coveted position in which he is known to the world. This was the interviewing, on the night of December 31, 1874, of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, whom a confused and contradicted report had just elevated to that dignity.

That last day of 1874 found M. De Blowitz in a "provisional and precarious" situation, cooking up with his collaborator, Mr. Alger, telegraphic correspondence for the *Times* special wire until such time as that great newspaper should appoint to the important post of Paris correspondent some one to fill the position left vacant by Frederick Hardman.

"The evening of that day I had gone to bed very late. The day was icy cold; snow covered all Paris. Worn out and suffering from a slight fever, I had remained in bed, and was on the point of sending for Mr. Alger to inform him of my condition. In order to consider with him with what we could feed that Minotaur called the private wire, when the evening papers were brought to me. The *Liberté*, whose proprietors were then, and no doubt are to-day, on excellent terms with the Spanish dynasty, announced by telegraph, and in some words of comment, that a pronunciamento, provoked by Martinez-Campos, had taken place in Spain, and that the Prince of Asturias, then in Paris, had been proclaimed king, under the title of Alfonso XII. It was

a veritable thunder clap. Half an hour later I was at the Spanish embassy."

The Spanish ambassador said that the report was nothing; that a few soldiers had shouted for the prince, nothing more; that M. De Blowitz might telegraph to his paper that the uprising had been squelched with absurd ease. But M. De Blowitz's keen eye noticed several little circumstances which made him suspicious. "In such a case, as in many others, when it is a question of serving his government or serving himself, an ambassador will never hesitate to throw a journalist quite overboard, and to sacrifice him body and soul." M. De Blowitz had strong objections to being sacrificed. He wracked his brain for a scheme to find out the truth. He hurried to the hotel of the Prince of Asturias, although he did not know him, only to find the house jealously guarded by a cordon of police, with a great crowd about, as ignorant as himself. There is not a member of the Government to be found in all Paris.

Suddenly a thought strikes him. He has met the Count de Banuelos, who spoke in a friendly manner of the Spanish Queen and her son. He rushes to the Count's residence and finds him just about taking his daughters to a grand ball. These young ladies do not appreciate the journalist's modest proposition that their father shall leave them and conduct him into the Palais de Castille. "My disappointment was so obvious that the two girls were moved, and simultaneously, without understanding why I was so much troubled, they consented to let their father go." Their mother comes, a *dea ex machina*, to supply the Count's place, he and De Blowitz drive to the Queen's palace, the influence of Count Banuelos finally overcomes the obstacles to an entrance, and they roll triumphantly in the gateway just as the crowd of eager journalists have recognized their rival's carriage and clamor against its admittance.

The *Times*' correspondent interviewed the new-made king, found his suspicions confirmed, and rushed two columns of matter to London by one o'clock, "beating" the world on the great piece of news.

A month later he was appointed to the post of Paris chief correspondent, for which the greatest lights in the journalistic firmament were striving.

An interesting part of this article is the description of Laurence Oliphant's work as the representative of the *Times* in France, M. De Blowitz being his subordinate at the time.

THERE is in the *Lyceum* for March an interesting article entitled "Genuine Relief Works," which sets forth how a nun of the name of Mrs. Morrough Bernard, Sister of Charity, and a Protestant mill-owner, Mr. Smith, of Caledon, have established woollen mills in Foxford, in Connaught, as the centre of industrial education in a place where the population is starving upon five rods of land per head.

OLD-AGE PENSION.

CANON BLACKLEY, in the *Contemporary Review* for March, discusses the three pension schemes which are now before the people of England. These he describes as follows:

"The first, my own—of a Universal Compulsory Pension Scheme, levying contributions from the young during a few years of unburdened and abundant earnings, the carrying out of which is not at all, as too often hastily assumed, a question of possibility, but of simple management, which would not need to extract weekly from each young worker's pocket a fraction of wages received, but simply act in deductions from wages before their receipt. The effect of such deduction would be only to slightly reduce wages during a few years, without reducing at all the minimum necessary to maintain existence, and any assumed hardship of such a collection would be entirely removed by the State undertaking half the cost; (2) Mr. Chamberlain's voluntary scheme for giving a certain State aid, equal in every case and at every age, to voluntary contributors, which State aid would immensely facilitate the easy efforts of the young, but would be of decreasing assistance by every year of age from youth onward to the insurance of those who were wise enough to volunteer; and (3) Mr. Booth's Old-Age Endowment Scheme, which I believe should be, and I humbly trust will be, in the clear interest of a good cause, entirely put out of public view, as a most dangerous and even injurious proposal on the grounds: (1) Of its enormous public cost; (2) its tendency to deteriorate character; (3) its direct opposition to true Poor Law reform; (4) its obstructive effect in discouraging not only self-help, but the introduction of sounder measures; and (5) its absolute disregard of the first principles of political economy."

He criticises Mr. Chamberlain's scheme sympathetically, but with discrimination. He protests against the approval of the Friendly Societies being made a *sine qua non*. "If they were financially qualified and personally willing I should, as heartily as any man, desire that they should co-operate; but as I question their financial qualification and doubt their willingness, I must further believe that to make their co-operation essential would be, practically, to nullify the scheme."

He objects, also, to the introduction of the life-insurance question into the pension question. When you are endeavoring to secure a man's old age against pauperism, it is not wise to complicate the scheme and increase the difficulties of that provision by requiring him to provide an insurance of his life for the benefit of other people, who may never exist. Speaking of the chance of success, he says:

"I believe such success can only be partial at best; I should be heartily glad to hope it might prove comprehensive; but feeling sure that, while it may be accepted by a few of our best and wisest workers, it will be generally neglected by the mass of

the young and inexperienced, and so that it will only benefit those who want it least, and not alter the condition of those who need it most, I might be supposed bound to condemn it altogether. On the contrary, I urge thinkers on the matter to support it heartily, but not as a final measure; to treat it as a desirable experiment and give it fair play. So far as I can see, it must do ultimate good, whether it succeed or no: if the former, a good work is done; if the latter, a good lesson will be gained, for it will show more clearly than ever that compulsion is indispensable."

CAN WE COPY ENGLAND'S UNIVERSITY EXTENSION?

IN the *March Atlantic*, Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard, broaches some "Doubts about University Extension"—that is, in America—for which scepticisms he makes out a much better case than the ordinary caviller.

While endorsing most heartily the aims of the new movement, this writer finds certain differences between the opportunity for it in this country and the field which has given it such a success in England.

In the first place, he argues that there is not the same need in America as in the older country. Its greatest object there was to bring the university out of monastic and classical isolation into touch with the world. It was a great need, and it has been well supplied by university extension. But in the New World this necessity does not exist; the colleges are in living, throbbing touch with the world. The college professors and the presidents of the universities are often themselves men of affairs, and if they are not, they are at least daily in contact with the business men, the lawyers, and the most of the world. So much less reason is there, comparing our future with England's experience, for the existence of university extension.

In the second place, Mr. Palmer is not sure that the American populace will sustain its active interest in the work. "With the multitude of other opportunities for education which American life affords, will any large body of men and women attend extension lectures? Will they attend after the novelty is worn off—any during the third year? Will they do anything more than attend? Will they follow courses of study, write essays, and pass examinations? Will the extension system any better than its decayed predecessor, the old lyceum system, resist the demands of popular audiences, and keep itself from slipping out of serious instruction into lively and elegant entertainment? If the lectures are kept true to their aim of furnishing solid instruction, can they in the long run be paid for? Will it be possible to find in our country clusters of half a dozen towns so grouped and so ready to subscribe to a course of lectures on each day of the week that out of the entire six a living salary can be obtained?"

This critic does not presume to answer these questions; only experience can demonstrate the validity of such doubts.

But on a third point he is more positive. This is the source from which the extension teachers are to come. What shall be that source in America? In England there is a separate staff; the university professors cannot, any more than they could here, find time from the multifarious duties of a modern college chair to enter into such important and exacting extra work. But in England the body of lecturers is fed from a leisurely, often well-to-do class of scholars, men for whom no place can be found in the faculties of the universities. And there are always many such men in excess of the professional positions to be filled.

But in America the situation is reversed. There are more "places" than men, and a well-trained teacher is at once captured by one of the academic institutions springing up on every side. This, then, is Mr. Palmer's most serious objection, and he considers it a very serious one. "University extension," he says, "can never pass beyond the stage of amateurism and temporary expedient until, like its English namesake, it has a permanent staff of instructors exclusively devoted to its service."

HOW TO START A HOUSEHOLD CLUB.

A VERY bright and interesting article by Lady Aberdeen, in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, describes how she established a household club in Haddo House, for although she does not mention where it is, there is no doubt as to its postal address. The object was to establish a club for those connected with the household, indoors and out of doors, for the purpose of education and recreation. This is the way in which they set about it:

HOW IT WAS BEGUN.

A paper was circulated describing the objects of the club, and a preliminary meeting was then held, when they were further explained. The establishment of the club was decided on unanimously, a constitution and a few simple rules were adopted, and a committee, secretary, and president elected by ballot. The annual subscription was fixed at one shilling, entitling the member to attend all classes and social meetings and entertainments, and entitling married members also to bring their children under seventeen years of age. It was also decided, with the consent of the heads of the household, that through the winter the hour from 6 to 7 should be kept as free as possible every evening for the operations of the club. Within a few days forty-three members joined, and within a fortnight of that first meeting there had been started a singing class, composed of twenty members, a wood-carving class of twelve members, a drawing class of thirteen members, a home reading circle of twenty members, and a sewing class. All these classes were led either by members of the household or by nei-

neighbors. Social evenings, taking place either weekly or fortnightly, were established from the first, and have proved themselves not only popular but helpful in many other ways.

It is surprising, she says, to find how much latent talent there was in the household.

ITS SUCCESS.

"Great as was the success of the first year, it has been entirely eclipsed by the report given in a short time ago at the second annual meeting. This report had to deal with educational classes (comprising composition, arithmetic, book-keeping, and Shakespeare reading); wood-carving, drawing, singing, embroidery, shorthand, and ambulance classes; the operation of an efficient fire brigade, cricket club, football club, lawn-tennis club (composed of girls); the working of garden allotments offered to members of the club, and an account of the various social meetings, picnics, and expeditions. These included some special lectures kindly given by guests staying in the house, such as 'Canada,' by Professor Bryce, M. P., and the 'Pacific Islands and Japan,' by Professor Henry Drummond; also the first attempts toward a debating society, which may be regarded as most hopeful.

THE CLUB IN LONDON.

"In London, those members of the club who accompany the family find it best to carry out their objects by organizing little expeditions to places of interest, to picture-galleries, concerts, etc., and by giving the account of such expeditions afterward to their fellow-members.

"The above is a bare outline of an attempt to bring the general progress of our times toward education, self-culture, self-government, and co-operation to bear upon those employed in domestic service as well as those in other walks of life. So far experience justifies the trial made. Might not other large households make experiments in the same direction, if they have not already done so?"

The greatest praise given to the club was that uttered by one of its members, who said, "One can be a servant here, and yet one can be a man."

A PIOUS PICNIC.

DR. LUNN, the general editor of the *Review of the Churches* (London), was so delighted at the success of the party which he took to Grindelwald, Switzerland, this winter that he has fixed up a series of conferences on the "reunion of Christendom," to be held in that pleasant valley in July and September. In the *Review of the Churches* for February 15, he announces that he has "arranged for a party of seventy-five to be taken at the Schwarzer Adler from June 27 on into July, and a party of twenty-five—in addition to the editorial party, the speakers at the conference, and their friends—at the Hotel Bär.

"Herr Fritz Boss has kindly undertaken to arrange for the erection of a large booth in some place

conveniently near to the two hotels, and the conferences will be held in this booth on two or three evenings in every week. On the other evenings the party will, no doubt, have their concerts and various social gatherings; and in this way the monotony and listlessness which all summer tourists complain of as being an inevitable accompaniment of summer evenings in Switzerland will be entirely obviated. The days will be spent as they were spent by our winter party—in mountain-climbing and other healthy recreations."

The Rev. Canon Freemantle, Canon Wilberforce, Dr. M'Kennel, and Dr. Parker have accepted invitations to attend. By this means Dr. Lunn thinks he will provide a twelve-days' holiday for ministers and Christian workers for \$50. The \$50 will cover the return journey to Grindelwald and hotel expenses for ten days there. In addition there is to be a conference on Anglican and Nonconformist sisterhoods, and Mrs. Amos is going out to take charge of a large chalet, where she will be glad to receive any young ladies who may care to take part in this outing.

THE REUNION OF BUDDHISM.

Colonel Olcott's Latest Scheme.

WHILE Dr. Lunn is promoting the reunion of Christendom by pious picnics at Grindelwald, Switzerland, Colonel Olcott, the American Theosophist, is promoting the reunion of Buddhism apparently with even greater success than that which has attended Dr. Lunn. In *Lucifer* for February 15 he says:

"I have the pleasure of being able to offer to the public a platform of belief which has been officially accepted by the religious leaders of Buddhism in Burmah, Ceylon, Japan, and the Chittagong country. In other words, I have been able, for the first time in history, so far as known, to secure the adhesion of both the northern and southern Buddhist schools to a common declaration of religious agreement as to certain fundamental principles."

He has drawn up what may be described as the fundamental creed of all orthodox Buddhists, after personal visits to Mandalay, Ceylon, and Kioto. Of the eight Buddhist sects in Japan, only one, the Shiu-su, refuses to accept Colonel Olcott's irenicism:

"We have here only the beginning of a grand movement toward a complete brotherly understanding within the Buddhist Church. Siam and Cambodia, of the Southern Division, have still to concur, and China, Tibet, and Corea, of the Northern. It is only a question of time, trouble, and expense. The Fourteen Articles will be accepted by them as readily as they have been by the other Buddhist nations, for they are undeniably orthodox Buddhism."

A GIRL's opinion of Jane Austen is a bright, readable article in *Temple Bar* for March, by a new writer, Edith Edimann.

M. DE VOGÜE ON TOLSTOI AND IBSEN.

THE Vicomte de Vogüe, under the somewhat fanciful title of "The Storks," which he explains by an allusion to Buffin, reviews in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 15 a group of modern books. The authors of these books, different in many respects, are alike in expressing the unrest of modern pessimism. The list of names comprises Tolstol, Ibsen, Max Nordau, Pierre Les-sière, Edward Rod, Charles Secrétan, C. Wagner, Paul Desjardins, and Professor J. Darmestiter. "Here," says M. de Vogüe, "are some very diverse men. They come from all points of the horizon; a Russian, a Norwegian, a Hungarian, Jew, Germans, French. By origin and designation, if not by active communion, they belong to a variety of religions, Catholic, Protestant, Greco-Russian, Jewish. They are all fearless thinkers, and most of them love their age. They have but one trait in common, which unites them as one chain in the Barbary galleys united a crew gathered from all shores. This is the characteristic trait of their thought. They are seeking their own lost soul, they are seeking it in agony of mind like that of the honest German who had lost his shadow. They testify to an unspeakable discomfort—and not merely a personal discomfort; that would be nothing new, nor calculated to surprise us in thinkers, artists, sufferers from brain trouble. But they agree in finding around them this same discomfort, this search for the lost soul, in all parts of the world whither fate has cast them. Gather their books—as I do, into a heap before me—lend your ear: it is one harp, in which every string gives out, with its own particular vibration, the same dominant note; and this note is nothing else but the vibration, on the instrument, of the breeze which agitates every particle of the surrounding air.

"Tolstol, to begin with—the leader of the Russian choir—he who has uttered the first and sharpest cry, and the one which has been prolonged with most exaggeration. . . . There is no need to multiply quotations or to summarize writings so well known. Treated as a madman by some, exalted as a prophet by others, Tolstol may be called a visionary, but it will be difficult to contradict the critical parts of his preaching. In any case it responds to an urgent need, in his own country and in both hemispheres, since people do not get tired of reading him. At the moment when the novelist was giving up his art in order to begin his apostolate, I wrote in these pages that he was sorry to lose all his power over us. I fear I was grossly mistaken, triple *littérateur* as I was. He no longer charms, but he disquiets and awakens; and men are so made that perhaps it is necessary if we want to get them to listen to a doctrine to exaggerate it to absurdity.

"Ibsen is rising in public favor. Not on account of the scenic interest of his dramas—we are quite insensible to that. Neither can we range this insurgent among those who are fighting the good fight.

He protests against the form of our world—he seeks a truth superior to appearances—that is enough, people listen to him as to one tolling the knell of dead errors, especially if it is sounded in the neighborhood of the north pole. The Russian proverb is right: 'They are fine, the bells one hears on the other side of the mountains.' We are too apt to forget that we have long had our Ibsen—or at best, a sexton from the same parish, M. Dumas fils. He has been turning over the social corpse these thirty years and more—ever since the *Fils Naturel* and the *Question d'Argent*."

REMINISCENCES OF CARLYLE.

THE third instalment of Sir Gavan Duffy's reminiscences appears in the *Contemporary Review* for March. There are long letters from Mr. Carlyle which contain many characteristic passages. Mr. Carlyle read the *Nation* diligently, and from time to time admonished its editor when he seemed disposed to go beyond the limits of common-sense. On one occasion he wrote to him about something that appeared in the *Nation*:

"Don't rejoice over the 'breaking up of the British Empire;' the British Empire is nothing like broken in yet, nor like to be for a thousand years to come, I may prophesy. Nor is it dishonorable to you to be an Englishman, but honorable, if you had even been born a Roman or Spartan, withal."

MILL AND MRS. TAYLOR.

Sir Gavan Duffy records a good many of Mr. Carlyle's sayings about John Stuart Mill and the partner of his life:

"At one time we saw a good deal of Mill. In the Reform Bill era he was an innocent young creature, with rich auburn hair and gentle, pathetic expression, beautiful to contemplate; but a domestic embroilment drove him to adopt a secluded monastic sort of life, in which people saw little of him but the work he did. His life had been wrecked by a Platonic and quite innocent affection for a married lady who had since become his wife, concerning whom he had got possessed by an idea, or, indeed, a series of ideas, which were altogether absurd and insupportable. He regarded her as the paragon of womankind, which she was not by long odds; far otherwise than a paragon, one might safely say."

Mr. Carlyle was at times full of gloom as to the condition of affairs in which he lived.

"It is the dimmallest epoch, and yet one of the grandest—like a putrid Golgotha with immortality beyond it; I do verily believe (in figurative language) comparable to a 'resurrection from the dead.' It is in such way I look at it, in silence generally, and welcome even a Brummagem Cromwell of the French as a clear step forward."

The following paragraph contains Mr. Carlyle's estimate of Disraeli:

"A cunning Jew got a parcel of people to believe in him, though no man of the smallest penetration

could have any doubt that he was an impostor, with no sort of purpose in all he was doing but to serve his own interests. He was a man from whom no good need be expected, a typical Jew, ostentatious, intrinsically servile, but stiff-necked in his designs."

WOMAN'S PLACE IN CHURCH WORK.

THE subject of the Round Table Conference in the *Review of the Churches* for February 15 is "Woman's Place in Church Work." The papers are written by Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, and Mrs. Bramwell Booth. Mrs. Butler remarks that up to the twelfth or thirteenth century the Church was mindful of the truth that in Christ Jesus, there is neither male nor female. This is shown in the lives of the saints. Nor does she find in any Protestant annals of Christian lives any such clear recognition of that truth as she finds in the *Acta Sanctorum*, which have been a true consolation to her. Mrs. Butler also laments:

"I only desire freedom: freedom for women as well as men to expand and to fulfil, in any and every direction, the spiritual destiny of which God has made them capable. Neither do I despise small and even menial services. All are ennobled, if done for love's sake to God and man. But here again there should be freedom and equality. The humblest offices should be undertaken alike by men and women; the highest offices open alike to men and women."

RAD FOR THE "CLERGYBOY."

As might be expected, Mrs. Butler makes light of the objection to female ministry that is based upon Paul's precept to the Corinthians:

"The Church has always allowed herself to be bound, held back, dragged down, more or less, by the overpowering weight of unregenerate male feeling and opinion in this matter, aided, since the Reformation, by the narrow Pauline directions, which (given for the correction of the conduct of silly and ignorant Greek women of the day) men have elected to apply to all women in all times, and have allowed to override the teaching of Christ on this matter, a teaching which sets in the fullest light the principles which ought to have been dear to the Church, and to have been her guide in this vital matter.

"For too long a time women have been graciously permitted only to sweep out the church, to wash the ecclesiastical robes of the Catholic or Protestant popes and priests, to feed the poor under their supervision, and to read the Bible inside poor people's houses. And women themselves have been very slavish. It is humiliating to see a gifted woman, with dignity enough for a Bishop or a Prime Minister, putting herself willingly under the guidance of some inexperienced, not gifted clergyboy. The process is very injurious to the clergyboy."

FREEDOM, NOT OFFICE.

Mrs. Butler proceeds to say that what she wants is freedom, not office. Mrs. Butler says that the

story of Christ and the woman taken in adultery has been her sheet-anchor in all her life's work. She needed a sheet-anchor, for when she began her mission she had but scant support from the great ones of the Church. She says:

"In those early days of woman's uprising against inequality in moral matters, we had to bear the condemnation of men high in the Churches, even saintly men. I dare to speak of it now because every one of those who wrote to me terrible letters of denunciation and censure (Mr. Spurgeon, Lord Shaftsbury, the late Bishop of Carlisle, and the late Archbishop of York were of the number) repented sooner or later of having so written, and showed his repentance in action. At first they thought that for a woman to know or to speak of certain evils was a monstrous thing—a sin against God.

"My only resource was to spread these letters before the Lord, after the manner of Hezekiah, and simply to say to Him, 'Thou Lord seest the words of Mr. Spurgeon, Lord Shaftsbury, and the others,' and to wait. I waited; and he was faithful. Another learned Bishop who had so written to me, wrote a year later: 'Pardon me. I have asked pardon of God. I am a foolish and ignorant old man, but He has shown me how falsely I judged your position.' That was a Bishop indeed!"

She consoles herself by remembering that it was the women who were the first messengers of the complete Gospel when they were divinely inspired revealers of the Resurrection to the apostles; but these very apostles who received the divine command to go and preach and heal throughout the land, regarded the words of the women as idle tales.

"When the Church, or the Churches, become more deeply humble; when they have realized, even more than they do now, their desperate need of the help of woman as *man's equal, absolutely*, in her relation to spiritual things, they will grant the freedom we ask; and then good gifts will no longer languish in a prison-house of conventionalities, and women's energies will not have to be folded in napkins and buried under the church floor. The Salvation Army have led the way in this spiritual equality, and emancipation of women's powers. May the Churches follow!"

Mrs. Amos argues that "there is every reason for woman to stand on the original idea and command of God, to which the Redemption has restored us, of equality and identity of dominion, of capacity, and so of responsibility for the setting up of the Kingdom of God on earth, which is the Church's vocation."

Mrs. Bramwell Booth would "give women more work and authority, and they will cease to be idlers and gossipers. Qualities and capacities, undreamed of at present, will surprise those who have hitherto regarded the female members of the Church as little more than a species of pious peacock or religious magpie!"

THE PROPOSED FREE-CHURCH CONGRESS.

IN the *Review of the Churches* for February 15 Mr. W. P. Bunting, editor of the *Contemporary Review*, describes the steps which have been taken toward holding a Free-Church Congress, which is to take place at Manchester, England, this year. It has been decided to confine the congress at first to members of Evangelical Nonconformist Churches who choose to take part in it. The subject of disestablishment is to be excluded. The aims and objects are set forth as follows:

"It will seek to foster common action—the next step—and it will succeed. There are advantages in variety, there are enormous advantages in unity, and both must be secured. The principle of home rule is workable enough in the Church of Christ.

"It may not be out of place to offer, by way of illustration, a sketch of how a congress might be framed. Many other plans might doubtless be devised. Let us suppose a meeting in Manchester, attended by the leading representatives of the Scotch Churches, the English Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, Baptists, and all sections of Methodists: probably some others. The meeting would have a theoretical as well as a practical side. It would discuss the great idea of the Church, under the headship of Christ, which is held in common by all these bodies, and is the militant and triumphant alternative to the priestly conception of the Church as a company of persons externally organized by a co-operative body of clergy. Such a presentment might be invaluable, not only as bringing out the real unity of the Protestant Churches, but as offering a rallying-point to that large class of minds which have a special dislike to particularism. On the practical side no doubt the congress might give great attention to the subject of common action, at least for the evangelization and social improvement (1) of towns and (2) of the rural districts. Such discussions would no doubt strongly stimulate the prevailing tendency to co-operation, of which many instances are ready to be reported.

"Personal religion and public worship would also claim a share of time. Other topics might possibly be treated in sections. An introductory discourse, a communion service, and one or two public meetings would make up a program for which a three-days' meeting would not be at all too long."

MR. W. R. INGE, discussing the chapters of M. de Laveleye's new book in the *National Review* which deal with the relations of Church and State, says that he regrets that M. de Laveleye did not touch upon the English Church. Mr. Inge thinks that the Church would become a danger to the State. The Church would monopolize the loyalty which it now shares with the State, and it would partly estrange what is now one of the most steadily patriotic classes in the community.

WHAT WILL BE THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE?

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* for March Mr. C. R. Haines justifies the belief which is in all of us that the universal language of the world will be English. He says:

"English is gaining ground fast in many ways. In Germany again, English has taken the place of French as the first foreign language to be learned. In Russia it is the same. Dr. Lansdell, writing in 1883, says that to speak English in Russia and Siberia was becoming more fashionable than to speak French. He further asserts that Russians prefer English to their own language for use in telegrams, as conveying more meaning in a few words. Another sign of the times was afforded by the conference respecting Samoa in 1889. The deliberations in that conference were not conducted in French, but English, for the sake of the American commissioners, the German representatives being all able to speak in our tongue.

"In uncivilized regions the triumph of English is needless to say, even more complete. Dr. Blyden, himself a Liberian, tells us that it has everywhere on the coast of Africa driven out all other European languages. Even in the French colony of Gaboon it is asserting itself against French; even in the German Cameroons it divides the honors with German. It has no dangerous rival in Africa except Arabic. Portuguese was the dominant language on the west coast for many years; now English is spoken continuously from Sierra Leone to the San Pedro River, a distance of over 800 miles. The Nile and the Niger and the Great Lakes are already English; the Congo and the Zambesi will most probably end by being so; and it is difficult to see what can prevent our language from becoming the common language of the whole continent.

"Omitting all mention of India, where English has spread with unexampled rapidity, Japan is said to be adopting our language wholesale, the signboards of the shops being very generally, and the names of towns and villages always, inscribed in English as well as Japanese characters. A recent traveller in Eastern lands affirms to have met many Chinnamen, Malays, Arabs, and fellahs who could speak good English. Even in the northern wilds of Siberia, rarely indeed visited by civilized men, Lieutenant Palander, of the Swedish expedition of 1878, says that out of more than 1,000 natives the crew had met there was not one who did not know a few words of English.

"The agency which has done and will do the most to make English the universal speech is colonization, and the agents are English-speaking colonists.

"In a hundred years the United States will probably have as many inhabitants as China, and it is not likely that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape will fall much short of half their total."

There are already signs that English is becoming

the literary language of Europe. Professor Vambery, a Hungarian, published his autobiography first in an English dress; the Dutch author of the "Sin of Joost Aveling" wrote his novel, "An Old Maid," in English; and the author of "The Crustacea of Norway," himself presumably a Norwegian, frankly owns in his advertisement that to obtain the largest possible circulation for his book it will be written in the English language.

THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET.

M. G. VALBERT, in reviewing, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Philippe Berger's *Histoire des l'Ecriture dans l'Antiquité* (Paris, 1891), has given us a most interesting article on the origin of the alphabet. It is not only readable, but full of curious and out-of-the-way learning. The idea that suggests itself most forcibly, he says, on reading M. Berger's book, is the love of nanking for the complicated. The cumbersome hieroglyphics of Egypt had been in use for centuries before the simple Phœnician alphabet suggested itself. Again, we may conclude that there are real blessings which nations can easily do without, and imaginary ones which have always seemed to them more precious than the others. M. Berger thinks that the alphabet was invented by the Phœnicians about the year 1500. The world was already old and had been writing for some time. Why, then, had it clung for so many centuries to complicated and laborious characters? Because they corresponded to its wants.

THREE USES OF WRITING.

In ancient times writing was used in three ways—for engraving inscriptions on stones, for correspondence with the absent, and for fixing on paper the winged words of a poet. The utility of inscriptions is much less evident than that of correspondence and of written books, yet epigraphic or lapidary writing was for a long time the only kind of which men of that day felt the need. The more monumental and decorative it was, the better it pleased them, and it must be confessed that Egyptian hieroglyphics look better on a wall than the twenty-two letters of the Phœnician alphabet.

MYSTIC CHARACTER OF WRITING.

Writing, properly so called, originated when men, acquiring some amount of respect for themselves, began to feel a desire for perpetuating some of their thoughts and actions. The art of expressing one's ideas by simple strokes was long an occult science, the exclusive property of a class, a priestly caste, a corporation of learned men and scribes. There are found in North Africa a great many Tefnagh inscriptions of various dates, some going back several centuries, others quite recent. The Tefnagh character—still in partial use among the Tuaregs—is only intelligible to the initiated—principally to certain women, who keep the knowledge as a family secret. Primitive peoples have always seen something mysterious and magical in writing,

and attributed a miraculous virtue to written words; as, in the Edda, Brinbild tells Sigurd of the mystic power of runes.

CURSES IN STONE.

Perhaps it is the virtue supposed to be inherent in writing which explains the frequent occurrence of anathemas in ancient inscriptions. Among those cited by M. Berger, there are few that do not end in a curse. Thus, in the Temple of Byblos we find: "Whosoever, whether he be king or common man, shall add to the work of this altar and the porch which is over against it . . . may the great Baalath of Byblos destroy that man and his posterity from off the face of the earth!" Perhaps the reader may prefer the inscription on the Palmrya synagogue: "The Lord shall take away from thee all the evil plagues of Egypt which thou knowest, and shall smite thine adversaries with them." Here, again, is an epitaph in Nabathean characters: "This is the tomb which Sidon has built. May Dusares and Menat and Qeis curse the man who shall sell it, or buy it, or pledge it, or lend it!"

It has been remarked that nothing is rarer than a police notice permitting or authorizing something; what is at least as rare is an antique inscription destined to bless some one. Man has in all ages been an ingenious being, but in all ages, likewise, he has been a backbiting and cursing animal (*animal médissant et mandisant*).

IRISH EDUCATION.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for March, Archbishop Walsh defends the Convent National Schools of Ireland from the sustained and virulent attack of Mr. T. W. Russell. It seems that there are 242 Convent Schools in Ireland with 109,280 children on their books. Mr. Russell condemns these schools and Archbishop Walsh replies to his condemnation by giving samples of the abundant and conclusive evidence available in disproving his assertion as regards their present condition. In order to convince stalwart Protestants, Archbishop Walsh sets aside all reports made by Catholic inspectors, and confines himself to the reports of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan inspectors, of whom there are eight. Referring to the past, he says that these inspectors, with one consent, sang the praises of the Convent National Schools twenty-eight years ago. As for the present, Archbishop Walsh quotes from the National Education Board for 1890, in order to prove that the percentage of passes in the Convent Schools is uniformly from three to fourteen per cent. higher than in the national schools of Ireland. Although Mr. Russell maintains that the nuns are untrained and indifferent teachers, the Archbishop is able to prove by figures, which he quotes from the official report of the board, that the percentage of pupils who have passed is seven per cent. higher than that of the National Schools generally, and one per cent. more than the model schools which are the favored section of state-fa-

vored education. The Archbishop then discusses the question of the inadequacy of the rate of capitation grant adopted by the National Education Board for the payment of teachers in Convent Schools.

COMENIUS, THE FATHER OF EDUCATION.

THE *Educational Review* for March does honor in a well-balanced symposium to the memory of John Amos Comenius, that remarkable old Moravian bishop who thought and wrote on education two centuries in advance of his age; who, indeed, was the very founder of our modern methods of teaching.

Comenius was born in Nionitz, Moravia, 300 years ago this month. He was the son of a Bohemian miller named Komensky. His education was sufficiently limited and faulty to give him a strong personal incentive in his later pedagogical labors; but however that might be, he began his writing at a very early age and had soon attracted attention and become famous. He was called to the presidency of Harvard in 1654, but preferred to accept what we would now call "flattering propositions" from the Swedish Government.

It really surprises one, in reading of the methods and innovations of this good old bishop, to see how uniformly he has anticipated the reforms and progress of modern education. In his time, "the higher education of woman" was not so common a phrase as to-day; but he insisted on it as one of the cardinal principles of his method. He argued that education should be universal, even compulsory, and that the subject-matter, too, should be comprehensive. One of the first obstacles to be overcome in the introduction of his method was the exclusive use of Latin in the schools. He fought for the idea that a child had a right to know as much of his own language as of Cicero's.

The great principles of his educational philosophy are set forth in his most important work, the "Great Didactic." But the work which gave this vigorous Pausanias his value as a practical reformer was the series of text-books beginning with the *Janua*, and ending with the *Orbis Pictus*. These books permeated the civilized world, were used even in the rough young New World. They embody the fundamental doctrine of their author, that children should be taught through the senses as much as possible; that seeing they should see and hearing they should hear.

"Briefly stated," says Paul H. Hanus, in his paper, "The Permanent Influence of Comenius," "Comenius insisted upon experience as the necessary basis of all real knowledge, and in particular he insisted upon the use of the senses in acquisition whenever they could be directly employed. In one place he speaks of 'The golden rule for the teacher. Everything, whenever possible, is to be presented to the senses, namely, the visible to sight, the audible to hearing, odors to the sense of smell, what is to be tasted to

the sense of taste, and what can be touched to the sense of touch, and if anything can be seized by several senses at once, let it be presented to them all simultaneously.'"

While his fame was great as a scholar, the life of Comenius was one of privation and disappointment—no wonder when one imagines the opposition to the constructive and destructive work he had set for himself—and his death brought a temporary oblivion, only broken during a hundred years by sarcastic and mocking references.

The *Educational Review* has made a very attractive number by its tribute to this early missionary among the pedagogical heathen. In addition to the paper mentioned above, by Mr. Hanus, there are articles on "The Place of Comenius," by S. S. Lawrie, and "The Text-Books of Comenius," by C. W. Bardeen, all pre-faced by a biographical sketch from the pen of the editor.

MR. PUTNAM ON COPYRIGHT.

MR. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM speaks again on his subject of international copyright from the pages of the March *Chautauquan*. His article is largely taken up with an historical consideration of copyright laws—of the "copyright custom" obtaining among the Romans, the first general copyright law enacted in England in 1710, the first interstate regulations between North and South Germany in 1837, down to the present Chace-Platt-Simonds bill.

Mr. Putnam goes rather deeply into the ethics of the question. He analyzes the work required to produce any book, which shows three classes of producers, the printers, binders, etc., who do the material work, the publisher, and the author.

"Though I have named the author last, it is evident that not only is his labor the most important in that it is the cause of all the others, but also that it must be the first to be expended. It is, nevertheless, as a rule, the last to be remunerated, while it shares with the investment of the capitalist the risk of not being paid for at all. The author and the publisher are the speculators in the enterprise." This is shown to be inevitable on account of the difficulty of appraising the value of an author's thought until the public has passed on it. Whatever may be the value of the thought in the book, this thought, the product of his own brain, is the property of the author. He is entitled to secure not only the satisfaction of such prestige and fame as the public may accord, but the further satisfaction of such compensation as the community may be willing to pay for the service rendered."

As to the objection of a "monopoly of ideas," Mr. Putnam answers: "The ideas that a writer has put into his book are as free for the use of others after his presentation of them as they were before. What is not free, and the only thing that is protected by a copyright law, is the literary form." Now, thanks to the efforts of such men as Mr. Putnam himself,

he can say: "Throughout practically the whole of the civilized world the rights of authors to the control of their productions are recognized. An English author in Broadway or an American author in Piccadilly has now substantially the same protection for his manuscript that he has heretofore had for his watch."

PROTECTION TO AUTHORS.

The British Society of Authors.

IN Mr. Walter Besant's article in the *March Forum* on "The Work of the British Society of Authors," the principles upon which the aims and efforts of this organization are based are given as follows:

1. In all business relations, partnerships, joint adventures, and enterprises, it is right, just, and proper that publisher and author shall each and severally have a full knowledge of what the agreements give to either side.

2. In every such partnership, the books must always be open to inspection by both sides.

3. When either partner in a transaction refuses to allow his accounts to be audited, it must be with fraudulent intent.

4. The same caution and jealousy should be brought to bear in the management of literary property as of any other kind of property.

5. No agreement should be accepted or signed without the advice of experts.

In order that authors might become acquainted with methods of publication, the society has issued two very important handbooks, one on "The Cost of Production," in which is set forth the cost of printing and producing every ordinary kind of work; the other, called "Methods of Publishing," giving an account of all the different methods, with the forms of agreement generally offered with each and suggestions and warnings. The society has its own organ, called the *Author*, in which is discussed everything that belongs to the calling.

The Case of the American Authors.

The case of the American authors is presented by Mr. Charles Burr Todd, who, after giving a list of their grievances under the royalty system of publication urges the formation of a society in this country similar to the Incorporated Society of Authors of Great Britain or the Société des Gens de Lettres of France. "Such a society," he says, "should be organized on the most liberal basis. It should be open to every one, young or old, male or female, who has written a book, whether published or not, and to recognized writers for the press. It should retain the best legal counsel. It should provide from its concentrated wisdom and experience a form of contract in which the author's right should be protected—such contracts having been hitherto drawn by the publisher for the protection of his interests. It should have at least one executive officer, who should be an author of experience and who should give information to all members applying for it,

and take cognizance of all complaints, and who should have for counsel and assistance an advisory board, composed of three of the ablest and most experienced members of the society. Finally, it should assume, and carry to the courts if need be, all clear cases of extortion and oppression of authors on the part of publishers. Such a society would save American authors thousands of dollars yearly, and chiefly to the young and inexperienced, who need help most. In addition, it should push forward certain reforms sorely needed, as the extension of copyright to at least fifty years beyond the lifetime of the author, and the enactment of laws similar to those that obtain in France."

MUSICAL IMITATION OF NATURE.

THERE is an excellent article on this subject in the *Boston Musical Herald* for February. Mr. L. C. Elson, the author, writes that the hen has entered into music with as much definiteness as in painting, for not only did Scandelli, in 1570, picture her cackle in a vocal work, but the great Rameau, in the early part of the last century, transcribed her tones for the spinet in a graphic little tone picture called "La Poule." Trumpet-calls have often occurred in vocal work, and battles have been a favorite subject for musical representation. Beethoven achieved "The Battle of Vittoria" for full orchestra, with a couple of bass-drums cannonading almost all the time. Volkmann, in his "Richard III." overture, not only represented a fierce conflict, but brought in a Scotch melody written in 1568 in an English battle fought in 1483.

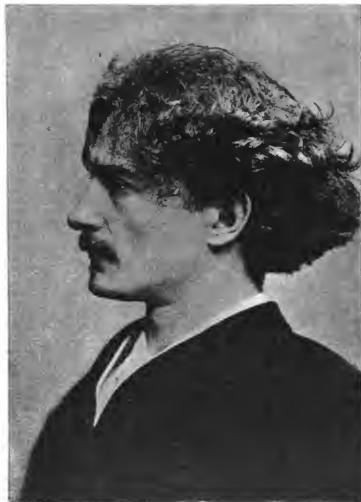
Equally numerous, but generally of a higher order, are the various thunder-storms that appear in music. In Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" we find the truest imitation of nature, the anxious hush before the tempest, the bursting of the storm, the rising wind and the clearing off, all pictured as accurately to the ear as any painter could do to the eye. Rossini's storm in the "William Tell" overture is a tempest worthy to be spoken of with the best of musical bad weather; and Wagner's storm in the "Walkyrie," Rubinstein's tornado in the "Tower of Babel," and many others should be added to the list. It is Berlioz' tumult at the end of the world in his "Requiem," however, that stands at the head of all tempestuous demonstrations in tones, only it requires the tenor trombones, the kettle-drums, and other instruments in proportion to do it justice.

Of nature in her calmer moods there are also beautiful pictures in music. The grandeur of the ocean belongs to Rubinstein by right, for no one has reached a higher presentation of the subject than he in his "Ocean Symphony," although Mendelssohn approaches him in two of his overtures.

The musical repertoire has also its full quota of wild and desperate galloppings on horseback. Other animals, as well as horses, have entered into music, and many other birds besides the hen have crooled their song in musical scores.

PADEREWSKI.

THE *Century* does not often pay so much attention to single personages or subjects as is given in the March number to the pianist Paderewski, who has won such unqualified praise from every



PADEREWSKI.

critic and who has entirely captured the hearts of his American audiences. The frontispiece of the magazine is an engraving after a photograph of the virtuoso's remarkable head. William Mason contributes "A Critical Study" of the pianist, and Fanny Moore Smith "A Biographical Sketch," while Mr. Richard Watson Gilder exercises his graceful lyric genius in describing "How Paderewski Plays."

Paderewski's genius, like that of so many great

musicians, has been precocious. He is now but thirty-two; at twenty-three he was Professor of Music in the Strasburg Conservatory; at sixteen he was strolling through Russia; he began to study at six. His biography strikes one at once in one essential feature, a feature that appears rarely in the

lives of inspired artists: it is the self-control, the well-co-ordinated work, and the rounded genius of this young Pole. He exhibits none of the eccentricities and *gaucheries* which seem inseparably associated with the traditional musical genius. On the contrary, he is described as a man of very wide culture, a "polished and genial companion," "brilliant in table-talk," thoroughly alive to affairs of worldly import.

As to his music, Mr. Mason says, from the critic's point of view:

"Paderewski is unquestionably an inspired and a phenomenal pianist. He possesses the power of interesting and arousing the enthusiasm of an audience of the highest musical culture, as at Berlin; and of giving pleasure and delight to one of less musical intelligence and simpler tastes, as in some English provincial town. This is a fact of great significance, for it shows the rare combination of the various qualities which in the aggregate make up a great and unique artist, whose ardent and poetic temperament is admirably proportioned and well balanced."

Mr. Mason compares this young musician with not only his contemporaries, but with any of the renowned pianists to which the world has listened, and while no clear-cut and insidious distractions in merit are made, it is clear that his critic con-

siders Paderewski quite unique in the marvellous results that he can win from the most unresponsive and unsympathetic of instruments.

Two folk-lore stories from Tahiti, from the pen of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, are included in Mr. Andrew Lang's "Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine* for March.

RUBINSTEIN AND HIS IDEAS.

RUBINSTEIN'S latest book, "Music and Its Masters," written in Russian and German, may be regarded as the musical sensation of the day, and most interesting notices of it appear in the *Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich* of February 1, by Dr. Theodore Gottlieb, and in the Boston *Musical Herald* of February, by the famous Professor Eduard Hanslick. The book is described by Rubinstein as a conversation on music; it is really a first-rate interview, in the course of which the master has discussed every question of interest impartially, amusingly, and brightly.

His division into periods is interesting. Everything that was written before the middle of the sixteenth century belongs to prehistoric times. It was a scientific epoch, and there is nothing to be said about it. The first works in which the scientific gives way to the mood of the soul are the church compositions of Palestrina.

Palestrina is succeeded by a brilliant series of artists, chief among them being the five already mentioned. "There is more soul in Bach and Handel than there was in Palestrina. Bach is a cathedral; Handel a royal castle." Mozart is spoken of with enthusiasm; but at last mankind longed to say a serious word, longed for action, and Beethoven appeared. Beethoven's light took us up to the stars; but the voice of Schubert sang, "Come down to us; the earth, too, is fair." As Beethoven was the culmination of the second epoch, Schubert appeared as the father of the third—the lyric-romantic epoch. He created the "mood song," a form that comes from the heart and goes to the heart.

Chopin is the last representative of the third or lyric-romantic epoch, which also includes Weber, Raff, Gade, Brahms, Bruch, and Goldmark, "because of the character of their creations and because of their musical training."

It is more interesting to learn who are the chief figures in the fourth or modern era, and what is said of them. They are Berlioz, Wagner, and Liszt. Berlioz was at once an innovator; Wagner, in specific musical respects, was not profound or great, but Rubinstein sympathizes with his art principles, though not with all his methods.

"If Wagner had composed his operas and brought them out without writing about them, the public would criticise them as is the case with other music. But just as the papal declaration of infallibility spoiled the Catholic religion for many a one, does Wagner's declaration of what he considers to be the only salvation awaken opposition and protest. Liszt was the demon of music, and his piano-playing was incomparable in every respect, but as a composer he is a mournful spectacle."

Thus for Rubinstein the end of music came with Schumann and Chopin. "Finis musica!" he cries sadly; "interesting things, to be sure, are written to-day, but nothing beautiful, great, profound, or lofty."

MR. SPURGEON.

IN the *Review of the Churches* for February 15 Dr. Clifford writes on Mr. Spurgeon in terms of the warmest appreciation and gratitude. Dr. Clifford says Mr. Spurgeon passes from us bearing the recognition of the most popular preacher of our time, the foremost religious tribune of the people. But though he has poured in the veins of the world's life a solid mass of Christian manhood, no one can maintain that he has aided in the solution of theological problems, or that he has tried to smooth the way of the intellectually perplexed toward the city of faith:

"It is difficult to say what rank the coming generations will assign to Mr. Spurgeon among the world's preachers; but it is certain that his work as a leader of our religious life introduced a new era, and filled it with seeds of energy that will be reproductive for ever.

"Mr. Spurgeon has given this generation valuable institutions, trained pastors, and hosts of books; but his greatest gift is his redeemed and regenerate manhood in its full surrender to God and its consecration to the salvation and service of man."

The following is the only personal passage of Dr. Clifford's paper:

"Two years before Tulloch's visit I had travelled to London from the Midlands, mainly to get a chance of hearing the notorious preacher; for already every aspirant to ministerial service was eager to find the secret of his power, and gain help from so matchless a master of the preacher's art. I went to New Park Street on Sunday morning, August 10, 1856, and I distinctly remember carrying away the one ineradicable and oft-repeated impression of power that could not be explained and refused to be measured, power shown in lucid statement, vivid picturing, pungent appeal, and red-hot earnestness. The text was *Leviticus xvi. 34*. I have just read the sermon to find the secret of its effect upon me as a listener, and I must bear witness that, unlike the sermons of Whitefield, the fervor and passion, the contagious enthusiasm, the inspiration, still glow and throbb on the printed page. The Levitical sacrifices are as real as though offered but yesterday, and their meaning as clear and indisputable as the shining of the August sun; and yet the centre of interest is not in the Jewish offerings, but in the needs of the soul, and besides them the preacher sees nothing except Christ as God's sure remedy for sin. Not for a moment does he lose the gripe of his hearer. He is not so carried away by interest in his theme in any of its aspects as to forget the listening soul and the present God. He keeps touch with his audience. Every paragraph ends with a clause which says, 'He means me,' 'He is appealing to me,' 'He is praying for me.' His words are alive, and go straight to their mark as though they had eyes. They get within and are spirit and life. The union of a soul and truth is like the fusion of two chemicals—both must reach the exact point of

heat before it can take place. Mr. Spurgeon effected that fusion by his spiritual heat, and made his own earnestness and conviction alive in others."

HIS CHARACTER, GENIUS, AND GENIALITY.

The Bishop of Ripon has in the *Contemporary Review* for March an appreciative article on the late pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. He had not the advantage of knowing Mr. Spurgeon personally, but he pays a cordial tribute to the sterling qualities of the great Baptist preacher.

HIS PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER.

The Bishop says: "Mr. Spurgeon's death is the loss of a personality and character whose influence ranged further than his hearers or his readers. He was a factor in the life of the English-speaking people. He was an Englishman possessed of the robust qualities of our race, and he held a position which was recognized (even by those who differed from him most widely in religion and politics) as a position to which he was justly entitled, not because he was a Baptist, a Calvinist, a Nonconformist minister, but in virtue of those qualities which Englishmen have always delighted to honor—energy, perseverance, courage, frankness of speech, singleness of purpose, independence of character, and faith in God.

HIS GENIUS.

"Preaching was his trade; and he kept to it. *Hoc unum*—this one thing he did—whatever he wrote he threw it off in the course of, and not in addition to, his main and much-loved work of preaching. To this, and not to authorship, he devoted his life.

"This energetic perseverance was allied with certain gifts—a sturdy good sense, a vigorous mind, a quick imagination, a mirthful and jocular temperament, a telling voice, and a mastery of good stalwart language. I heard it once said of Mr. Spurgeon that he possessed no first-rate gifts, but a good supply of second-rate gifts first-rate in order. I thought that there was much truth in this description. There have been men with richer gifts—with better mastery of their mother tongue, with voice of greater power and more sympathetic timbre, with more native humor and with higher intellectual endowments; but it has seldom happened that they have met in one man, as Mr. Spurgeon's gifts met in him, to find themselves dominated and directed by a vigorous will and a single-minded purpose."

HIS GENIALITY.

The Bishop recognizes the geniality and kindness of Mr. Spurgeon's disposition:

"A ready word and a kindly disposition to speak the word that was ready gave him the key to unlock even a stranger's heart. I remember an anecdote which was told me by a clergyman whom to know was to love, and who, in telling me the incident, expressed the pleasure which it had given him. Like the Baptist preacher, he was compelled to spend part of the year at Mentone. There he met Mr. Spurgeon, to whom he described himself as

frail, saying that his doctor compared him to a fractured pane of glass, which might last long enough with proper care. 'Ah!' said Mr. Spurgeon, 'I hope that the pane of glass may last for many a day, for God's light to shine through it.' There was a grace of simple kindness in such things as these, as there was the strong love of simplicity in his saying, 'I hate oratory.' To speak as he thought, as he felt, as he believed, with faith and witty sincerity, this was enough; this is one secret of true power."

HIS CALVINISM.

After pointing out that by religious descent Mr. Spurgeon belonged to the Puritan train of English thought, the Bishop concludes as follows:

"Perhaps it is better to have a faith such as this, even though aimed to what the world call narrowness, than to open our minds so widely that in the chaos and confusion of ideas which follow we lose faith altogether. But better still, I think, it would be if, as Dean Stanley said, we could combine the spirit and method of Erasmus with the energy of Luther and Knox and the repose of Fénelon and Leighton. Who shall say that it is foolish to dream of a time when we may see in the Church of Christ the intellectual sincerity of Bishop Fraser conjoined with the saintliness of Keble and the sturdy faith of Mr. Spurgeon?"

Mr. Spurgeon's Last Service.

Mr. Spurgeon's "Armor Bearer" publishes, in the *Sword and Trowel*, a report concerning the closing days of Mr. Spurgeon's life. The last service in which Mr. Spurgeon ever took part was held on the evening of January 17. It is thus described:

"This afternoon, while we were arranging the hymns for the evening, Mr. Spurgeon said: 'I am going to give a short address to-night.' Fearing that he was not well enough to do this, we persuaded him to read something that he had already written. We knew that he was doing more mental work than he ought, though he assured us that he was only amusing himself, and that it was much worse for him to be idle than to employ his time in such literary labor as he felt able to perform without effort or weariness. He yielded to our entreaties, though he evidently wanted to give another little talk to his company of friends; and he never had another opportunity of addressing us! I found out afterward what text he had selected and the divisions of the subject he had made. Here is an exact *fac-simile* of the outline he had prepared:

- 'The God of patience.'—Rom. xv. 5.
- I.—Who exercises patience?
- II.—Who claims patience?
- III.—Who works patience?
- IV.—Who rewards patience?

"The first hymn sung was the Scotch version of Psalm ciii.:

'O thou, my soul, bless God the Lord!'

"Then the pastor read and expounded Psalm ciii. and called on his secretary to pray. The next hymn was:

'Jerusalem the golden!'

"Mr. Spurgeon then read his commentary on Matthew xv. 21-28. Prayer was presented by Pastor G. Samuel, of Birmingham, and Mr. Spurgeon announced the last hymn he ever gave out. How appropriate it was to his approaching end, for it was that choice poem which is often wrongly attributed to Samuel Rutherford:

'The sands of time are sinking,
The dawn of heaven breaks.'

"His closing prayer was peculiarly impressive."

Mr. Spurgeon took his last drive on January 20. He went to Monti in the morning. In the evening he went to bed early and never rose again. No one anticipated at first that the illness would be fatal, but Mr. Spurgeon said his head ached just as it did when he returned from Essex last summer, and he feared he was going to be as ill as he was at Westwood. It was about that time that Mr. Spurgeon said, "My work is done." He spoke on various matters which showed that he felt his end was approaching. He never said, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course." It would have been contrary to the whole spirit of his life to have done so. For the most part of his illness he was unconscious and unable to speak one word, and uttered no dying testimony.

Mr. Haweis' Words of Praise.

In the *English Illustrated* for March Mr. Haweis writes:

"Spurgeon was the prophet of middle class religion in England for nearly half a century. Barring his sectarian theology, he was common sense raised to its highest power. That was his secret. His narrow dogmatism was his defect. The times were indeed growing out of joint before he passed away. The new views sorely perplexed him. He beheld with terror brood after brood of the strange chickens he had hatched taking to the water. He stood on the bank shouting in bewilderment, 'Down grade! down grade!' but they swam away safely enough into the broad waters, and he saw them no more.

"But take him all in all, there is no figure since old Simeon's comparable to Spurgeon as a great middle-class orator, and even Rowland Hill's and Simeon's piety and pulpit power rolled together would hardly amount to one Spurgeon. No one disliked the Pope's arrogant assumptions more than Spurgeon, but as a dogmatic teacher the Pope would have to climb down before the great Baptist—and certainly no Pope ever had a more perfect belief in his own infallibility.

"He once explained his system to me: 'Everything is purely voluntary. We have no power but moral power—but we watch for the souls of our people as those who must give an account. If we know that any one has done wrong—lying, fraud, or immorality—we send an elder, and he has to confess his fault and promise amendment. If he does, we take him back; if not, we cut him off—that is all; he is simply cast off from membership. If the

elders cannot manage a case, they refer it to me, and I decide. And,' said the great Baptist Pope, 'in the space of forty years' ministry I have never known any appeal from my decision—that is final: we have no other way of ruling, but it works.'

"I then asked him about his charities and agencies. He replied:

"Well, I am responsible for about £300 a week for the various agencies floated and sustained by my people and under my control."

"This is not the place to dwell at length upon Spurgeon's preaching. He has the credit not only of reviving the art of great preaching among Non-conformists, but of immensely quickening pulpit oratory within the establishment. People are no longer afraid—at least those who have any nature in them—to be natural in the pulpit, which is, after all, the great secret of winning and keeping attention. Forcible we all know he was, but in a certain vein of delicate and almost sentimental piety he was unrivalled. It came out more often in his wonderful running expositions than even in his sermons. The vast audience seemed literally to hang upon his lips, and all the time his mellow, gentle, searching voice hardly raised above its usual talking pitch; but it travelled and subdued the great space, and found out every ear and comforted every heart. No! we shall not look upon his like again. Spurgeon was the greatest natural pulpit orator we have had in England for fifty years at least. In America, Ward Beecher alone was his equal in eloquence, his inferior in tenderness, but his superior in intellect and general culture.

"He belongs to that small and select circle of men who stand out each one separate and alone. He had no rivals—he will have no successor. There can be but one Spurgeon."

Joseph Cook's Tribute to Spurgeon.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Joseph Cook's Boston Monday lecture on "Mr. Spurgeon's Character and Career," which appears in *Our Day* for March:

"The soul of Mr. Spurgeon was his biblical faith. His keynote, his undertone, his whole atmosphere, were biblical. The axis of the man was evangelical truth. He believed that men need saving, and that they can be saved only in the biblical way.

"As an educated man, Mr. Spurgeon is vastly underrated. I read in a journal of high position that his chief reading was the newspaper, that he knew little theology except that of the old Puritan divines, and that he prepared his sermons very hastily. Now let it be remembered that Mr. Spurgeon was elaborately educated in essentials. He was a prodigious student in his way, which was a very shrewd one. I was once in his library and saw him go up to certain shelves where old Puritan divines were arranged and pat the books on the back as a man does a favorite steed. He was attached to his theological library, not only on the Puritan shelves, but to long collections of books representing various phases of

theological thought and investigation. Whatever touched the Bible touched him. Whatever touched the inmost life of the soul touched him to the quick.

"When he prepared a sermon, he conducted the work like a master. He knew the value of the saying, 'You must fill the reservoir, then open the flood-gates and let the sermon escape naturally.' He was reading and meditating all the week, more or less, on theology and personal religion and on the signs of the times; and in the latter part of the week arranged his discourses. He made very brief notes. He had unforced and incisive fluency, coming from both native endowment and abundant early practice, so that he spoke as easily and as naturally as a bird sings.

"He was an editor of considerable eminence. His *Sword and Trowel* had very great influence, not only in his own denomination at home and abroad, but far beyond. He could write as well as speak. He handled an exceedingly sharp pen. As an author, we know very well that his sermons have had immense circulation.

"While he was thus pre-eminent as preacher, as pastor, as theological instructor, as editor, as author, he ought to be named as a reformer also. He had such political influence in London that it was often said that he was the only Radical who could send two members to Parliament. He championed scores of good causes. He befriended in secret thousands of the unknown poor."

CARDINAL MANNING.

From a French Point of View.

UNDER the title "A Councillor of the Vatican," an anonymous writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* discusses Cardinal Manning's worth and position in the Church. He assigns to the Cardinal the greatest share in the change of front on the part of the Papacy England has recently witnessed. At the Roman court he was not popular—how could he be, in the official world of hermetically-sealed tradition? But the great modern Pope sympathized with the great democratic bishop. He was the first of the Popes to break with the system of Sixtus V. and adapt his government to a new state of things. Formerly, great bishops, when dissatisfied with the direction of affairs at the Vatican or hampered in their own action, placed themselves in either direct or indirect opposition to the Roman See. To-day, instead, they try to influence it. The world has been *Romanized*—Rome ought to be *universalized*. Here we have a characteristic moral and psychological phenomenon, which seems to be the unflinching prelude to the nationalization of the Papacy and the central government of the Church.

Monsignor Manning was perhaps the one who understood this situation most fully. The cordiality of his relations with the Pope was never for a moment interrupted. Cardinal Simeoni—a good old

traditional Roman whose intellectual horizon was bounded by the eighteenth century—frequently complained of his activity, and said of him: *Scrivo troppo*—he writes too much. Leo XIII., however, constantly sought his advice, and never came to a decision on the general attitude of the Church without first taking an opinion at Westminster.

Hence the immense influence of the Cardinal on the development of ecclesiastical, social, and religious destinies. It was he who determined the Pope's movement toward democracy. His confidential appeals, his letters, his reports, were epoch-making without becoming public. To break with dynasties and concordats, to get outside historical traditions which had fallen to the level of mere ornaments or dangerous obstacles, to go to the people, to apply the "I have pity on the multitudes" of Christ, to direct and favor democracy, to change the standing ground of the Church with a view to the near future, to replace the missions of nuncios by a more direct communication with the bishops, whom he called the natural representatives and advisers of the Pontiff—all this was his ideal, his belief. This program did not please the Curia, but Leo XIII. did not discourage the bold and far-seeing will. It is quite fitting that a bishop should have something of the prophetic gift. Cardinal Manning belonged to the race of prophets and reformers. The Pope enjoyed his originality. He had penetration enough to see that the Cardinal's visions were true ones, though prevented by his position from taking immediate action accordingly. Manning's opponent, the Bishop of Salford—a courtier and an inveterate Conservative—was much more to the taste of the Propaganda and the Vatican.

After dwelling on the Cardinal's intervention in favor of Cardinal Gibbons and the Knights of Labor and his relations with the American bishops, whose guide and inspirer he has continually been, the writer concludes: "Cardinal Manning recalls those resolute and individualist cardinals of the Middle Ages whose persevering influence caused the evolution of the Pontificate and militant Catholicism toward other methods and a new policy. If the Holy See and the Church are on the point of opening the social and democratic era, it is to Cardinal Manning that the honor of having hastened this change is due. As man, bishop, cardinal, and social reformer, that is his mark in history."

The Secret of His Strength.

The *Lyceum*, the organ of the Jesuits of Dublin, discusses the secret of Cardinal Manning's influence upon the affairs of his time. It says: "He united in himself—and it is here, to our thinking, that the secret of his strength will be found to lie—two tendencies or frames of mind which are in conflict often and are held by many to be irreconcilable. He clung, as not many even among churchmen have clung in our day, to the centre of religious truth; but he refused to accept unauthorized traditions and personal views as the binding expression of

that central teaching. He was Ultramontane as the Pope himself; but he was freely and outspokenly at variance with many a theory which its enemies and its advocates would identify with Rome.

"Cardinal Manning, like Leo XIII., had read the signs of the time aright; and his natural democracy, as robust as Mr. Gladstone's or Mr. Morley's, was quickened and strengthened by the conviction that the future of the Church would be determined by the masses. His advocacy of Irish claims and his relations with the Irish members cost him not a few friendships, it was rumored, among the high Tory faithful, even of his own flock. His advocacy of London labor drew down on him the censure and the sarcasm of Tory leader-writers and of employers' friends. His preference of League of the Cross meetings and poor-school festivals to religious gatherings where rank and fashion made display was a puzzle and a pain to Catholic 'society.' His outspoken admiration for all who had the people's welfare honestly at heart—for men as widely differing as the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Powderly on the one hand, and Mr. John Burns, Mr. Stead, and General Booth upon the other—was a stone of scandal to the older Conservative orthodoxy. But he held on his way, unmoved by open as by covert opposition; he had the approval of thinking men; and already, in his own lifetime, a rich reward was given to him, not in personal popularity or social distinction—though these too came to him in fullest measure—but in the altered feeling toward the Church of vast numbers beyond the bounds even of his own race and tongue, who had previously identified her with those interests only which they were engaged in combating, and—more precious still—in the spread among the Church's rulers of the spirit and the views of which he was the courageous exponent. For it did need courage to take up the position which Cardinal Manning took."

The Cardinal as Priest.

Mr. Kegan Paul, in the *Newbury House Review*, writes sympathetically of Cardinal Manning. He says:

"He would speak with no reserve of his old life and the new, the men he had known, the causes and controversies in which he had engaged—always with a large appreciation of the aims and characters of other men and other societies than his own. Nor did he force, even in religion, his own views; a few pregnant sentences would leave no doubt as to what they were, but he never invited discussion, well knowing its general futility. But if the visitor had come to consult him on religion, then the man of the world, the demagogue, the fighter vanished, and the priest was all in all, ready to advise, console, or warn, to rebuke or praise, as the case needed. Nor was there wanting sarcasm or humor to lend force and pungency to the more spiritual part of his salutary discourse.

"In the strife between labor and capital his sympathies were always on the side of labor. The po-

litico-economical views of Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Henry George were his own, nor would one of so simple and frugal a life have cared much even if he had understood that the views of either, carried into practice, would greatly lessen the luxuries and delicate living of the rich. He said once with vehemence to the present writer, then not a Roman Catholic, and not at all within the inner circle of the Cardinal's acquaintance, 'Were I not Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, I could find it in me to be a demagogue.' And he meant it fully as he saw the dangers as well as the power which attach to such a one.

"He wore his insignia of personal poverty with a courtly grace, and looked no less a prince in his study than when he pontificated in his pro-cathedral. His poverty was most complete, and valuable gifts reached him only to be passed on to others. If he received a costly crucifix, it became a wedding present; or a manual of prayers in richest binding, it was turned to a confirmation gift. No regular of an order vowed to poverty could have been more detached from personal possessions than he."

Archdeacon Farrar's Testimony.

Archdeacon Farrar, writing in the *Review of the Churches* (London) for February 15 on Cardinal Manning, says:

"The outburst of admiration which his death evoked among many English churchmen had not in it the least touch of crypto-Romanism. Many of us—especially those of us who, like myself, had the privilege of knowing him well—admired and loved him for his largeness of heart, the glow and earnestness of his humanity, and for the true catholicity which was so comprehensive that many regarded it as characteristically uncatholic. He was an ascetic who lived in the utmost personal simplicity. He did not regard luxury and ostentation as necessary to the maintenance of his position, but lived in a bare house on meals which would make ninety-nine servants out of a hundred give notice after a day's trial. He has left behind him a great name and a great example, and it would be well for the Church of England if she had one or two bishops who would learn from him how a great ecclesiastic may win the enthusiastic confidence of the working classes and stamp his influence on the humanitarian progress of the age."

IN *Regions Beyond* (London) there is a very vigorous appeal to Christian churches to rally round the anti-opium banner and put down the opium trade. The strain of the agitation may be gathered from the following extract:

"Can Christianity overthrow the opium traffic? Asia is waiting for the answer to that question. And to give in reply an unhesitating, glad, confident 'Yes,' supported by the doing of the deed, is the privilege and duty of the churches of this country."

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

MR. HARRY HOW contributes an interview with Sir Morell Mackenzie to the *Strand Magazine* for February. It is copiously illustrated, and abounds with details of the upholstery and the furniture of the person interviewed, which is characteristic of these articles. The following personal details will be read with interest:

"Sir Morell was born at Leytonstone in 1837, and comes of a distinguished medical family. He was educated at a private school at Walthamstow, under the care of Dr. Greig, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He was always passionately fond of natural history, and this possibly had something to do with turning his thoughts toward medicine. He always wanted to enter the medical profession, but the cost of the necessary education was too great for his mother—his father being dead at this time—so that it seemed probable that a commercial career was to fall to his lot. While the majority of his schoolfellows went to India, he, on saying 'good-by' to Dr. Greig, started life as a junior clerk in the Union Assurance Company, where he remained for two years. However, in 1856, a relation came forward, and the young clerk was sent to the London Hospital. Here he greatly distinguished himself, winning the senior gold medal for surgery and the senior gold medal for clinical medicine.

"In 1858 I went to Paris—after passing my exams.—where I spent a useful year," said Sir Morell, "and from there to Vienna and Pesth. It was at the latter city that I met Professor Czermak, who was just then devoting much time and labor to the laryngoscope. I really went to see the city, but I came across an instrument which at once claimed my every thought. I saw what a future there was for it, and a great friendship sprang up between Czermak and myself. On my return to England I brought the instrument back with me, and directed my whole attention to it."

After being appointed resident medical officer at the London Hospital, he was selected as visiting physician, and then he decided to make a special study of throat diseases. He founded the Throat Hospital in Golden Square in 1873. The interviewer preserves two of Sir Morell's prescriptions.

"The great thing," prescribed Sir Morell, "is to try and harden the throat; do not wrap it up too much. Endeavor to make the neck as capable of exposure as the face. We do not cover up our faces, and they are practically the hardest part of our bodies. Of course, when a person gets to a certain age it is too late for this. Keep the throat free from wrappings. The throat is the entrance to the lungs—a very vital part, narrow and tender. The great feather boas and Medici collars which ladies wear round the neck, and the stifling mufflers which men put on, are calculated to do harm. I recommend turn-down collars. Gargling with cold salt water in the morning is a very excellent thing, also

bathing the throat, first with very hot water, and then with very cold. The throat gets the effect of a sudden shock."

The second extract relates to smoking:

"I would say to any one who finds total abstinence too heroic a stretch of virtue, let him smoke only after a substantial meal, and, if he be a singer or a speaker, let him do so after, and never before using his voice. Let him smoke a mild Havana, or a long-stemmed pipe charged with some cool-smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra-Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, or cigarette to the hither and, it may be added, rank and oily end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the near half of his cigarette. Let the singer who wishes to keep in the "perfect way" refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree is not intended by Nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to excess."

FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

LIEUT. CHARLES C. ROGERS, U.S.N., contributes an elaborate paper to the *March Scribner's* on "The Water Route from Chicago to the Ocean," in which the great importance to the commercial world this growing line of transportation has already assumed is strongly emphasized.

"If a thread be stretched upon a globe from any point in the English Channel to Toledo, on Lake Erie, it will be found that the deviation of the St. Lawrence from it does not exceed 30 miles, this straight line connecting the greatest food-consuming country in Europe with the greatest food-producing country in America. The distance from Chicago to Liverpool by this river is 4,500 miles, one-half of which is covered by the great inland route through the lakes to the Straits of Belle Isle."

The vitals of this lake route are the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. The former connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, and the latter avoids the frequent rapids and obstructions on the St. Lawrence River. The New Welland Canal is a magnificent structure, 27 miles long, repeatedly intersected by roads and railroads crossing by means of iron central-pivoted swing-bridges: \$24,000,000 have been expended on it, \$14,000,000 more on the St. Lawrence; and before the work is completed it is expected that the total expenditure will reach \$54,000,000. "The construction of the lock at Sault Ste. Marie and other necessary improvements will swell the sum to \$60,000,000, the final result being a navigable depth of 14 feet between Lake Superior and Montreal.

"The whaleback steamers of the American Steel Barge Company are the largest vessels that have passed through the Welland Canal; they are 265 feet long, 38 feet beam, and have an average draught of 15 feet when loaded; they run the rapids of the St. Lawrence."

Of course the drawback to this magnificent roadway is the winter, with its long freeze, lasting in St. Lawrence waters from about November 25 to April 25 and on the lakes about one month less.

The following paragraph of Mr. Rogers' gives a strong impression of the business of Chicago, the great western terminus of the route:

"Its total trade for 1890 is estimated at \$1,442,500,000. The wholesale trade is stated at \$462,500,000, but it is as a manufacturing city, especially in iron and steel, that Chicago shows the greatest advance.

"There are now 6 rolling mills, 28 foundries, 89 machinery and boiler works, 70 galvanic iron, tin and slate-roofing works, besides car-wheel, stove, steam-fitting, and many, other manufactories. In all there are 3,250 manufactories in operation, and their total output is valued at \$555,000,000. Ship-building, too, is becoming an important industry; a fine steel steamer of 4,600 tons displacement was launched last February from the yards of the Chicago Ship-building Company for the Minnesota iron trade, and three others are now building."

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

THE *Forum* for March contains an article on the improvement of roads, by Col. Albert A. Pope, who, as every one knows, is an authority on this subject. His views as to what should be done to better the condition of our much-neglected roads he himself sums up as follows:

"I would have each State by a legislative enactment do at once two or three things in the direction of this movement, viz., procure and disseminate information by establishing a bureau where the facts relating to the expense, mechanical construction, care, durability, use, and extent of the different kinds of roads shall be known and ascertained; then I would have some kind of State supervision and advisory assistance by a competent engineer or engineers appointed by the State in aid of road and bridge building and repairing upon scientific principles and upon a comprehensive and economical plan for the whole State; thirdly, I would have the State either own or control and maintain some through highways, connecting the principal towns in the State, and connecting these with the principal towns of neighboring States, where they are most needed, either for great public exigencies or for the greatest general use. The State would thus promote the equalization and the general reduction of expense of construction and maintenance of these main roads, and would give a profitable example and a strong incentive to the adjacent towns to construct better contributory roads as feeders to the main ones.

I would have the State divide the expenses of this scheme of road betterment in the tax levy, so that part of it should be apportioned to the whole State, part to the counties through which the roads ran, and part to the towns. And, further, I would have



COLONEL ALBERT A. POPE.

this tax levy kept small and the investment adequate and quickly made by the business man's method of borrowing the money on long loans. It would thus be easily paid out of the profits by those sharing them."

Colonel Pope holds that this plan would meet the objections to State control and maintenance of roads generally raised by the farmers. Under it the opportunity of working out a portion of their taxes upon the town roads tributary to the main roads is left to the farmers, and at the same time their taxation is not increased in the aggregate for roads, because the expense of the general or 'through' roads is to be provided for by loans and to be distributed to the counties and the State, and this distribution will result in the more populous neighborhood and wealthy people paying most of the tax."

The Latest and Newest in French Literature.—This is the title of an amusing but instructive article by Dr. Paul Lindau in the March number of *Nord und Süd*. It is also a review of the book recently published by M. Jules Huret, "the clever journalist, the pearl among reporters and interviewers," containing the results of his inquiries on the evolution of the French literature of to-day. The whole inquiry, according to Dr. Lindau, had no results at all, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the youngest writers have very little respect or reverence for the older and better-known authors, whereas the really famous authors show nothing but tolerance and mercy in their criticisms of the attempts of the literary efforts of the youngest among them.

THE FARMER AND THE RAILWAY.

IN the *Century* for March Prof. Henry Carter Adams, of Michigan University, who is also the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, makes an admirably concise and lucid statement of the railway problem in its relation to the farmer.

His paper, "The Farmer and Railway Legislation," explains how it is that this is a separate and unique side of the problem; that whereas the merchant and manufacturer can move themselves and their plants about into independence of any particular injustice by common carriers, the farmer is tethered to his acres and must take what Providence and the nearest railway will bring him; that while the first can regulate their shipping and patronage and make plans ahead to circumvent unjust demands, the farmer must ship his produce at a particular time in the year which the railroad knows of as well as he; and hence the railroad can make plans to circumvent him.

COMPETITION AND FLUCTUATING RATES.

That the railroads cannot be safely left to the regulation of natural competition has been demonstrated practically by experience and theoretically on the economic ground that they are subject to the "law of increasing returns." Competition means constantly fluctuating rates with a final adjustment at the expense of the people.

"But the burden of fluctuating rates rests upon the farmer in a peculiar manner, because they render it difficult for him to reach the central market. It is sometimes asked why farmers do not themselves send their produce to the market and consign it to commission merchants who shall place the proceeds of the sale to their credit. In this manner the number of middlemen who live from handling produce would be greatly decreased, and there would result a much better organization of national industry than at present exists. The farmer would indirectly as a member of the community, as well as directly in his capacity of a producer, be decidedly benefited by the change. One cannot say that such a step would be taken by the farmers should freight rates be rendered more stable, but it is certain that without stable rates such a step must forever be impossible.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

"There has been created," says Professor Adams, "in this country during the past twenty years a vast governmental organization, which, if permitted to develop as experience points the way, and if supported by the enlightened sentiment of the public, will surely solve the railway problem without endangering the stability of our democratic institutions."

Professor Adams speaks, of course, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the thirty State railroad commissions. He lays great stress on the good which must result from the publicity of the

reports made by the railroad companies to these commissions.

"Aside from the principle of publicity, which is common to them all, railroad commissions may be divided into two classes, according as they conform to the Massachusetts or to the Illinois type. The former of these may be characterized as supervisory, the latter as supervisory and regulative. Commissions of the Massachusetts type have direct and final jurisdiction over certain minor questions that arise, and are also intrusted with the control of all technical matters which concern the safety and convenience of the public. Outside of this their duties are limited to such inspection as is necessary to determine whether the laws established by the legislature are properly observed.

"The Illinois Commission, on the other hand, has had conferred upon it, in addition to such general functions as are assigned to commissioners in Massachusetts, certain powers that are partly administrative and partly judicial. For example, commissioners of this type are empowered to revise or alter rates, or, indeed, impose schedules of rates on the railway companies. They may also regulate connections between roads and fix terms for exchange of traffic. Besides these powers, commissioners of the Illinois type are competent to hear complaints under oath, to compel the attendance of either party to a complaint, to subpoena witnesses, and in the name of the State to institute proceedings against the road."

Poor-Law Reform.—Mr. H. C. Bourne, in *Macmillan's* for February, lifts up his parable against state pensions in England. He maintains that if the English once begin compulsory pensions, "they will witness a repetition of the process which has been observed in the history of elementary education. Just as state assistance was followed by compulsion, and compulsory attendance at school led to free education, so compulsory insurance would very possibly result in free pensions."

What, then, should be done? Mr. Bourne thinks that nothing much more can be done excepting humanize the workhouse. He says: "In recent years much improvement has been effected in workhouses, but in many parts of the country much still remains to be done. The changes which seem to me to be most desirable are in the direction of better classification and of providing suitable occupation. Elaborate classification no doubt entails much expense, but money can scarcely be better spent than in insuring that comparatively respectable people are not compelled to associate with the depraved. Want of employment, again, is probably the cause of much of the dreariness which strikes the visitor in the workhouse. Why should not old people be encouraged to occupy their time in work as nearly as possible like that to which they have been accustomed? Any reform of this kind makes life in the workhouse happier without making it in any way more attractive in anticipation."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE PREUSSISCHE JAHRBÜCHER AND ITS EDITOR.

THE well-known German magazine, called the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, or Prussian Annals, founded in 1858, enjoys the reputation of being almost the heaviest reading that we get in the German reviews, and there are no illustrations to relieve the solid nature of its pages. But there has been one exception. Last July there was an illustration of a charming little piece of sculpture, an early work by Michael Angelo. A more recent departure was the introduction of fiction—novels which illustrate the newest literary "tendencies;" and as it is in France where the battle of the "tendencies" is liveliest, French stories were to have the preference. "The End of the Dream," by M. George Duruy, inaugurated the series. "Mr. Isaacs," by Mr. Marion Crawford, followed; and "On the Tiber," by Grazia Pierantoni-Mancini, is at present running in the *Jahrbücher*. Another new feature is "Reviews and Notices" of new books. The editor, Dr. Hans Delbrück, is a professor of history at the Berlin University and the author of "The Strategy of Pericles," a life of Field Marshal Count Neithardt von Gneisenau, and a volume of "Historical and Political Essays."



PROFESSOR HANS DELBRÜCK.

The February number contains no fewer than three articles on educational questions. That on the Prussian Elementary Education Bill, presumably by Dr. Delbrück himself, is noticed elsewhere. Herr A. Schoenflies writes on the "Overcrowding in the Higher Teaching Profession," but does not find the evil so great as it has already been pictured. Much more interesting is Herr Paul Cauer's criticism of the new high-school reforms, which he makes out to consist mainly of vexatious and absurd rules and regulations. The regulations, at any rate, now occupy 77 pages, against 45 pages in 1882, and the whole code is

full of inconsistencies. "To train youth for a free and independent activity" is set down as the chief end of education; while the activity of the teacher, who by his example has to exercise the greatest influence on his pupils, is everywhere cramped by warnings and prohibitions of every kind. Another important article, though over a year late, is the history of the text of the Oberammergau Passion Play.



MR. ERNEST BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Editor of the *Welsh Review*.

WELSH REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Welsh Review* for March is given to an article on the Balfour administration, by Mr. Atherley Jones. Mr. W. O. Brigstocke has an article on "Welsh County Councils," in which he maintains that they have proved a success, and that Welshmen may well be intrusted with wider powers of self-government. Mr. B. G. Evans contributes a paper on the "Welsh Language and Education," in which he asserts that three-fourths of the people of Wales do not use the English language in their ordinary intercourse with each other, and that there are large districts in these counties, except in Radnorshire, in which there is not a word of English heard from January to December. The total annual value of Welsh literature of all kinds is estimated by one of the leading Welsh firms as exceeding £200,000. There are seventeen weekly newspapers published in Welsh, the circulation varying from 1,500 to 25,000. In the Non-conformist chapels seventy-six of the services are in Welsh and twenty-four in English. Even after the children have passed through the English schools they seldom pick up an English book or a paper. They learn English words, but they do not master English ideas.

Prof. W. R. Sorley has an article on "Lord Herbert of Chesham," and Miss Orme replies to Mrs. Winifred Phillips, in which she states the reasons why her section of the Women's Liberal Federation refused to make woman suffrage a plank on its program.

THE FORUM.

SEVEN "Leading Articles" have been selected from the Forum for March: two on "The Question of Free Coinage," by Mr. E. O. Leech and Hon. R. P. Bland; two on "Authors' Complaints and Publishers' Profits," by Mr. Walter Besant and Mr. Charles Todd; "Industrial Progress of the South," by Gen. Alexander; "An Industrial Revolution by Good Roads," by Col. A. A. Pope, and "Methods of Restricting Immigration," by Senator Chandler.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN MARYLAND.

The number opens with an article on "Political Corruption in Maryland," by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, who deals unsparingly with the manner in which politics are manipulated in that State. Mr. Bonaparte has been active in various movements for political reform in Maryland, and is thoroughly familiar with the condition of which he writes.

The state of political corruption could hardly be worse than as here presented: "It is safe to say that a majority of those there holding prominent positions of public trust are widely and reasonably believed to have at some stage of their political career either taken part in fraud, bribery, or violence at legal or 'primary' elections, or knowingly accepted offices or nominations secured by such means. And of the really influential politicians, whether in or out of office, the big and little 'bosses' and members of 'rings' of various diameters, who are the State's true rulers, every one has been more or less implicated in scandals of this character, and nearly every one notoriously owes his power to dexterity and success in falsifying the expression of the people's or of his party's will at the polls. One of them was a leader in the disorders of 'know-nothing' times; another was presented for 'stuffing' a ballot-box while serving as judge of election in 1875; a third (of somewhat humbler degree) was tried for illegally and fraudulently striking names from the list of voters, as officer of registration, in 1885; the best-known and most nearly omnipotent of all has been publicly and repeatedly accused of complicity in corrupt practices at elections and challenged to sue a responsible accuser; unlike his brother-boss (and brother-Senator) from Pennsylvania, he has always declined. Many of these men have criminal records; those who have not are indebted for immunity not to any public belief in their innocence, not even, in most cases, to the want of tangible evidence against them, but simply to their 'pull.' Whether technically criminals or not, they are the allies and patrons of habitual law-breakers. Try to prosecute a gambler or brothel-keeper or offender against the liquor laws, and you are morally certain to find him shielded by the influence of some politician. Indeed, the wishes of professional offenders of the classes indicated have great weight in the choice of public officers, at least in Baltimore. While it was doubtful whom the bosses would select as State's Attorney last autumn, one of the candidates openly congratulated himself on being promised the support of 'all the policy-dealers except two.'"

A CASE OF GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

In his article on Dresden, Professor Francis G. Peabody thus contrasts the government of cities in the United States with the method of administration in the German Empire: "With us municipal offices are the spoils of successful politicians; in Germany they are the prizes of successful experts. Good city administration with us is an accident. It occurs because the man with the appointing power happens to appoint a good agent. In Germany

city work is a science, as far from politics as is the science of engineering or architecture. Each salaried alderman is responsible for a single department or for several closely allied parts of the public business. He does not serve, as do our aldermen, on three or four scattered committees—schools, licenses, and sewers—about none of which he has any scientific knowledge. He is elected to his office because of his knowledge and skill in a special field of municipal work, and takes charge of that department. Thus city work offers to a young German a life career, just as railroading or manufacturing does in America. An educated man makes a special study of water-works or building laws or poor relief. He learns the methods of the best European cities. He serves his time in the administration of some small town, and perhaps gets a place at the head of his chosen department in some small city, and tries to make that department a model of efficiency and economy; finally he finds the end of his professional ambition in being promoted to the same work in one of the great cities of the country."

Professor Peabody understands, of course, that methods which work well in Europe would not necessarily prove successful in the United States, but he believes that there is much in the way cities are governed in Germany that might be advantageously adopted by cities in this country.

AN INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

The plan of uniting the three Americas by a Pan-American railway is discussed by Mr. Courtenay De Kalb. It is held that the construction of this railway will secure to the United States the commercial supremacy of the world. The great obstacle in the way is, of course, the enormous sum which would be required for this gigantic project.

Railroads in South America are, however, by no means an experiment. In 1860 there was not a single mile of railroad in the whole of the country; to-day there are fifteen thousand miles in operation. In all cases the trunk lines, which constitute the large proportion of mileage, have proved successful. The Pan-American railroad will come as a natural growth, says Mr. De Kalb. The actual needs of an immediate commerce must determine its extension.

WHAT THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SHOULD BE.

Professor David Swing's idea of "What the American Sunday Should Be" would appear to be somewhere between the "European Sunday" and the "Puritanic Sunday."

He says: "What is to be the fate of our Sunday no one can tell. Its fate ought to be fair and even noble when one thinks about the growth of common sense. The idea of a day of rest for man and beast ought to ask no aid from revelation, so easily should it repose upon the wants of our race. And if to this conception of rest be added the idea of a certain high and moral education, the day should still find ample support in the processes of reason. A majority of Americans, perhaps, favor the day because of their religious beliefs and feelings; but almost the entire population ought to confess the value of a season which might offer rest and a certain mental and spiritual elevation to the millions who are gathered in the forty-four States.

"But absolute rest, perfectly satisfactory to horse and dog, is not adequate to the high nature of man. On Sunday he may well—indeed, he must—stroll into the parks, the woods, or fields; he must move quietly through galleries of art; he should sit down in the halls of music or, what is better in summer, hear music in the open air; he

should realize that he has a form of soul which needs each week at least one good feast of more divine food. His nation or State, if it has any mind and sentiments worthy of the nineteenth century, will for his sake compel labor to cease; will close saloon, race-track, the fighting-ring; will close all gates that are infernal, and will fling open gates of a celestial quality so far as they are possessed by our defective civilization. All these uses of Sunday fall under the head of education—the education a State may order and protect. It may be called the civil salvation, and should resemble that of the Church in being free to all.

"The Sunday of those who worship a Creator must add to the beauties of the citizen's Sunday acts and hours of worship and deeds of charity. It need not cast away any part of the civil Sunday; it may only add to it the worship and active benevolence which follow as effects from the espousal of a religion; but it cannot ally its sacred season in any manner with daily labor, the bull-fight, the race-track, or with the low amusements of the Roman past, nor with the melancholy and inhuman customs of the Puritans."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE group of articles on the "Issues of the Presidential Campaign;" the two on "Spending Public Money," by Congressmen Reed and Holman; "The World's Columbian Exposition," by Director-General Davis; "An International Monetary Conference," by Congressman Springer, and "The Degeneration of Tammany," by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, are reviewed in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

WE LIVE TOO FAST.

Dr. Cyrus Edson attributes a great part of our ills and ailments to fast living. The American lives altogether too fast: "He works harder than does any other man or woman on earth. His business is always with him; he has no rest, no cessation, no relief from the strain. His daily routine is one of intense and ever-present excitement." The outcome is that to sustain his rapidly exhausted system he is compelled to consume large quantities of food and is driven to the use of stimulants. As it is impossible to change at will our surroundings or lessen the drive and competition of this modern life, we must find some way of increasing our ability to undergo the strain. The remedies suggested are exercise and fresh air.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

Alfred Le Ghaite, the Belgian Minister to the United States, furnishes some general information regarding the Anti-Slavery Conference which recently met in Brussels. The work of the convention consisted chiefly in the consideration and adoption of measures for the repression of the slave-trade. The *General Act* passed dealt especially with the suppression of the traffic in the localities of its origin and upon the sea.

AGAINST SUBSIDIZING SHIPS.

Captain John Codman, in his article on "Shall We Have Free Ships?" strongly opposes the granting by the Government of subsidies and bounties for the promotion of ship-building. He regards such appropriations as an extortionate tax upon the people, and asserts that the Subsidy Bill passed by the last Congress was a "direct and needless bonus to already existing steamship companies, who will not be induced by it to build a single vessel that they could not have built in the course of their reg-

ular business, and who will not reduce their rate of freight or passage one penny for the benefit of the people who have bestowed this bounty upon them."

OUR COMMERCE WITH CHILI.

"Our Commercial Relations with Chili" is the subject of an article by Mr. William E. Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of American Republics. The commerce of Chili with the United States does not exceed in value six millions of dollars annually. Mr. Curtis thinks that it will never be much greater: "The natural conditions forbid any considerable commerce, and the lines of trade are so thoroughly established that unless her commercial relations with Great Britain and Germany should be entirely cut off, the business of the country will still be conducted through the branch houses which the manufacturers and merchants of London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Hamburg have had long and firmly established at Valparaiso and other ports of the Republic. The United States does not need the nitrates of Chili, as they are required by the impoverished soil of Europe, nor her copper or silver; and there is very little of her products, except wool, that we can use."

THE ARENA.

IN another department we have reviewed the Hon. Walter Clark's paper, in which he argues that the telegraph and the telephone are properly parts of the postal-office system.

Hamlin Garland, who has rapidly become an authority on things occidental, and more specifically on the Western farmer's life, contributes a readable paper entitled "The Alliance Wedge in Congress," in which he discusses the personality and significance of each of the out-and-out Alliance members of the House. There are nine of them, including their leader, the Hon. Jerry Simpson; and Mr. Garland considers that their compact little phalanx bids fair to assume much of the importance which they themselves predict for it. "These men," he says, "corroborated my own impression that great forces are moving. There seems approaching a great periodic popular upheaval similar to that of '61. Everywhere, as I went through the aisles of the House, I saw it and heard it. The young Democrats were almost in open rebellion against the domineering policy of the old legislators. The Republicans were apprehensive, almost desperate. Place-holders were beginning to tremble, but in the midst of it the men who were advocating right and justice instead of policy sat eager, ready for the struggle. They have everything to win and nothing to lose in the vital discussion and reorganization which, in their judgment, is sure to come."

The industrial grievances that General J. B. Weaver writes about in "The Three-Fold Contention of Industry" are, in his own words, as follows:

1. For a home upon the earth, the poor must sue at the feet of the land speculator.
2. For our currency we are remanded to the mercies of a gigantic money trust.
3. For terms upon which we may use the highways we must consult the kings of the rail and their private traffic associations. For rapid transit of information we bow obligingly to a telegraph monopoly dominated by a single mind.

Mr. Flower's February article on hypnotism is followed this month by "Some Interesting Cases" of psychical research, recorded by the Rev. J. M. Savage. They deal with telepathy, clairvoyance, rappings, the regulation phenomena, and are quite sufficiently uncanny to attract readers other than scientific psychical researchers.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

THE *Fortnightly* for March has several good articles. Professor Lombroso's on "The Physical Insensibility of Women," Mr. Henry Blanchamp's "Thoughts of an Automaton," and Archbishop Walsh's on "Irish Education," are noticed elsewhere.

DISSIPATION OF ENERGY.

Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), President of the British Royal Society, has an important article on the "Dissipation of Energy." He complains that the doctrine of the conservation of energy which has grown up since the end of the last century has given a fresh lease of life to the idea of perpetual motion, which it revives in a more subtle form. Lord Kelvin maintains that there is a universal tendency toward the dissipation of mechanical energy, and as the solar system, according to the best of modern scientific belief, is dynamically analogous to clockwork, he thinks that the world will in time become as void of life as the moon.

"The doctrine of the 'dissipation of energy' forces upon us the conclusion that within a finite period of time past the earth must have been, and within a finite period of time to come must again be, unfit for the habitation of man as at present constituted, unless operations have been and are to be performed which are impossible under the laws governing the known operations going on at present in the material world."

THE DANGER OF MODERN FINANCE.

Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., gives the public the result of an experience gained during forty-four years of hard work in the financial world. In the very perfection of the credit and banking system of England, he thinks, lies the danger which threatens that country. The development of the English credit system is without a parallel in any other financial centre in the world. "But the United Kingdom, the wealthy repository of the money of the world, has no reserve worthy of the name. Hundreds of millions of credit rest on the small final reserve of the Bank of England, like an inverted pyramid—a great superstructure balanced on inadequate support."

He suggests the following three remedies:

1. A reserve imposed by legislation on banks and bankers, varying with the amount of their deposits, which can be withdrawn on demand or at very short notice, the same law to apply to the minimum reserve of the Bank of England, exclusive of bankers' reserves.
2. That the Bank of England should restrict its investments to British Government securities and commercial bills, of which latter some bills might be payable abroad. This would not preclude the bank from lending on other securities as hitherto.
3. That the bank be empowered and required to issue £1 notes under precisely the same regulations as obtain with regard to the existing note issue, namely, above £16,450,000 against gold, with a certain permissible proportion against silver.

WILL THERE BE A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

There have been so many predictions as to the imminence of a revolution in Russia that it is with languid curiosity that we read in Stepniak's paper, "The Russian Famine and the Revolution," that all Russians, without distinction of party, regard the present famine as a breakdown of the whole political system. The same opinion prevails among all foreigners interested in Russian affairs, politicians, journalists, and general readers. All expect a revolution in Russia. Stepniak says that if there be

extensive rioting in the famine-stricken provinces there will be undoubtedly a great and sweeping revolution in Russia. Even a comparatively insignificant insurrection in the country would transform the towns into revolutionary volcanoes. But Stepniak is candid enough to admit that while a popular revolution is looming in the background, it is not imminent just now. This year and next year are not likely to bring with them popular disturbances of a serious nature. Bankruptcy, he goes on to say, is substituted for revolution; that is the long and short of it.

MALTHUS IN INDIA.

Sir Richard Temple, in his article in this number on the "Rapid Growth of the Population in India," asks, "Is the country too densely populated?" His reply is not very clear. The population of India, he says, altogether does not average more than 150 souls per square mile, but in Behar it rises to 900 per square mile. It will increase, he thinks, at the rate of 3,000,000 a year, and the famine will kill on an average half a million every year.

MR. MEREDITH AS POET.

Professor Dowden writes enthusiastically concerning Mr. Meredith's poems. It is a long critical paper which it is impossible to condense and difficult to extract from; but some idea of the spirit of it may be gained from the concluding sentences:

"To many persons, not long since, Mr. Meredith's novels seemed to be the Woods of Westernmain, dark, obscure, and unfrequented. Like Poliphilus, in the Renaissance allegory, they have now emerged out of the dark wood, and are about to refresh themselves from its waters. But in the magical woodcut of Fra Francesco Colonna's romance, at the moment when he stoops to drink, the attention of Poliphilus is arrested by a wondrously sweet song; with hand already scooped for the water, he pauses and looks up. I shall be pleased if this article touches for any reader of Mr. Meredith's novels the nerve of hearing and awakens his sense to the song of the bird."

JEWS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Madame Darmesteter gives us a study of the Jews, the fifth of her series of papers on "France in the Fourteenth Century." She says:

"The dark ages were not intolerant to the Jew. Jews and Christians intermarried; the difference of religion was held no obstacle to friendship; Jews were served by Christian servants; the sick Catholic called in the Jewish doctor; nay, many households faithful to the Church were nourished by preference on Jewish bread and meat. The Christian landlords employed a Jewish steward, and in Spain, as in the South of France, nearly all the land-agents, tax-collectors, and magistrates' clerks were men of Jewish faith and blood. In England, and so late as 1222, the Jewish money-lenders commonly housed their treasure in the parish church for safety against thieves. It was natural that the Church should seek to defend herself against the progress of Judaism. From 1227 to 1284 six councils were held in order to decide on the separation and humiliation of the Jew."

The Church turned the Intolerants; the nations burned the Jews. The Church rebuked the successors, and the Jews have never been more liberally treated than in the Tertian Church. In 1200, 16,511 Jews were expelled from English soil. Sixteen years later they were banished from France only to be recalled in nine years, with permission to exact a legal warry of not less than forty-eight per cent. After the Black Death of 1348 the Jews

were massacred from every city in the South of France, but the need of money brought them back. After many vicissitudes, in 1394 the whole of the Jews were once more expelled from France.

THE THOUGHTS OF A HUMAN AUTOMATON.

Mr. Henry Blanchamp has an article which will probably excite considerable attention. It is a plain, bold declaration of the doctrine of human irresponsibility, and is very interesting from that point of view. Mr. Blanchamp begins by asserting that he is an automaton, a puppet dangling on any distinctive wire which fate holds with unrelaxing gripe. Free will is a myth invented by man to satisfy his emotions, not his reason. The human being must now descend from his imaginary elevation and join the ranks of the other animals.

"With the body of a refined ape and some of the primitive instincts of the tiger, he is most anxious to be recognized as a supernatural God-created being."

It is impossible, he thinks, to avoid the conclusion that we are irresponsible automata whose actions and thoughts are predestined to the minutest details. The whole history of science is one long endeavor to prove the external world to be a huge automatic machine. Determinism reduces the human species to mere machinery. Its disciples never waver and never doubt. It is greater than all religions, for it includes them all, as the beautiful includes the good. Religion, according to Mr. Blanchamp, is the form of intellectual menses. If it is caught in later years it becomes a disease fraught with danger. Mr. Blanchamp then proceeds to contrast Determinism with the Christian religion. He is graciously pleased to make every allowance for Christ's absolute ignorance of science; an ignorance for which he should not be blamed, because of the narrow-minded bigotry which informed the contemporary system of education.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* seems to be putting on new life; the present number is distinctly above the average.

IS MR. GLADSTONE TOO OLD FOR OFFICE?

"Constitutionalist" declares that if Mr. Gladstone has any regard for the constitution of his country, he will retire before the general election. He further asserts that an octogenarian statesman who cannot attend the opening of Parliament because of the inclemency of the weather is not the man who should appeal to the country for a majority to enable him to do that which he is physically incapable of doing. It is maintained that Mr. Gladstone no longer is, nor can ever hope to be again, in a condition either to lead the Opposition or to be head of the Government with the acting, directing, and controlling capacity imperatively demanded from persons in such a position. Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister at eighty-one, but he used to sleep on the Treasury Bench, and his policy was a policy of do-nothingism. Mr. Gladstone's policy is exactly the reverse, and for him to appeal to the country to give him a position which he cannot fill is, in "Constitutionalist's" opinion, something very much like a fraud.

WANTED, A ROYAL COMMISSION INTO INFLUENZA.

Lord Dunraven replies to Dr. MacLaggan's article on the influenza in the *Nineteenth Century*, and maintains that the doctors are entirely at sea about the origin of this pestilence. He demands the appointment of a royal commission to find out all about it. It will take a very clever royal commission to do that. He says:

"This universal medical agnosticism is disquieting. We want a large and searching inquiry into effects, and we desire a thorough and scientific investigation into cause. What is required with far more urgency is the careful collection, classification, and examination of facts gathered over a widely extended area, in order that a rational mode of treatment of effects may be founded upon a thorough knowledge of the natural history of the disease. The end desired can only be accomplished through examination into the whole subject by a select body of competent men. A royal commission would appear to constitute the most suitable means; and if Her Majesty's Ministers would recommend the appointment of such a body, the British public would not grudge the money necessary to carrying out the work."

THE CRUELTY OF ANGLING.

Mr. W. E. Hodgson, in an article entitled "Trout Fishing Begins," pleads for a close time for trout from the end of September to the beginning of March. He says that trout-fishing is becoming a science. A fly-rod must not weigh more than a pound, hooks are of 180 sorts, and each sort has thirty sizes. There are flies for each month of the season and for each hour of the day. Mr. Hodgson says that with all this elaboration trout-fishing continues to be cruel. Angling involves cruelty all round, inflicting alike upon the fish and the worm terrible pain:

"Clearly it is custom which has staked our perception into the ethics of angling. Otherwise we should have no scruple about casting into the air, instead of into the stream, and hooking larks, which would be monstrous. Perhaps, then, as the art of angling progresses, we shall only use artificial baits, never living ones, and be furnished with tackle which, while thin and light enough not to fall into the water with a splash, will be strong enough to jerk the trout to land within an instant after he has seized the hook. This suggestion will appear absurd to the men who think that the playing of a trout is the chief delight of the sport; but if we are logical and honest we must admit it."

THE WEST INDIAN BLACKS.

Lady Blake, in an interesting article on the West Indian Islands, gives a bad character to the West Indian blacks. She says:

"The blacks are not a prepossessing people. Their great merit appears to be their cheerful, good-tempered dispositions. Life to them seems made up of dance and song and basking in the sun, tempered by much rum. There is something rather attractive about them just at first. They are lazy, greedy, dishonest, fond of rum, and lack all reasoning power. They dislike regular work, and, having earned a dollar or two, live in the lap of luxury until it becomes necessary to work again. A pennyworth of salt fish and a penny 'bread' (loaf) suffice the family for a day."

The negroes, however, have one great virtue—they see ghosts, which they call *jumbies*. The spirit of a dead man, they say, walks for three days after death, and on the third night he sleeps in the bed in which the dead person died, after which he disappears. The *jumbi*, however, is much less objectionable than the *round*, "a creature something between a dog and a calf, which sits at night on a stone, if it can find one conveniently situated at cross-roads, and springs on the back of the passer-by."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Colin Campbell has a brightly written article, in which she deplores the decay of modern society, and declares that there is an opening for a great lady who will

restore the salon and rally round her all those who possess the credentials of wit, beauty, and grace. Baroness de Nyewelt writes on Elizabeth Stuart, who was the wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick in the seventeenth century and became mother of Prince Rupert.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* contains an interesting calculation as to the dimensions of the Liberal majority in the next British Parliament.

Four years ago Mr. J. D. Holmes calculated that Mr. Gladstone could not possibly expect to have a greater majority than 64. Four years' more by-elections have convinced him, by applying the same rule of three, that he cannot possibly have a less majority than 60. Mr. Holmes' figures are interesting, and Mr. Gladstone for one will be sure to subject them to a severe scrutiny.

Mr. H. F. Abell has a very pleasant and hopeful paper concerning the West Indies as a winter resort. Barbadoes, he thinks, will be a great sanatorium and the new fashionable resort for Englishmen in want of rest. Mr. S. H. Boulton suggests that the University of London should abandon the purely educational field to the new bodies that are being constituted, absorb the Civil Service Commission, and become nothing but a sublimated examining board. Mr. Lionel John Wallace contributes a very powerful essay in defence of vivisection. Mr. Joseph King pens a short and vigorous protest against the action of the War Office in the New Forest.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

OF the variety of articles in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, none call for particular attention excepting Lady Aberdeen's, which is noticed elsewhere.

NEW STARS.

Mr. J. Norman Lockyer explains the latest theories as to the origin of the new stars which appear for a short time and then disappear. They are comets, he thinks, by the collision of two meteor swarms which are travelling through space at the velocity of at least 500 miles a second. Their collision with each other produces an effect analogous to the meeting of two trains at a level crossing. There is, first of all, the collision between the two sets of outlying meteors, then the thickest part of one swarm comes into the other, then the thickest parts of both come together.

THE LATEST ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. J. E. H. Gordon describes Mr. Tesla's latest electrical discovery. Mr. Tesla has found that by raising the velocity of electricity from 2,000 volts to 50,000, electricity will pass through any non-conducting substance, as light passes through glass. It creates no shock, and can be directed for a considerable distance through space without the aid of wires:

"Should the application of Mr. Tesla's results ever fulfil the bold dreams of scientific imagination, we shall see a social and political change at least as important as that caused by the railway system of the electric telegraph. Most manual labor will become unnecessary, as unlimited power will be available at every man's hand. Engineering works will be able to be carried out on a far greater scale than has yet been even contemplated, and doubtless a corresponding era of material prosperity will set in; but whether these dreams are ever fulfilled or not, few who attended Mr. Tesla's lecture will forget the possibilities which seemed to open to their minds when they saw

a living man standing in the midst of the electric storm, receive unharmed in his hands flashes of veritable lightning, and waving above his head a tube through which the very life-blood of creation pulsed in waves of purple fire."

THE REPAYMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN DEBT.

Mr. Alfred Hoare, discussing the question of the debt of London, proposes that an act should be passed for the consolidation of the stock, the leading objects of which he thus summarizes:

1. Power to the Council to buy up existing stock at a premium.
2. Conversion of the three Metropolitan stocks into one permanent stock with the assent of the holders.
3. Enacting that a fixed proportion of the net debt on the permanent stock should be raised in rate every year.
4. Application of this and other sources of sinking fund in buying up stock below par or its accumulation toward paying off the whole at par.
5. Safeguarding existing stockholders who declined to convert.

MORE ABOUT MINOR POETS.

Mr. H. D. Traill, who recently drew up a list of sixty-six living poets, now adds to the list, together with seven other names, that of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

The Rev. E. C. Lefroy has died, and the total number of living English poets is now fixed at seventy-three, of whom fifty-seven are minor and sixteen major.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN FIFTY YEARS.

The Countess of Cork gossips pleasantly about the social changes which have been brought about in half a century. The article is slight, but pleasant. There are more plate-glass windows in the streets and better lighting, but on the other hand there are more spectacle-wearers. There are more bansom cabs, but fewer chariots.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Archibald Forbes gives us another chapter from his reminiscences, this time dealing with the surrender at Sedan. Mrs. Lynn Lynton repeats for the hundredth time her usual anathema, this time under the heading of the "Partisans of the Wild Women." Baron Ferdinand Rothschild writes on "French Eighteenth Century Art in England." Mr. Edward Delille gives an interesting account of the French newspaper press. Lord Vernon discourses upon the settlement of landed property, and warns the House of Lords against standing in the way of land reform. He proposes that it should be enacted that no further settlement of land or house should be effected.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE article by the Duke of Marlborough on the "Telephone and Post-Office" is reviewed elsewhere.

LORD DUFFERIN.

The lady who writes under the name of "Constance Eaglestone" has a short article on England's new representative in Paris. The following passage is written from the fulness of knowledge of one who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the subject on which she writes:

"In private life Lord Dufferin is not a man of many words. Rather does he encourage others to talk, though leaving on their minds later the impression that he has been the spokesman. Certain points there are among the said trifles which should count in his favor in Paris as elsewhere. He has perceptions as well as opinions, and does not look at life from its intellectual side only—a

common error in this our cultured day. He may not himself be emotional, but he knows that the emotional plays a dominant part in many natures; he may not himself be blinded by glamour, but he knows that those exist who see life only through a golden or an ink-black haze, emanating from their own inner mood; and he judges of men as individuals, and not in the aggregate, while with him instinctive feeling precedes criticism, though the former is followed closely and modified by the sterner verdict of the latter."

LEFROY THE POET.

John Addington Symonds pays a parting tribute to Edward Cracroft Lefroy, the poet, whose characteristics he describes in the following passage:

"Lefroy proved that it is possible to combine religious faith with frank delight in natural loveliness, to be a Christian without asceticism, and a Greek without sensuality. I can imagine that this will appear simple to many of my readers. They will exclaim: 'We do not need a minor poet like Lefroy to teach that lesson. Has not the problem been solved by thousands?' Perhaps it has. But there is a specific note, a particular purity, a clarified distinction in the amalgam offered by Lefroy. What I have called his spiritual appreciation of sensuous beauty was the outcome of a rare and exquisite personality. It has the translucent quality of a gem beryl, or jacinth, which, turn it to the light and view it from all sides, retains one flawless color. This simplicity and absolute sincerity of instinct is surely uncommon in our perplexed epoch."

M. ZOLA'S REMINISCENCES OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

M. Zola's "Recollections of the Three Wars" carries us this month as far as the campaign of 1859. He was then in Paris, and there is nothing much that is notable in the paper, excepting in the account of how the news of the victory of Magenta was received in Paris.

"When, as we came to the Quai Voltaire, we saw, afar off in front of the printing office of the *Moniteur*, a little knot of people standing to read a notice. There were not more than seven or eight persons. From the pavement where we stood we could see them gesticulating, laughing, calling them out. We crossed the road quickly. The notice was a telegram, written, not printed; it announced the victory of Magenta, in four lines. The wafers which fixed it to the wall were not yet dry. Evidently we were the first to know in all this great Paris that Sunday. People came running, and their enthusiasm was a sight to see. They fraternized at once—strangers shook hands with each other. A gentleman with a ribbon at his button-hole explained to a workman how the battle must have occurred; women were laughing with a pretty laughter, and looking as if they were inclined to throw themselves into the arms of the bystanders. Little by little the crowd grew; passers-by were beckoned; coachmen stopped their vehicles and came down from their seats. When we came away there was more than a thousand people there.

"After that it was a glorious day. In a few minutes the news had spread to the whole town. We thought to hear it with us, but it outstripped us, for we could not turn a corner or pass along a street without at once understanding by the joy on every face that the thing was known. It floated in the sunshine, it came on the wind. In half an hour the aspect of Paris was changed; solemn expectancy had given place to an outburst of triumph. We sauntered for a couple of hours in the Champs Elysees among crowds who laughed for joy. The eyes of

the women had a special tenderness. And the word 'Magenta' was in every mouth."

SHOOTING IN THE NEW FOREST.

The Hon. Gerald Lascelles has a pleasant paper on shooting in the great sporting domain of the Norman kings. He says:

"Shooters who work hard and do not despise rabbits can accumulate six hundred, even eight hundred head at a cost of £20, while the average sportsman may reckon—if he understands what he is about—on getting some two hundred to four hundred head, including from twenty to thirty couple of woodcock, if the year be favorable, and a good sprinkling of feathered game of all kinds and sorts. One hundred couple of snipe is no uncommon record, though even with this quarry more credit is due to the dog than to his master."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for March is a very strong number. We notice elsewhere Sir Gavan Duffy's reminiscences of Carlyle, the Bishop of Ripon on Spurgeon, Canon Blackley on Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, General Booth on social problems at the Antipodes, and Archbishop Walsh on the Convent National Schools of Ireland. There remain besides several solid articles.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Lord Hobbhouse defends the London County Council from its assailants by explaining exactly what the Council is and what it has done. He is astonished at the vigor that the Council has thrown into its purely administrative work. "The result has been an administration upright before even civil, putting a stop to waste and promoting economy, and so efficient as to defy the most hostile criticism.

"All this has been done under the cold shade of ministerial neglect, and under the perpetual fusillade of hostile attacks from litter and unscrupulous foes fighting in ambush behind an anonymous press; all done, too, in spite of unparalleled difficulties and disasters."

Lord Hobbhouse then deals *ad seriatim* with the five heads of the indictment of the County Council which he is able to extract from the *City Press*, and proceeds to deplore the attempt of the rival caucuses to fight the battle strictly on the lines of party national politics. "Supposing that the rank and file of the political parties obey the edict of their leaders, we shall have taken a distinct step backward toward the state of things against which we rebelled, viz., the government of London by and in the interests of the United Kingdom, instead of government by and in the interests of Londoners."

After incidentally reproving Mr. Webb's workingman, who does not care twopenny about the great issues of the day, Lord Hobbhouse concludes by stating the essence of the late election as follows: "Let all bear in mind what is the kernel and essence of the contest now going on. Are Londoners to have a municipal government with the ordinary incidents, such as has been found beneficial in other large towns, or are they to find that under the name and the pretence of local government they have been put off with nothing but a new plan for electing the old Board of Works with hardly more functions than before? Is London to have self-government in local affairs or not?"

GREEK MYTHOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

Miss Julia Wedgwood has an interesting paper on this subject, in which she says the fundamental difference

between the Greek and the Hebrew theology was that good and evil to the Greeks were but the difference of one color to another, whereas to the Hebrews they were the difference of light and darkness:

"Whenever we suppose that in choosing the wrong instead of the right we are enriching life with new coloring instead of turning from light to darkness (and we are so tempted very often), there, I believe, we make the largest error that it is possible for man to commit, and turn away from all that makes the hope of humanity. But when we quit the enclosure of our own personality and seek to understand the moral forces that move the world, then I believe also that we err, unless we take up, for a time, the Greek point of view regarding those impulses which result in wrong as something to be explained rather than abhorred, and trying to understand what we call evil as carefully as we understand what is good. But how shall we know, it may be asked, when we ought to take the Greek view and the Hebrew? I believe that God reveals to human spirits their ideal function in the moment of presenting that issue which is its opportunity, and that to try and determine it by a rule that can be interpreted apart from the conscience is to seek the living among the dead."

HOW TO SAVE "HODGE."

The Rev. W. Tuckwell, in the second of his papers on "Village Life in France and England," declares that a righteous allotment law would induce the young villagers to stay at home; for he believes that the popularity of the rural life in France is due to its landed system. He thinks the great danger to be guarded against is that of intimidation, which will prevent self-government being a reality in some rural parishes.

He says: "But if parishes of less than five hundred souls be attached to neighbor parishes; if the vote be single, secret, not cumulative, not assisted in the case of illiterates; if the polling papers be free from the appended number which is the terror of uneducated voters in the present ballot; if the public-houses be closed upon polling day and house-to-house canvassing be made illegal, I believe that intimidation may be minimized and the *vox populi* be fairly genuine."

The Parish Council, according to Mr. Tuckwell, has got to do many things: "The Council will bring gas to the country; will pave and light the dark, muddy streets; arrange, as do French villages, a ball and concert; will tempt actors, conjurers, minstrels, lecturers; will constitute bazaar and flower-show; lay out cricket-ground and swimming-bath; store village library."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March contains some good reading. Miss Helen Zimmer's paper on "Italian Poets of To-day," with metrical translations in English, gives us some interesting glimpses of contemporary men who are the successors, if not the heirs, of Tasso, Petrarch, Ariosto, and Dante. There is a charming gossip paper on "The City of St. Andrews," in which appears the following amusing story. It is the record of a public dinner at which the Presbytery of St. Andrews was assembled, along with the best of the neighboring gentry and notables:

"The evening was advanced when a venerable squire of ancient name and lineage arose to propose a toast. Scoldom have I heard one more successful. He began modestly. It is always well to begin modestly. 'I feel,' said the good man, 'that for a plain country squire like myself

to address a dignified body like the Presbytery of St. Andrews, including in its number various learned professors, is indeed to cast pearls before swine.' He had to pause long ere he got further. Thunderous applause broke forth. The swine cheered as if they would never leave off. We all knew perfectly what the laird meant. I was sitting next to him as he spoke the words. I heard them with these ears."

Another out-of-the-way paper is the continuation of "Sketches from Eastern Travel," which is devoted to camping-out in Palestine and visits to Mispath, Bethlehem, and Hebron. The most readable paper in the magazine, however, is Mme. Blaze de Bury's account of the memoirs of the Duchesse de Gaitan, the governess of the princes of France, whose memoirs give a curious insight into many famous passages in French history at the end of the century. Mr. Aikman describes the nitrate fields of Chili in a paper which is brief and somewhat disappointing. The "Son of the Marshes" is one of those delightful historical papers which make us rejoice that the mantle of Richard Jefferies has fallen upon the shoulders of a living writer. There is a clever review of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" in the literary notices at the end of the magazine.

HARPER'S.

MR. EDWARD ANTHONY BRADFORD'S paper on alien rights, "America for the Americans," and M. De Hroitz's story of how he interviewed the new-made King of Spain are drawn from at greater length in another department.

There is really something quite pathetic in Mr. Howells' little speech of abdication with which he makes his *congé* from the "Editor's Study." He says some of the finest things in the prettiest manner imaginable about his neighbors the "Easy Chair" and the "Drawer," the latter of which is to expand into his own "Study" when the *Cosmopolitan* has claimed its own. But, as he says, "It is not given us entirely to rejoice in our successors; it is not, somehow, perfectly pleasing to be inherited." And it is not unalloyed fun with which Mr. Howells pictures Mr. Warner's entrance into that quondam temple of realism. "We imagine his looking curiously at the collection of moral bric-à-brac of the latter, and asking himself, 'What strange gods are these?' when he comes to the little side altars with the pictures or the busts of canonized realists above them. They strike him as a rabble of unnaturalized foreigners, these literary divinities from France and Italy and Norway and the furthestmost parts of Spain, who have long been the cult of the 'Study;' and he sentences the poor gods to exile with his humorous smile, more inexorable than the austere frown. He has the Christmas Boy remove them one by one, and takes out a romanticist and dusts him off and puts him up in each vacant place, till he comes to that great first of all realists, the supreme artist, the incomparable master of fiction—him with the look of the baffled peasant, the troubled deity, whose troubled face is perplexed with the vain endeavor to live some Christ-like solution of the riddle upon the painful earth. . . . The place that has known Tolstol knows him no more forever. Up goes the bust of Thackeray on his empty shrine, and all the newspapers think Walter Scott has come to his own again."

Julian Ralph occupies much of the magazine's space in two of his long descriptive articles, the first of which tells of the fur territories, of the Indian traders, their "huckle-dogs" and methods of business. Naturally Mr. Remington does the illustration. In the second article

Mr. Ralph describes "The Capitals of the Northwest." He is not especially daring in predicting a splendid future just ahead of the lusty twins of the Northwest, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Of course this success is to come from the wheat of the Red River Valley, "which is by some students of such comparative values declared to be the third agricultural region, in point of fertility, in the world, there being one Asiatic and one African valley in the foreground beyond it.

"There are 8,832,000 acres in the valley, and less than a quarter of it was in crop last year. If every acre were put into wheat there would be no market for the wheat; it would become a drug. As it is, of the portion that is under cultivation only about three-quarters were in wheat, and the yield of last year was estimated at from 30,000,000 to 37,000,000 bushels, grown at the average proportion of 30 bushels to the acre."

THE CENTURY.

THE Paderewski articles in the March *Century* and Professor Henry C. Adams' economic paper on "The Farmer and Railway Legislation" are reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

There is begun in this number the series of lectures which Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman delivered, just a year ago, at the Johns Hopkins University, inaugurating the course founded by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, of Baltimore, in memory of a little son whom they lost. This first essay bears the title, "Oracles Old and New." It is taken up with defining the art of poetry and its province, and in determining the extent to which scientific treatment is appropriate and necessary. Mr. Stedman has done his work with admirable care and judgment, and his papers will be of the greatest importance to poets and scholars.

Richard Rathbun describes the work of the United States Fish Commission, between many illustrations of the deepest deep sea and its inhabitants—some of them almost fascinating in their uncanny monstrosity. The Fish Commission began in a very modest way in the year 1871, when reports from the waters of Massachusetts and Rhode Island showed a warning decrease in the ocean crop.

"The occurrence of a decrease is established by statistics, its causes and remedies determined by scientific investigations, and its replenishment is accomplished by fish-culture or legislation.

"Within a few years it has been decided to attempt the restoration of the inshore fisheries for cod, once assuring a profitable employment, but now depleted nearly everywhere. Is it practicable to re-establish fishing-grounds where no defined boundaries exist, where the entire ocean is before them? The case varies with the species, and must be determined separately for each. All have their special habits, some favorable to human influence and some opposed to them. Certain bodies of the cod, spending their summers in the open sea, return each autumn to their chosen spawning and feeding grounds in shallow water, while others prefer the rocky shores at all seasons. To increase the numbers of either kind is to enlarge the schools which assemble periodically within the reach of the smaller fishing-boats, or live continuously at their mercy. This fact, first proved by observations of the adult fish, has been confirmed by the hatching work of five years past, the young, in countless multitudes, now filling every favored spot from Narragansett Bay to Maine."

That charming writer on art and architecture, Mrs.

Schuyler Van Rensselaer, contributes the opening paper of the number, on St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

"To build truthfully, spontaneously," she concludes, "modern men must build in the fashion that was evolved when the modern world was born. Frenchmen have remembered this truth, and it shows in the difference between modern Paris and London or New York. We may admire the forms of Gothic art more than any others, but with them no progressive nation can make a garment to cover all the needs of the twentieth century; with the forms of Renaissance art such a garment can be made, and it is doubly important for us in America to realize these facts."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THERE is nothing especially important in the March *Cosmopolitan*. The article by M. H. De Young, on "The Columbian World's Fair," is of some interest, as describing the way things will look after they are finished. Mr. De Young, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the World's Fair and a member of the Board of Control, also traces the history of the great international exhibitions, of which he says there are eight, beginning with the London effort of 1851, promoted by Prince Albert. The Paris Exposition of 1889 clearly outvalued all previous shows, and of course ours is to surpass that in magnificence and extent.

"The Paris Exposition occupied acres of ground; the World's Columbian Exposition will embrace two large parks, known as Washington and Jackson, and a broad connection known as the Midway Pleasance. The parks and this band which connects them comprise 954 acres, so that in the matter of space the Chicago fair will cover nearly ten times as much ground as that of Paris. At Paris the number of acres under roof was 62, while at Chicago the main buildings alone will require 103 acres, or nearly sixty per cent. more space than the total amount under cover at Paris."

The *Cosmopolitan* has become an enthusiastic patron of the attempts toward aerial navigation. It has offered handsome prizes for essays on the subject, and proposes to aid in every way in its power concerted action among scientific men to hurry on the new era of locomotion. The editor, writing in this number on "The Problem of Aerial Navigation," suggests some of the far-reaching tremendous effects which would be ushered in by the flying-machine.

"Too much stress," he says, "can scarcely be laid upon the importance of the steps taken by Mr. Stedman, Professor Langley, and Mr. Chanute, in openly declaring that the problem of aerial movement belongs no longer to the dreamers, but to the scientists. An engineer who valued his reputation must naturally have hesitated before expressing himself upon a subject which not only brought forth the doubt of the public, but exposed him to be ranked among the impracticable; whom it would be dangerous to employ upon serious work. Beyond question, thirty years ago an engineer would have consigned himself to idleness, oblivion, and ridicule if he had seriously advocated the study and experiment of aerial navigation."

Elizabeth Bisland describes acceptably from the general sight-seer's point of view "The Cathedral at Cologne" and its huge bells and gigantic towers. "The tallest towers in Europe, they are, the tallest building of any sort in the world—30 feet higher than the great spire at Rouen, 77 higher than Cheops' tomb at Gizeh—yet grace is mingled with their majesty, and they soar upward like some great heavenward aspiration wrought in stone."

Amid profuse illustrations of royal and military personages, Thomas Donnelly and Henry Arthur Herbert give some enthusiastic reminiscences "From an Ex-Guardsman's Note-book." The glorious fights on the field and the jolly escapades at home of England's favorite Grenadier Guard make a very entertaining story. The Guards, it would seem, are quite as popular as ever, notwithstanding the late mutiny and punishment of the brigade.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

W. H. W. Campbell goes through "A Morning With the Pope" as if he had been on the scene of that potentate's matinals, and there are some attractive photographs of the Vatican and its interior. The Pope's method of literary work is curiously elaborate: "After having read what of greatest weight has been written on the subject to be treated, he begins by scratching brief notes upon large sheets of official paper—very condensed, for he writes with difficulty and is compelled to make use of a little apparatus to sustain his hand. These notes serve as the outline sketch, jotted down phrase by phrase, idea by idea, on the carefully numbered pages. These are locked up in a drawer, the key of which is never trusted out of his hands."

"When the Pope judges the time ripe for the completion of his document he summons one of his secretaries in whom he has confidence. . . . It is the duty of the secretary in this first Italian version simply to smooth out the phrases, while preserving the chosen expressions of his master." After new overhauls and revisions the paper is put into Latin."

The principal article of the number is by R. H. Titherington on "The Reformed Church in New York," the history and present condition of which he sketches somewhat elaborately. He concludes: "The general attitude of the Reformed Church in America may be summed up as one of practical and doctrinal conservatism. It views with little favor the so-called 'higher criticism' that has well-nigh rent the Presbyterian communion in twain. It has not partaken of the ritual extension characteristic of latter-day Episcopalianism."

SCRIBNER'S.

IN another department we review "The Water Route from Chicago to the Ocean," by Charles C. Rogers, William Coffin's concluding paper on "An American Illustration of To-Day," and the articles on "Speed in Locomotives."

William F. Apthorp, in his second instalment of "Paris Theatres and Concerts," severely criticises that historical institution, the Académie de Music, principally on the score of its bad acting and mediocre singing, its subservience to the "star" system, and its atmosphere of scandal.

"The star system is," he says, "at the bottom of much of the trouble. For years the really great singers at the Opéra have had occasional more or less extended leaves of absence, ostensibly for rest and recuperation, but really to enable them to sing at enormous prices in London and St. Petersburg. As the Académie de Music cannot compete or refuses to compete with the prices paid in these capitals, its hold upon its best talent grows feebler year by year; the leaves of absence become longer and more frequent, until, one by one, the great singers drop out of its troupe entirely. Now New York has entered the field; the De Reszkes and others are here for the whole season."

Of some especial interest in Mr. Apthorp's well-prepared paper is his description of the Conservatoire de Music et de Déclamation, from which the four "subventioned"

theatres of Paris recruit their forces. The careful training in music and voice-culture preparatory to "the profession" has its lesson for us and our rather slap-dash methods of doing these things.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., the Superintendent of Parks in New York, gives some interesting landscape-gardening lore in his contribution on "Small Country Places." We are glad to see scientific confirmation of the hideousness of the prevailing flower-bed style. Says Mr. Parsons: "Against one thing let me warn the reader, and that is the indiscriminate use of formal foliage or flower-beds on most lawns. They are apt to lend a garish and vulgar air to the place. Close to the house you may sometimes use one or two of these beds, but their bright red and yellow colors should be set a little on one side and not allowed to glare at one too much. I respect the universal delight in rich color, but all formal patches of color should be used carefully and in proper relations to the whole picture. A discordant mass of color hurts the eye much in the same way as a voice or an instrument annoys the ear when not used in harmony."

Perhaps "The Reflections of a Married Man," which Robert Grant begins in this number, will not live so long and so gloriously as Ik Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," but they are uncommonly funny and well told; and any one who has dipped into this first instalment will compose his unsettled features with bright anticipations of the next three Scribner's.

There is but little in the way of fiction. Alice Morse Earle contributes a mild story of New England life, and there is a further chapter of "The Wreckers," by which Mr. Stevenson will scarcely gain additional fame.

THE ATLANTIC.

THE March *Atlantic* furnishes two "Leading Articles": General Jacob D. Cox's "Why the Men of '61 Fought for the Union" and "Don'ts About University Extension," by George Herbert Palmer.

The editorial entitled "A Political Parallel" which appears in this number is very striking, and may well lead to a true prophecy of the presidential campaign at hand. The writer compares the similarities of the years 1862 and 1844 as to their political situations. The comparison brings Mr. Cleveland opposite Van Buren; Mr. Blaine offsets Clay; President Harrison would stand for Tyler; Senator Hill would be in something like Calhoun's relative position, and —, the dark horse, the Polk of '92, is still obscured by the "shady leaves of destiny."

"Where, then," asks the author of this forecast, "is the weapon to correspond with the issue of 'reannexation,' with which the leading candidate can be deprived of the two-thirds vote now, by well-established usage, required to effect a nomination by a Democratic National Convention? Do we not find it in Mr. Cleveland's attitude on the silver question? It would be absurd to suggest that the Democratic statesmen of the South are as deeply interested in the matter of free coinage as their fathers were in the extension of slavery; but we do find that almost every Democratic Representative and Senator from the South and West favors the measure, and that, one and all, they believe their constituents to be with them on that issue."

Although a recent well-known magazine writer has been accusing us of a "rank corn-and-cotton optimism," that there are at least some people who will give us credit for a reasonable allowance of saving pessimism is proved by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., who essays the subject of "The American Pessimist." He distinguishes between

many minor forms of the cult. But there is one "true, incurable" pessimist. "He does not rail, or curse God, or despise man. If his state of mind can be described, it is by saying that he has thought, not himself, but everything besides himself, into a shadow. He is a man who has embarked on the wide sea of intellectual discovery, and has found that for him it is a barren sea, blank, desolate—a sea shoreless, where the traveller voyages on aimlessly forever in a misty void. He is a man for whom the fevered, passionate whirl of life, so fierce, so intense, so real, to other men, is but a disordered dream—a dream of which no one knows the beginning and no one can prophesy the end."

Agnes Repplier is as bright as ever and as undismayed by the "argument from authority" in her discussion this month of "The Children's Poets." She finds that children do not care for the jingling, *fa de siècle* verses that are manufactured for them by our latter-day clever people. They turn "instinctively to the same old favorites, to the same familiar poems that their fathers and mothers had probably studied and recited before them. 'Hohenlinden,' 'Glenara,' 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' 'Young Lochinvar,' 'Rosabel,' 'To Lucasta on Going to the Wars,' the lullaby for 'The Princess,' 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere,' 'Annabel Lee,' Longfellow's translation of 'The Castle by the Sea,' and 'The Skeleton in Armor'—these are the themes of which children never weary."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE most important article in the March *Chautauquan* is George Haven Putnam's discussion of "The Ownership of Literary Property," which is reviewed as a "Leading Article."

General Francis A. Walker writes on the "Growth and Distribution of Population in the United States." After reviewing the history of the prodigious growth from 1790 to 1840, General Walker speaks of the check in the proportionate increase after the latter date. "The popular notion," says he, "that the relative decline in the national increase has been due to a loss of physical vigor will not bear the test of evidence. At the time when our population was purest, when immigration was so slight as to be hardly appreciable, the American people had shown the capability of maintaining a rate of increase which should double their numbers in twenty-two years; and this over vast regions and through long periods."

Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes "The London Woman's Political Life." She takes occasion to praise heartily Mrs. Annie Besant's work on the school board. Of course Lady Sandhurst comes in for a good deal of discussion, as perhaps the most typical of London's "public women," if that phrase can be used in analogy with the sterner sex.

"Women's work and influence are not limited to their own associations. During elections, whether national or local, whether for school board or Parliament, during all political excitements, there are a hundred-and-one ways in which they can be useful, even if they do not vote. At every big demonstration in Hyde Park there is scarcely a platform which has not its women speakers; there are some, indeed, where all the speakers are women. At the political and social lectures held in a political club like the National Liberal, women invariably take part and occasionally monopolize the floor."

H. R. Chamberlain, writing on the interesting subject of "American Morals," says: "Without opening any of the vexed questions of the legal suppression of vice, let me affirm that outward life in the large municipalities of

the country is distinctly purer than at any time during the twenty years that my inquiries upon the subject cover. I am forced to make exception of the metropolis. Within scarcely more than two years, vice in New York has become bolder and more defiant than in squalid Paris or in any centre of civilization save one, and that the greatest of all, the metropolis of the world."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE March number of the *Charities Review* contains two papers on charity organization, the first by Prof. J. G. Schurman, of Cornell College, describing the growth and character of organized charity; the second by Charles J. Bonaparte, showing the limitations of a Charity Organization Society.

Prof. Schurman succinctly characterizes the different stages of the development of charity thus: "In the first stage of the world's history the maxim was, 'Let men help themselves.' In the second stage of the world's history it was, 'Let men help others.' In that epoch of the world's history in which we live the maxim of all wise and experienced men who have thought about this subject is, 'Help men to help themselves.' The Charity Organization Society has caught the spirit of modern civilization and is applying that spirit to the solution of the apparently unsolvable social problems. 'Science is the first condition of modern civilization and that is the primary rock on which this society rests.' It recognizes, too, the necessity of division of work and co-operation in work. It will in the long run succeed because it seeks to apply the principle which has made biological and political organization effective."

Mr. Bonaparte in defining the limits of the work of a Charity Organization Society asks the reader to understand that any scheme of systematic and enlightened beneficence must deal with problems which admit of no complete solution by merely human means. To radically and suddenly alter human nature, a miracle were needed, and that neither the Charity Organization Society with full co-operation and general support nor the State can work. One of the merits of charity organization is the object-lesson it affords, showing how much can be done to lessen crime, vice, and misery by voluntary association and with no immediate sanction. Whenever public and private agencies compete in any phase of beneficence, the latter are almost invariably shown to be effective and sparing and the former incompetent and wasteful.

The other papers in this number are "Things to Do," by Alfred Bishop Mason; "The Coffee-House as a Counteraction of the Saloon," by Robert Graham; "A Year of Booth's Work," by Mrs. C. R. Lowell; and a sketch of the life of John S. Kennedy, whose portrait appears as frontispiece to the number.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE *American Agriculturist*, published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, contains each month a number of articles on subjects of interest and value to the general reader. Such, for instance, are its papers on the production of cane and beet sugars, which we review at length in another department. The January number celebrates in an especially substantial issue the semi-centennial of the *Agriculturist*. In the fifty years which comprise its life, the magazine has had a notable period of agricultural progress to chronicle, to encourage, and to assist. Its founder, Mr. A. B. Allen, is still living, and contributes an article to this anniversary number.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue* for February M. Charles de Berkeley begins a new novel, "Le Journal de M. de Sommers;" M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu writes on "The Treaties of Commerce of Central Europe;" M. Emile Faguet has an interesting study of Stendhal (Henri Beyle), the cynical philosopher, critic, and novelist, the adversary of Sainte-Beuve, and author of "Le Rouge et le Noir" and "La Chartreuse de Parme." Stendhal was an eighteenth-century epicurean astray in the nineteenth century, with this difference, that whereas the eighteenth-century materialists, low and limited as were their aspirations, at least included all mankind in them, Stendhal, while very sceptical as to the possibility of happiness, would make no attempt to secure it, except for himself. He makes the transition, as M. Faguet neatly puts it, from epicurean optimism to pessimist epicurism. M. Charles de Coutouly's second article on South Africa is noticed elsewhere, as also M. G. Valbert's interesting paper on the "History of the Alphabet."

M. George Ferrot, of the Institut de France, writes on "The Soil and Climate of Greece" and their influence on the character of the Greeks and their place in history. M. Ferrot is well qualified by his acquaintance with the country, where he has resided more than once, for treating his subject. In the first place, he thinks the extended coast-line of the country, the way in which it is penetrated by winding bays and gulfs till sea and land are, so to speak, inextricably mixed up, tended to facilitate communication with foreign countries. The different states and tribes were separated from each other by high and rugged, almost impassable mountains, but they could easily be reached by water; and Phœnician merchantmen went from one to another, carrying the same wares to each and bringing to every port where they cast anchor the news from the last. Then the great religious and national festivals—the joyous pilgrimage to some island-temple like that of Delos, brought the most distant tribes together, and united by sea those who would never have met on land. Besides this, the fact that every Greek was more or less a sailor (or, at any rate, even if not a seaman by profession, frequently had occasion to take a voyage) tended to render them hardy, self-reliant, wide-awake, and thrifty. The navigation of the Ionian Sea to the Archipelago, though perilous even in winter to call forth all the best qualities of seamanship, was comparatively safe during the summer, when the Etesian winds blow with unflinching regularity; and by making easy runs from island to island, fairly long voyages could be accomplished, while the art of navigation was still in its infancy.

Greece was also an agricultural country, but the circumstances were so peculiar that the effect on its inhabitants was very different from what is usually the case. The plains, where the plough and harrow could be used over large surfaces of ground, are not numerous—more often small patches here and there on the rocky slopes have to be cultivated with spade and hoe. The climate is uncertain, water is scarce and looked upon as a precious possession (hence all the lovely legends of fountain and river nymphs, the beautiful forms under which the waters are personified), and the sudden spates in summer rain or melting snow add an element of risk and danger which calls out all the husbandman's energies of mind as well

as of body. This is no monotonous round of stupefying toil; he has constantly to use his wits and to pass from one occupation to another. There is a great variety of crops—corn is not so much cultivated as the vine and the olive; the soil is poor enough to require a considerable amount of labor, but rich enough to reward it amply when bestowed.

In the mid-February number the Duc de Broglie continues his "Études Diplomatiques" down to the signing of the preliminaries of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; M. Louis Liard writes on "The Universities of France after the Restoration;" M. Edmund Planchet contributes his second article on Berry; and there is a translation of Rudyard Kipling's "Beyond the Pale" (in "Plain Tales from the Hills"), which, by the way, reads very well in French.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for February contains the conclusion of Pierre Loti's "Fantôme d'Orient" and a solid historical article by M. Férand on "The Corsair Dragut and the Knights of Malta." An anonymous writer, signing himself "X—," discusses reforms in the artillery and engineering departments; and Mme. Mathilde Shaw has a lively paper on seaside resorts near New York, with highly-colored, if not exaggerated, descriptions of the Puritanic Ashbury Park and the otherwise celebrated Coney Island.

The Swedish democratic writer, August Strindberg, contributes, under the title "What Is Russia?" a brief historical survey, intended to disprove the popular notion of Russia as a barbarous country. "Barbarous!" he exclaims. "A nationality which has founded its education on Hellenic traditions! A Christian people whose history records glorious conflicts in defence of the frontiers of civilization against the Asiatic Huns!" He reminds us in conclusion that Saint Simon, after the failure of Peter the Great's projected alliance with the French Court, "bemoaned the fatal fascination exercised over France by England, and the misfortune of the former in not understanding the source of power she might have found in Russia."

M. Fortin d'Arc contributes a short paper on the "Transformations of Russian Politics," the drift of which appears to be that the retirement of the Grand Duke Constantine, on the accession of Alexander III., inaugurated the downfall of German influence. M. Fortin d'Arc considers that society must pass successively through the two stages of Collectivism and Individualism. We are in the second, though it seems as if a reaction were leading us back to the first, under the names of Socialism and Communism; Russia, as a whole, is still in the first stage. While Western Europe, wearied of Individualism, is tending to return to pure Collectivism, Collectivist Russia is trying to remedy her internal difficulties by granting a wider scope to the individual.

Russia was "occidentalized" by Germany—completely covered with the varnish of Western civilization. The period of this influence, ending with the horrors of 1812, was, on the whole, one of prosperity and progress. Then came Alexander I., who inaugurated what our author terms the era of "sentimental policy"—the last phase of which expired in 1878. Nicholas I., Alexander II., and Napoleon III. were fervent partisans of the New Utopia—the last named was its first victim.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

IN the March *Century* Richard Watson Gilder describes in verse how Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist, plays:

If words were perfume, color, wild desire;
If poet's song were fire,
That burned to blood in purple-pulsing veins;
—If human syllables could e'er refashion
That fierce electric passion;
If other art could match (as were the poet's duty)
The grieving, and the rapture, and the thunder
Of that keen hour of wonder—
That light as if of heaven, that blackness as of hell—
How Paderewski plays then might I dare to tell.

How Paderewski plays! And was it he
Or some disembodied spirit that had rushed
From silence into singing; that had crushed
Into one startled hour a life's felicity,
And highest bliss of knowledge—that all life, grief, wrong,
Turns at the last to beauty and to song!

Scribner's Magazine for March publishes the last poem written by James Russell Lowell. It is of some length and is entitled "On a Bust of General Grant." We quote two stanzas:

So Marius looked, methinks, and Cromwell so,
Not in the purple born, to those they led
Nearer for that and costlier to the foe,
New moulders of old forms, by nature bred
The exhaustless life of manhood's seeds to show,
Let but the ploughshare of portentous times
Strike deep enough to reach them where they lie:
Despair and danger are their fostering climes,
And their best sun bursts from a stormy sky:
He was our man of men, nor would abate
The utmost due manhood could claim of fate.

Nothing ideal, a plain-people's man
At the first glance, a more deliberate ken
Finds type primeval theirs in whose veins ran
Such blood as quelled the dragon in his den,
Made harmless fields and better worlds began:
He came grim, silent, saw and did the deed
That was to do; in his master-grip
Our sword flashed joy; no skill of words could breed
Such sure conviction as that close-clamped lip;
He slew our dragon, nor, so seemed it, knew
He had done more than any simplest man might do.

"Song After Silence" is the subject of a beautiful poem by Clinton Scollard in the *New England Magazine* for March:

Winter is a weary time!
Not the ripple of a rhyme
Stirs the icy shores along,
Quickening quietude with song.
Smiles are choked with snow,
Not a metaphor will flow;
Envious frost doth hold in fee
Every lip in Castaly.
But let spring the bonds unbind
With the soft touch of its wind,
What a rapture! What a sweep!
What a swift, ecstatic leap!
Mortal words but half express
All the rapture, all the stress!
Sweeter are the strains that come
If the lip awhile be dumb.

POETRY.

Atalanta.—March.

A Ballad of Fort Blair. Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.

Atlantic Monthly.—March.

Through the Rushes. F. F. Coates.
A Metamorphosis. E. B. Mason.

Century.—March.

Genius within Hearing of Death. Charlotte F. Bates.
The Bluebird. R. Burton.
"How Paderewski Plays." R. W. Gilder.
"When from the Tense (Jords of that Mighty Lyre." Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Chautauquan.—March.

Metempsychosis. Helen G. Hawthorne.
The Fruits of Eden. Bettie Garland.

Cosmopolitan.—March.

The Touch of the Wand. W. Waterfield.

English Illustrated.—March.

Midnight in Winter. Olive Molesworth.

Girl's Own Paper.—March.

School-time. Augusta Hancock.
In His Library. Anne Beale.

Good Words.—March.

Aspiration. Katherine Tynan.
The Enemies. A. L. Salmon.

Harper's.—March.

The Rival Minstrel. J. G. Burnett.

Idler.—March.

March. (Illus.) J. H. Goring.

Igdrasil.—March.

Saint George. Miss E. H. Scott.

Irish Monthly.—March.

A Voice that is Gone. Rev. D. B. Collins.

Lippincott's.—March.

Days and Nights. Anne R. Aldrich.
The Balance. S. D. Smith, Jr.

Macmillan's Magazine.—March.

Up the Gerschni Alp. E. C.

Monthly Packet.—March.

The Song of the March Wind. Blanche Oran.
One Pair of True Lovers. C. R. Coleridge.
Sonnet by the Late Emperor of Brazil on the Death of his Second Son. Translated by S. J. Skene.

Munsey's Magazine.—March.

Secrets. R. S. Stinson.
The Dawn of Love. Judson Newman Smith.

New England Magazine.—March.

Song After Silence. Clinton Scollard.
Schumann and Schubert. Zita C. Cooke.
If You were Here. Philip Bourke Marston.

Scribner's.—March.

On a Bust of General Grant. James Russell Lowell.
Two Portraits. L. McKim Garrison.

Sunday Magazine.—March.

Higher than the Heavens. (Illus.) Rev. R. Waugh.
Without and Within. (Illus.) A. L. Salmon.

Temple Bar.—March.

Lined on a Storm Petrel. Florence Henniker.
In Trust. J. J. Beresford.

ART TOPICS.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.
Drawing with the Lead Pencil. Ernest Knauff.
The Herkimer School. (Illus.) A. L. Baldry.
Portrait-Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.
Still-Life Painting. Allyn Ayuar.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.
Modern German Artists.
Illustrations in the Magazine.

Art Journal.—London. March.
"Off to the Fishing-Ground." Etching after Stanhope A. Forbes.
Stanhope A. Forbes. (Illus.) W. Meynell.
Paris Pleasure Resorts—The Marne. (Illus.)
Open-Air Photography. (Illus.)
The National Gallery of New South Wales.
(Illus.)
Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
(Illus.) C. Phillips.

Atlanta.—March.
Mrs. Japling. (Illus.) W. Prager.

Century.—March.
Giorgione. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chautauquan.—March.
Siebel's Ideal Portraits of Classic Beauties.
(Illus.) C. M. Fairbanks.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London. March.
Reproductions of "Prince Maurice and His Suite," by A. van der Venne; "The Fall and the Redemption," by Lucas Cranach, the Elder, and other Pictures.

Cosmopolitan.—March.
The Political Cartoons of John Tenniel. (Illus.) E. U. Reynolds.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—March.
The Practical Side of Sculpture. (Illus.) A. S. Southworth.

The Magazine of American History.—March.
Career of Benjamin West. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

Munsey's Magazine.—March.
Alexandre Cabanel. C. Stuart Johnson.

Magazine of Art.—New York. March.
"The Watering-Place." Etching after Troyon.
The Old Masters at the Royal Academy. (Illus.) Charles Whibley.
Art Treasures of the Comédie Française.—I. (Illus.) Theodor Child.
The Royal Water-Color Society: Its Rise and History. F. G. Stephens.
The Nixon Bequest at Bethnal Green.—I. The Foreign Oil Paintings. (Illus.) Walter Shaw Sparrow.
The Choice of Wall-Papers. (Illus.) Lewis F. Day.

Nineteenth Century.—March.
French Eighteenth-Century Art in England.
Baron Ferdinand Rothschild.

Scribner's.—March.
American Illustration of To-day. William A. Coffin.

Victorian Magazine.—March.
Notes on some Pictures by Rossetti. (Illus.) K. Parkes.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. HUME NESBITT, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* on "Illustrated Art," has a kind word for that thoroughly original little comic paper, *Ally Sloper*. He says:

"*Ally Sloper* is the only paper of the present day to which the peculiar genius of the old caricaturists has descended; the Hogarthian satire and Habelaisian humor is, in this much-illustrated weekly paper, reproduced in modernized costume and surroundings. Parisian noddies and smartness blend with the broad buffoonery with which Cruikshank delighted his audience of the past generation. We are not so simple in our tastes (more is the pity); therefore, instead of the horse-play of the clown and harlequin, we have Tootsie Sloper and her erratic but impecunious and disreputable parent, with her own frivolous friends to disport themselves through the pages; yet inasmuch as the *Comic Almanac* faithfully held up, in its own particularly good-natured way, the weaknesses and follies of the day in which it was produced, so does this happy-go-lucky paper exhibit the froth of ours. *Ally Sloper* is a distinct creation, as I may say also the *Elder McNab* is; and as the first hits off the shady cockney, so, as a Scotchman, I must own to the grotesque fidelity of the latter. For the past twenty years I have watched the natural progress of the old hump, *Ally*, and at the present day can read about his ever-varied delings with undiminished pleasure, and to continue such a character without wearying old readers for twenty years is, to me, the surest test of his vitality."

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb writes in the *Magazine of American History* on Benjamin West, with whose unexpected, unexplained career came "the birth of fine arts in the New World."

Born six years after Washington, in a Pennsylvania wilderness, this remarkable young Quaker played with the Indians and borrowed their primitive color to supplement his mother's indigo before he was eight years old. When he was eighteen he established himself in Philadelphia as a portrait-painter at five guineas a head. A few years later he was the lion of cultured Rome and London, and became in time President of the Royal Academy.

"From first to last," says Mrs. Lamb, "he was distinguished by his indefatigable industry. The number of his pictures has been estimated by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* at 3,000, and Duplay says that a gallery capable of holding them would be 400 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high, or a wall a quarter of a mile long."

Alexandre Cabanel is discussed in *Munsey's Magazine*, in the series of "Famous Artists and Their Work" which C. Stuart Johnson is contributing. Cabanel was the contemporary of Meissonier, Bouguereau, and Gérôme, a holder of the *Prix de Rome* at twenty-one, successively a member, an officer, and a commander of the Legion of Honor, a member of the French Institute, and an instructor at the *Beaux-Arts*.

He was first and foremost a figure-painter. "His canvasses have the decorative smoothness of Bouguereau, without retaining the unflattering grace and charm of that painter's designs."

March brings the third and concluding paper in *Scribner's* of Mr. William A. Coffin's series on "American Illustration of To-day." He reviews this month the work of Abbey, Reinhart, Pennell, Fyle, Frost, Smedley, Thudstrup, Remington, Gibson, and others.

Naturally Mr. Abbey is considered at length, and his critic here is an exceedingly appreciative one. Mr. Coffin, however, does not consider that the Shakespeare illustrations are examples of the great illustrator's best work—a judgment in which most of us who do not know so much about it will coincide.

As to Joseph Pennell, Mr. Coffin calls him, in his particular field, the most skilful pen draughtsman in the world. "As everybody knows who knows anything about his work at all, he makes pictures of architectural subjects and views of towns and streets."

Chas. S. Reinhart, who has been known in this country as an illustrator for twenty years, and for a decade as a painter, too, comes in for his share of praise. His charming painting, "Echoes of the Waltz," is reproduced as frontispiece in this number. One is glad to see also the conscientious work of Mr. William T. Smedley appreciatively noticed. He and Mr. de Thudstrup find most of their subjects in New York life.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

Fugitive Slaves. 1619-1865. By Marion Gleason McDougall. Fay House Monographs No. 3. Octavo, pp. 158. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Several women who have joined the ranks of our young American school of economic and historical investigators, have been producing very valuable and creditable studies. There comes to us in the publications of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, known as the Fay House Monographs, an extremely careful and exhaustive account of fugitive slaves from 1619 to 1865, by Mrs. Marion Gleason McDougall, prepared under the direction of Professor A. B. Hart of Harvard. Its citations and biographical references are particularly complete and valuable.

Historical Essays. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Fourth Series. Octavo, pp. 522. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Few people could say "I have taken all history for my province" so justly as Professor Freeman; none have made the province their own by more careful search or more lucid description. The natural enemy of confusions and false analogies, the professor has done more than almost any man of this generation to drive the truth well home to the minds of readers. Ever ready to open for the general good his immense stores of information, he takes a text from the incidents of the day or from side-questions raised in his own work, and writes essays which always teach us some history and often enrich our imagination with a vivid picture of the scene. In the present volume his sure touch calls up before us Edinburgh and Autun, the hill-top cities of Italy, and the unscientific frontier of Portugal. From Carthage we travel with him down the stream of time to the House of Lords, and an account of the brand-new German Empire follows essays on the English Civil Wars and on the Battle of Wakefield. It is long since we have seen a volume of miscellaneous papers so varied and so interesting. With the appearance of this book comes the sad news of Professor Freeman's death. He had made many American friends on his visits to this country, and he has always had more readers here than in England.

The 150th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., in the War of the Rebellion, 1862-1865. Octavo, pp. 188. Brooklyn: William F. Tiemann, 173 Dean Street. \$4.

The literature of the great American Civil War is becoming enriched with a series of special regimental histories which vary greatly in quality and accuracy, but which taken together possess a historical value that can scarcely be overestimated. One of the most conscientious and in every way admirable of the many such works now extant, has been written by Major William F. Tiemann of Brooklyn, who was appointed to write the story of the 150th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V. This was the first regiment formed in the New York "Third Senatorial District," comprising Long Island and Staten Island, with recruiting headquarters at Brooklyn. The regiment made a proud record of brilliant and faithful service in the war, and its survivors and friends may well appreciate this modest but intelligent and faithful narrative.

Historical Record of Medals and Honorary Distinctions Conferred on the British Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces from the Earliest Period. By George Tancred. Octavo, pp. 483. London: Spink & Son, 21s.

A sumptuous volume, dedicated to Her Majesty the Queen, and illustrated with plates showing the colors of the different ribbons, the medals, etc., etc. The price, considering the bulk and the cost of production of such a volume, is very moderate.

Two Thousand Years of Gold Life. By Rev. J. Lambert Malet. Octavo, pp. 414. Hull, England: A. Brown & Sons. 18s.

An outline, says the title-page, of the history and development of the Gold system from early times, with special reference to its application to trade and industry. The antiquarian illustrations are good.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Julius Caesar and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System. By W. Warde Fowler. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

From the Messrs. Putnam comes the sixth volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series. It is entitled "Julius Caesar and the Organization of the Roman Empire." It is much more than a biographical sketch of Caesar; it is a clear, intelligent, historical view of the political history of the time and of the development of the Roman Imperial system. It is scholarly enough for mature readers, but it does not presuppose a familiarity with Roman history that would place it beyond the ready grasp of the ordinary reader, young or old. It sums up the results of the latest German scholarship, and is a "real book."

William Lloyd Garrison. A Biographical Essay. By Goldwin Smith. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

Mr. Goldwin Smith deserves the sincere thanks of all Americans for this thoughtful and noble essay upon great Americans. Mr. Smith explains that it is founded upon the voluminous "Story of Garrison's Life Told by His Children," but it is far more than a summary retelling of the incidents of Garrison's career. It is an essay by one of the great political thinkers of the age upon one of the moral and political heroes of the age and is a most valuable contribution to our biographical and historical literature.

Queen Elizabeth. By Edward Spencer Beesly. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

This being a volume of the "Twelve English Statesmen" Series, Professor Beesly has wisely given more attention to Queen Elizabeth as a statesman and a law-giver than as a woman. Her public, not her private life will be found here. It is a very readable and interesting book.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon. With Anecdotal Reminiscences. By G. Holden Pike. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

There will be more than one popular biography of Spurgeon, but the first to reach us since his death is by Mr. G. Holden Pike of London. Upon examination it appears that Mr. Pike's book was written during Mr. Spurgeon's lifetime, while the introduction, by Prof. W. S. Wilkinson, D.D., has been written since the death of the great preacher, and nearly one hundred pages of concluding thoughts and reminiscences, with descriptions of Mr. Spurgeon's death and funeral, have been added by Mr. James C. Fernald. Taking it altogether, it is a permanently valuable biographical sketch. Mr. Pike's work being all the better for not having been done hastily since Mr. Spurgeon's death, and the introductory and supplemental matter supplying the latest data.

Donnellan: An Appendix to "Cæsar's Column." By Everett W. Fish, M.D. 12mo, pp. 295. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.50.

This book throws together, in a bewildering miscellaneous fashion, much biographical data about Mr. Donnellan and a great quantity of newspaper clippings touching his career and his different writings. The latter part of the book consists of a medley of extracts, most of them very short, from Mr. Donnellan's speeches, books, and journals.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Recollections and Letters of Ernest Renan. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Isabel F. Hapgood has translated for English readers the delightful little volume of Ernest Renan's recollections and letters. Renan will stand as one of the great literary luminaries of the nineteenth century; and the charm of his fanciful and versatile mind, as revealed in some of the light and casual documents and papers collected in the present volume, will attract many readers who have viewed him with abhorrence as an arch-enemy of Christianity.

Horns Sabbaticae. By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. First and Second Series. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

These essays, reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, show the literary studies and tastes of a learned and busy judge in his leisure hours. The essays deal with the works of Froissart, Philippe de Comines, Montaigne, Hooker, Land, Jeremy Taylor, Clarendon, Hobbes, Bossuet, Locke, Bayle, Maistre, Voltaire, Bishop Butler, Warburton, Gibbon, and Hume. They are solid and learned rather than light, but they are not too heavy to be readable.

Humanity in its Origin and Early Growth. By E. Colbert, M.A. 12mo, pp. 409. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Colbert is a pronounced evolutionist; and he tells the story of the origin of man and of the precæc manner in which he was evolved from lower organisms, with all the particularity and minuteness of an eye-witness. Mr. Colbert's chapters upon the pre-historic progress of man, the ploughing era, the early Orientals, the Aryan migration, the early goals of the race, early priestcraft, an incantation, picture reading, the origin of speech, and so on, are certainly a most interesting and valuable compilation of the results of the most recent scientific inquiry into these fascinating subjects. There is no other book extant which in this compass covers so completely, from the evolutionist's standpoint, these successive steps in the early development of the human race.

Timber; or, Discoveries Made upon Men and Matter. By Ben Jonson. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Felix E. Schelling. 12mo, pp. 166. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

This little volume embeds a much-neglected work of old Ben Jonson in a very large quantity of analytical notes and explanations, introductory and biographical material, etc. Mr. Schelling's little volume makes valuable for students and for general readers a classic well worth attention at the expense of some of the ill-considered new books which so strongly tend to crowd the older masters of our literature to musty and unused shelves.

Sanco Panza's Proverbs. Edited by Ulick Ralph Burke. Octavo, pp. 116. London: Pickering & Chatto. 2s. 6d.

A collection of the numerous proverbs scattered throughout "Don Quixote" and the rest of Cervantes' writings.

Lectures on Literature. By Thomas Carlyle. Octavo, pp. 263. London: Ellis & Elvey. 5s.

These lectures, which have never before been published, were delivered at 17 Edward Street, Portman Square, in the year 1838, and were taken down word for word by the late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Professor J. Ross Green, now acts as editor and adds a preface and notes. It is a general opinion that these essays would have been better unpublished. Carlyle evidently did not set much store by them, and they attract very little attention. Covering almost the whole history of literature, from Homer to Goethe, they are nevertheless well worth reading, although they possess comparatively few of the best characteristics of Carlyle's work.

Comical Works. By Paul Scarron. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 340-329. London: Lawrence & Bullen. £1 1s.

The modern reading world knows almost as much of Scarron as Scarron knew of the modern reading world. He was born in 1610, and suffered all his life from an incurable spinal complaint. Here we have his chief prose works in two handsome volumes, admirably illustrated from Oudry's designs, and limited to an edition of one thousand copies. A readable preface, by Mr. J. J. Jusserand, of over fifty pages, tells the reader all there is to know about Scarron's life and work. As an interesting picture of French provincial life in the seventeenth century, the books will be read with profit, while those who are concerned in the French drama of Molière's times will do well not to neglect them.

The Poems and Plays of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by Austin Dobson. Octavo, pp. 406. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 2s. 6d.

One of the prettiest little volumes, both inside and out, which it has been our luck to come across. To say that Mr. Austin Dobson is the editor is only to say that the preface is a model of what a preface should be, and that the notes give only what is necessary to a due comprehension of the text. Mr. Herbert Batton, most graceful of architectural artists, gives for frontispiece an etching of Canonbury Tower, in which Goldsmith lived for some time and which is still standing.

In the Garden of Citrons. By Emilio Montevero. pp. 18. London: Henry & Co. 1d.

We have welcomed them and have appreciated Master. Inke, but with the best will in the world we feel it necessary to draw the line at Montevero. There is nothing, as far as we can judge, of any merit about "In the Garden of Citrons" except the title, which is revolent of the South; both it and Mr. John Gray's "Note" are fatuous in the extreme. After all, we can forgive Mr. J. T. Grein, the translator. This is an age of literary discoveries, and he is only exploiting on his own account. His is a very small folly.

German Ballads. Edited by Elizabeth Craignyle. pp. 287. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

A selection from the poems of Goethe, Schiller, Burger, Uhland, Heine, Rückert, Platen, Freiligrath, Herder, and others, translated by Miss Craignyle, who also supplies an introduction and a number of notes.

Mr. Funch's Young Reciter. By F. Anstey. Octavo, pp. 127. London: Bradbury, Agnew & Co. 5s.

It is too late in the day to say much in praise of a book which, in a cheaper edition, has already had a large circulation, and been one of the most popular of Mr. Anstey's laughter-moving works. Those who have the paper-covered volume will be glad of it in a more permanent and illustrated form; while those who know it need not hasten to make the acquaintance of "Juniper Jem" and "The Wreck of the Steamship Puffin."

Playhouse Impressions. By A. B. Walkley. Octavo, pp. 261. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 5s.

As "Spectator" in the *London Star* and "A. B. W." in the *Speaker*, Mr. Walkley's criticisms have long been a delight to those who think that our drama deserves something better in the way of criticism than mere theatrical reporting. Mr. Walkley is an impressionist whose learning in stage matters is profound, who has a parallel for every situation and plot on our modern stage, and who has long been at loggerheads with the older school of dramatic critics—Mr. Clement Scott and his brethren. It is an almost incredible truth, but dramatic criticism is here made so interesting that the reader longs for a further instalment of "Impressions."

The Comedies of Carlo Goldoni. Edited by Helen Zimmern. Octavo. London: David Stutt.

Goldoni—"good, gay, sunniest of souls," as Browning called him—was one of the most prolific of playwrights, so that this volume, which contains only four of his comedies, is hardly correctly called. His plays are distinguished by an exceeding light-heartedness and good humor, are comedies not only in name but in motive and treatment.

The Cabinet Minister. By Arthur W. Pinero. Paper, pp. 188. London: William Heinemann. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Macleod C. Sulman writes a preparatory note to this the third volume of Mr. Pinero's "dramatic works."

FICTION.

Zoroaster. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

In the re-issue of Marion Crawford's novels "Zoroaster" has been reached. This is one of the ablest and most original of Mr. Crawford's works, and one of the most successful. Few writers have so entered into the soul of Oriental life as Mr. Marion Crawford, and this re-creation for us of the dazzling scenes of Belshazzar's court is a noble work of the imagination.

Grania: The Story of an Island. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The Hon. Emily Lawless contributes to Macmillan's series of copyrighted novels a tale of the weird, homely life of the peasantry upon the remote Gaelic islands of the Irish coast.

An Honest Lawyer. A Novel. By Alvah Milton Kerr. 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

It is a satisfaction to note the growth of a school of American fiction writers who plunge boldly into the life and scenes of the great States of the central West. Mr. Kerr's "Honest Lawyer" is an Illinois story true to life.

That Stick. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

To Miss Yonge much honor is due. For years she has given to her particular public story after story—something like forty volumes are now to her credit—all of which are good and admirably suited for the class of readers for which they are intended. "That Stick" is not so good as "The Heir of Bodcliffe," but, as a simple unseasonal story it is in its way admirable. Moral, of course, there is, as in all Miss Yonge's books, but it is not too obtrusive, and although the critical reader may protest against the touch of "goody-goodyness," yet we cannot but think that, the story being as it is, the moral rather adds to than detract from the interest of the story. The hero is managing clerk to a country lawyer, and is suddenly promoted to the peerage. The characters, if not entirely original, are well drawn, but the pages, where punctuation is concerned, might have been read more carefully.

The History of David Grieve. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Library edition. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 468-479. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Dollarocracy. An American Story. "The Broadway Series." Paper, 12mo, pp. 211. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Love and Liberty. A narrative of the French Revolution. By Alexandre Dumas. Paper, 12mo, pp. 372. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

Dame Care. By Hermann Sudermann. Octavo, pp. 292. London: J. R. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 3s. 6d.

"Dame Care" is a translation from the German of Hermann Sudermann, a writer who, born in 1857, has already made for himself a foremost place among German writers. "Dame Care" is a single character study. The hero, born at a time of want and suffering, is a nervous, introspective, brooding boy and man, who is always accusing himself of things for which he is not to blame, and who, even while his is the hand which does the work and provides his family's fortune, is always overlooked and despised. But although there is no gleam of sunlight throughout the volume, the story ends with a promise of happiness, and the reader is not utterly cast down. "Dame Care" is a book to read.

King Billy of Ballarat. By Moreley Roberts. Octavo, pp. 299. London: Lawrence & Bullen. 5s.

A collection of short stories, the majority of which show an unusual excellence. They are spirited, vivid, and original, and are, in fact, well worth reading.

The Rector of Amesty. By John Ryce. Three Vols. London: Sampson Low. 31s. 6d.

This unpretentious study of English country life is distinctly above the average; the author evidently knows the world to which he introduces his readers, and the rector of Amesty himself is a clever character sketch. Mr. John Ryce should have a future before him.

The Talking Horse. By F. Anstey. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 6s.

The ten short stories, of which this volume is composed, are written in Mr. Anstey's happiest vein. "The Good Little Girl," and "Don: the story of a Greedy Dog," would well bear the difficult and trying test of being read aloud. In "A Matter of Taste," however, the author of "Vice Versa" proves that he can deal with the more commonplace elements of human day-to-day life with success. The stories are reprinted from the *Cornhill*, *Atlanta*, and *Blackwood*.

On the Way Through. By Dorothea Gerard. Octavo, pp. 280. London: Eden, Remington & Co. 6s.

Not only in the scene, but also in subject and treatment, Miss Gerard's latest story reminds us of the stories of Maurus Jókai, the Hungarian novelist, but it lacks the strength which distinguishes "Dr. Dumány's Wife," to take the novel which is best known. We know almost from the first page what will be the end of the story—a quality which lessens the interest, and leaves the reader dependent for his pleasure, not on the plot, but on the characterization of minor events. Of the three other tales which make the volume, "My Nightmare" is crude and uninteresting, "How I Came to be a Tale" is chiefly notable for the light which it throws on the characters of the Rumanian peasantry, and "The History of Two Wedding-Gowns" is pretty pathetic and natural.



MISS CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Ethical Christianity. By Hugh Price Hughes. With Portrait. London: Sampson Low. 3s. 6d.

This is the fourth volume in the series entitled "Preachers of the Age." Here the most popular preacher in the Methodist to-day expounds, in that incisive style which is one secret of his success, what he believes to be the true ethics of Christianity; and Mr. Price Hughes' conception of Ethical Christianity appears on one of the first pages, where he dedicates his book to "The Sisters of the People, whose Lives illustrate the Ethical Christianity it advocates." There are fourteen sermons in the book, and the burden of all is this—that Christianity does not consist in a creed, or in the acceptance of certain mysterious dogmas about which even Christian opinion is divided; that Orthodoxy must not be confused with Christianity; that what many ardent, sincere souls have rejected is not the Christianity of Christ, but a subjective Christianity of their own, which no more resembles real Christianity than the conventional Christ of the painted church window resembles the Carpenter of Nazareth; that it is, in fact, a direct and inevitable fruit of vital union with Jesus Christ. The sermons are not "padded"; they are full of thought and of practical suggestion.

Religious Systems of the World. Octavo, pp. 824. London: Sonnenschein. 15s.

This is a second edition of one of the most valuable contributions to the study of comparative religion which has yet appeared. It is composed of a collection of addresses delivered at South Place Institute, which have been revised and in many cases entirely rewritten by the authors, together with several new articles which did not appear in the previous edition. Among the lecturers are Canon Rawlinson, who writes on the Religion of Assyria; Professor Legge, on that of China; Sir Alfred Lyall, on Hinduism; Professor Rhys-Davids, on Buddhism; Mr. W. R. Morfill, on the Sacerdotal Religion; Canon Shuttleworth, on the Church of England; Mrs. Sheldon Ames, on Methodism; Mrs. Besant, on Theosophy; Mr. W. S. Lilly, on

Mysticism; Mr. Frederic Harrison, on Humanity; Mr. G. W. Foote, on Secularism; and the Rev. Charles Voysey, on Theism. There are fifty-eight essays in all, and each, being the work of a specialist in the particular branch of which he treats, can be thoroughly relied upon to put a clear, concise, and impartial account before the reader.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Horse: A Study in Natural History. By W. H. Flower, C.B., LL.D. London: Kegan Paul. 2s. 6d.

Dr. Flower prefaces this book with the remark that up to the year 1887 nearly 400 works relating to the horse had been published. His justification for adding to that number is the fresh standpoint from which the book is written: in brief, that of comparative anatomy. The frontispiece, in which the skeletons of man and horse stand side by side, is the illustrating text of the discourse, which expounds the principles found acting in the construction of all living things, both animals and plants. "The skull of a man and the skull of a horse are composed of exactly the same number of bones, having the same general arrangement and relation to each other. Not one of the bones, but every ridge and surface for the attachment of muscles, and every hole for the passage of artery and nerve seen in the one can be traced in the other" (p. 96). And so on throughout the whole skeleton, the modifications in the limbs of the horse conveying the fact that its knee corresponds to the human wrist, and its toe to the middle finger of the human hand. Dr. Flower's style is as clear as his mastery of the subject is complete. It will be news to many "general readers" that the nearest living allies of the horse family are the tapirs and rhinoceroses, and that the horse itself, which in its present one-toed form is biologically modern, is the modified descendant of a long line of tertiary ancestors, the earliest of which was a four-toed, small-brained animal, about the size of a fox. Dr. Flower adds his protest against the cruelty of bearing-reins made by his father, to whose memory this book is dedicated.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

American Citizenship and the Right of Suffrage in the United States. By Tallesin Evans. 16mo, pp. 210. Oakland, Cal.: Published by the Author.

This small and unpretentious book, which comes from Oakland, California, is more valuable than its appearance might at first indicate. It contains the fullest information, up to date, of the laws and judicial decisions affecting citizenship in the United States, and the several States, analyzing and explaining the voting qualifications necessary in the various States and Territories, and making the whole quantity of information immediately available by a complete index of twelve pages.

Economic Questions of the Day. (University Extension Course Outlines.) By Edward W. Bemis, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 16. Nashville, Tenn.: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House.

From Nashville comes the syllabus of Professor Edward W. Bemis' University Extension Course lectures given in several Southern cities. The lists of works for reference, the classification of topics, and the suggestive questions appended to the outline of each lecture, make this small pamphlet of 16 pages an original and extremely valuable contribution to economic literature. It is worth more than some of the pretentious books that are currently appearing.

Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Numbers 42 to 47. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. 50 cents each.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science is sending out, under separate covers, the essays which it binds together in its regular quarterly publications. The last series includes an essay by W. D. Bailey on "The Basis of the Demand for Public Education in the United States"; "The Study of Municipal Government," by Frank P. Pritchard; "The Political Organization of a Modern Municipality," by William Draper Lewis; "International Arbitration," by Eleanor L. Lord, of Smith College; "Jurisprudence in American Universities," by E. W. Huffcutt, of the University of Indiana; and "Political Science Instruction in the Law Faculties of French Universities," by Leo S. Rowe. Most of these essays are too brief and slight to be of permanent importance. The most valuable is Miss Lord's.

Abstract of New York State Laws Affecting the Rights and Property of Women. Compiled by Mary L. Rice. Paper, 32mo, pp. 16. Buffalo, N. Y.: Mrs. Albert Mook.

In a few small pages Mary L. Rice has compiled for the "Protective Department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo," an abstract of New York State laws affecting the rights and property of women. This little pamphlet, sold at \$3 a hundred copies or 5 cents a copy, ought to be distributed broadcast among the women, old and young, of the State of New York. It is the business of every woman of intelligence to know thoroughly the facts here summarized, which define her status before the law touching such subjects as marriage, divorce, guardianship, and property rights.

A Popular Bibliography of Sociology. By John R. Commons. Oberlin, Ohio: Oberlin College Library.

From Oberlin College, as a library bulletin, comes a Popular Bibliography of Sociology, prepared by Prof. John R. Commons, a very useful list of sixteen pages.

Britannic Confederation. Octavo, pp. 180. London: George Philip & Son. 3s. 6d.

The six papers in this volume are by Admiral Sir John Colomb, Professor Edward A. Freeman, Mr. George C. Chisholm, Professor Shield Nicholson, Mr. Maurice H. Harvey, and the Right Hon. Lord Thring, and have been reprinted, under the general editorship of Mr. Arthur Silver White (who contributes an introductory note), from the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. A large colored map of the British Empire, specially prepared by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, accompanies the volume, and is of the greatest use in assisting the due comprehension of the papers.

The Modern Factory System. By R. W. C. Taylor. London: Kegan Paul. 14s.

Following up his "Introduction to a History of the Factory System," Mr. Taylor, himself an inspector of factories, has now published an exhaustive history, with special reference to the labor problems of to-day. He gives a temperate review of present arrangements, dealing with their evils, but showing, too, what the system has done, not only for the nation at large, but also for the working class. It may be only one phase of industrial development, destined to pass away; but, if it stands, its evils may be abated and its benefits heightened (as has already been the case to some extent) by factory legislation.

The Polytechnic: Its Genesis and Present Status. Paper, 4to, pp. 56. London: Polytechnic Institute. 6d.

The first of an illustrated series of "Polytechnic Extras," which deals in this instance with Mr. Quintin Hogg's early work among the working boys of London, with the early hours which Mr. Hogg founded as forerunners of the Polytechnic, and finally with the Institute itself, describing its many workings and ramifications.

Pensions and Pauperism. By J. Frome Wilkinson. Paper, pp. 125. London: Methuen. 2s. 6d.

The author advocates an Old Age Pension Scheme, and devotes some considerations to those who are already before the public. This volume also contains a few general notes on the Old Age Pension Scheme, considered from the actuarial and financial point of view, by Mr. T. E. Young, Vice-President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Methods of Industrial Remembrance. By David F. Schloss. Octavo, pp. 287. London: Williams & Norgate. 3s. 6d.

An attempt to present a faithful delineation of the wage-system in all its forms, and of the several modifications introduced with a view to the improvement of that system. A small part of the matter has already appeared in the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews* and elsewhere.

The London Programme. By Sydney Webb. London: Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d.

This volume has been the *code mecum* of the Progressive candidates at the late elections. It is full of Sydney Webb's best matter put together in his best style.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Le Française Pratique. By Paul Bercy. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: William R. Jenkins. 5s.

Bouderie. By Maurice Lecomte. Paper, 12mo, pp. 19. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

Le Chant du Cygne. By Georges Ohnet. Paper, 16mo, pp. 91. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

Madame Thérèse. By Erekmann-Chatrain. 12mo, pp. 216. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

Ethier. A Tragedy in Three Acts. By Jean Racine. Edited by I. H. B. Spiers. 12mo, pp. 109. Boston: D.C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Among the educational tendencies of the day in America one of the most commendable is the growing popularity of the study of modern languages. French especially is receiving unqualified attention. Fortunately, the publishers are meeting the demand with a most attractive series of helps and of specially selected French texts. Professor Paul Bercy, whose well-known work upon the study of the French language has reached enormous editions, now presents us with a smaller book, "*Le Française Pratique*," which is new and rapid method for the gaining of a limited speaking and reading acquaintance with the language. It is admirably adapted to this purpose. The same publishers send us Maurice Lecomte's little one-act drama, "*Bouderie*," and Georges Ohnet's "*Le Chant du Cygne*." From Messrs. Ginn & Co. comes in most attractive form Erekmann-Chatrain's "*Madame Thérèse*," edited and annotated by George W. Rollins, of the Boston Latin School. Messrs. D.C. Heath & Co., in their Modern Language series have just issued Racine's tragedy of "*Ethier*," edited and annotated by Mr. J. H. B. Spiers, of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia. With such incentives as these our American students of French should make prodigious progress.

The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. Edited by William W. Goodwin, Ph.D., LL.D., and John Williams White, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 294. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

From the scholarly workshop of Professor Goodwin, of Harvard, comes a new edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, adapted to the revision of Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and very fully annotated and supplied with an lexicon that is all that any student could desire.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Hamlet. Edited by Carroll Lewis Maxey. 16mo, pp. 202. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Carroll Lewis Maxey has prepared an edition of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* with explanatory notes and many pages of brief and general questions intended to promote the real understanding of the play. Teachers will find it highly useful in class-room work.

The Literature of France. By H. G. Keene. Octavo, pp. 219. London: John Murray. 3s.

A University Extension Manual, setting forth in a clear, concise, and interesting manner all the salient points in the history of French literature.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1892. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. 12mo, pp. 1152. New York: Macmillan & Co. 8s.

We welcome the twenty-ninth annual edition of a trustworthy friend. "*The Statesman's Year-Book*," like a prosperous alderman, grows more portly every year, but in spite of the mass of statistical and historical information concerning all the states of the world with which it is packed, the latest official returns are incorporated. The sheets have passed through the press since the death of the Duke of Clarence, for his name as a son of the Prince of Wales only appears in a footnote. In the text, Prince George now heads the list. Other works give much general and essential information; but none cover so much ground in actual and official detail. This volume is more than usually complete, because it includes the results of

the censuses of the leading countries in the world. Specially useful, too, is the introduction of several colored maps. This is a vast improvement on earlier issues. They show the density of population of the globe, with the basis of new censuses and estimates, the distribution of the British Empire over the globe, the partition of Africa, and the international frontiers on the Pamirs—all subjects of present-day interest. In short, "*The Statesman's Year Book*" is indispensable.

Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1892. Edited by Edward McPherson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 335. New York: The Tribune Association. 25 cents.

The *Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1892*, edited by Edward McPherson, is a veteran annual which could ill be spared. This year's issue is prepared with special reference to the fact that we are entering upon a presidential campaign.

"*New Albany*," *Legislative Souvenir, 1892.* Edited by H. P. Phelps. 12mo, pp. 682. Albany: The Brandow Printing Company. 25 cents.

This pamphlet contains brief biographical sketches and 160 well-executed half-tone portraits of the members of this year's New York Legislature.

A List of the Gifts and Bequests Received by the Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1891. Paper, 8vo, pp. 31. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University.

The catalogue issued from the Johns Hopkins press, which records chronologically the gifts and bequests received by the University from 1876 to 1891, with explanatory notes upon each, is full of interest in that it shows how genuinely the University is entering into the life of the intelligent and wealthy citizens of Baltimore.

A Concise Dictionary of the English Language. By Charles Ansdale. Quarto, pp. 864. London: Blackie & Son. 5s.

There is no five-shilling dictionary published in England that can be compared with "*The Concise Dictionary*." Students could hardly wish for a better; the ordinary reader needs nothing more. The general vocabulary is ample; the definitions and explanations are very full and detailed; the etymology includes the results of recent investigation; and the correct pronunciation of words is shown on a simple system. This new addition has been enlarged on the one hand and reduced in price on the other. The appendices are most useful compilations.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

The Ruin of the Soudan. By Henry Russell. Octavo, pp. 407. London: Sampson Low. 3s.

A résumé of events which have occurred in the Soudan between the years 1863 and 1891, and an inquiry into the cause, effect, and remedy of the paralysis of trade and general upheaval which has taken place in that region since 1863. Mr. Russell lived for twelve years on the Red Sea Littoral, where he acted as special correspondent for the *Daily News* and *Daily Telegraph*, so that he had every opportunity for getting at the real facts. The volume contains an excellent portrait of General Gordon, and a fac-simile of the map made by him to show his route from Souakin to Berber and Khartoum, and a map of Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Soudan, showing the British and Italian spheres of influence.

This World of Ours. By H. O. Arnold Forster. Octavo, pp. 312. London: Cassell & Co. 3s. 6d.

A very sensible introduction to the study of geography, written in so interesting a manner that children will be only too glad to read it for pleasure. The illustrations and diagrams are good.

Sheriff's Illustrated Routh Charts. London: Sheriff.

A very ingenious and novel guide-book, giving particulars of every place of interest which a traveller passes who is bound for Egypt, India, China, Japan, and Australia. Bird's-eye plans of every town of importance at which the vessel touches are included, together with section maps showing the vessel's route, the distance which she keeps from the land, and the countries which she passes.

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The Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages. H. Littlehales.
South Shields Public Museum. R. Blair.
The Tombs of the Kings of England.
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Researches in Crete.—II. F. Hilditch.
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The Arena.—Boston.

Psychical Research—Some Interesting Cases. Rev. M. J. Savage.
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The Threefold Contention of Industry. Gen. J. B. Weaver.
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The Children's Poets. Agnes Repplier.
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Why the Men of '61 Fought for the Union. Jacob D. Cox.
A Political Parallel.—1844-1892.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

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Are Australasian Government Bonds Safe?—II.

The Beacon.—Chicago. February.

The Telephotographic Lens.
Making Lantern Slides.
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Belford's Monthly.—New York.

Why should it be Cleveland? N. D. Tobey.
The Writings of W. H. Murray. George Stewart, Jr.
Our Merchant Mariner.
I. The Cause of its Depression. Lieut. P. W. Thompson.
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The Carlyles and a Segment of their Circle.—VI. J. Forster.
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A Visit to the War Office.
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The Animal as a Motor Machine. Prof. R. H. Thurston.
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Changes and Progress in Military Matters.
Letters on Infantry.—XIV. Kraft zu Hohenlohe.

Knowledge.—London.

British Moons.—Continued. Justice Fry.
The Life of an Ant.—I. E. A. Butler.
Elephants, Revolt and Extinct. R. Lydekker.
The Movements of the Stars. Miss A. M. Clerke.
The Moon's Atmosphere. A. C. Hanyard.
Camphire and Camphor. J. C. Sewer.
The Face of the Sky for March. H. Sadler.

Leisure Hour.—London.

The Statesmen of Europe, Russia.—II. With Portraits.
Chronicles of the Sid. Mrs. Orpen.
The Horse World of London. W. J. Gordon.
His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. With Portrait.
Captain Matthew Flinders. James Macaulay.

Lend a Hand.—Boston.

The People's Palace. Rev. John Tunis.
Tenement-House Life.
The Christian Social Union. Fred W. Spiers.
Hebrew Immigration.
Physical Training.
Out-Door Alps.

Longman's Magazine.—London.

The Mastery of Pain. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson.
The Lions in Trafalgar Square. Richard Jeffries.
The Wild Flowers of Selborne. Rev. J. Vaughan.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.

The Newspaper-Man as a Confidant. A. E. Watrous.
Horsemanship and Polo. Foxhall Keene.
"One Hundred Miles an Hour." Charles R. Deacon.
Buen's Earlier Work. C. H. Herford.
Rebuilding the Navy. Harry P. Mason.

Lucifer.—London. February.

Theosophy and the Theosophical Society.
A Bewitched Life.—Continued. H. P. B.
Reincarnation. Annie Besant.
An Outline of the "Secret Doctrine."
Theosophy and Physical Research.—Continued. W. King-land.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.

Finland. E. A. Freeman.
Patrick Henry. A. G. Bradley.
Hamlet and the Modern Stage. Mowbray Morris.
Hours of Labor. Rev. Harry Jones.
The Universal Language. C. R. Haines.
The Stranger in the House.

Magazine of American History.—New York.

Some Recent Discoveries Concerning Columbus. C. K. Adams.
Once-Famous Louisiana. John G. Bourne.
Slavery in the Territories Historically Considered.—II.
Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention, 1786. W. W. Hery.
A Group of Missouri's Giant Lawyers. John Doniphan.
Career of Benjamin West. Marjorie J. Lamb.

The Mennan Monthly.—New York.

Politics and Religion. M. Ellinger.
Is Life Worth Living? Prof. Henry A. Mott.
Moses and Jesus.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston.

Sketch of Samokov Station. Rev. H. C. Haskell.
The Work of the Moravian Missionary Society.
The Evolution of a Christian College in China. C. Holcombe.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.

The Story of the Salvation Army. Frederick P. Noble.
London and its Missions.
Persecution of the Russian Student. J. E. Mathieson.
The Reflex Influence of Missions. Mrs. Ethel Curtis.

Month.—London.

The Recent Persecution in China.
The True Character of Theosophy.
The Invasion of St. Perpetua. G. Canning.
Catholic England in Modern Times.—IV. Rev. J. Morris.
The Spanish Inquisition. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Monthly Packet.—London.

Peasant Songs of Provence.
Teaching as a Profession for Women. M. T. Wallis.
King Arthur as an English Ideal. C. C. Coleridge.
An Old Woman's Outlook. Charlotte Yonge.
Cameos from English History: What Came of Jenkyn's Earn.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York.

Alexandre Cabanel. C. Stuart Johnson.
The German Student Duel. W. T. Parker.
The Reformed Church in New York. R. H. Titherington.
The Chinese Quarter of New York. Warren Taylor.
Paderewski. Morris Bacheller.
A Morning with the Pope. W. H. W. Campbell.

Music.—Chicago.

Radical Types of Pianoforte Technique. Dr. William Mason.
Origin of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
University Education in Music. W. S. B. Mathews.
The Piano as a Factor in Musical Art. J. B. Van Cleave.

The National Magazine.—New York.

The Dutch Colonial Governors.—II. James W. Gerard.
Verrazano and Gomez in New York Bay. Daniel Van Pelt.
Northwestern University History. Howard L. Conard.
The Bloodless Duel Between Clay and Randolph. E. L. Gil-
liams.

National Review.—London.

Old-age Pensions:
A Successful Experiment. G. Holloway.
Economic Objections.
Failure in Germany. Dr. Wilhelm Bode.
A Word with the Physicians. Earl of Dunraven.
Elizabeth Stuart.
Disestablishment: Unconsidered Contingencies. W. R. Inge.
Patchwork in Black and White: West Indies. Lady Blake.
A Note on Plagiarism. W. H. Pollock.
The Colonial Judge. Mr. Justice Williams.
Swedenborg and Modern Philosophy. C. S. Bowtell.
Drawing-room Entertainments. Lady Colin Campbell.
A Grave Constitutional Question.

Nawbery House Magazine.—London.

The Clergy Discipline Bill. Rev. B. G. Roberts.
Disestablishment and Prof. Goldwin Smith. H. Hayman.
Church Folk-lore.—II. Rev. J. E. Vaux.
Archbishop Trench's Poetry.
Cardinal Manning. C. Kegan Paul.

New Englander and Yale Review.—New Haven, Conn.

College-bred Men in the Business World. Winthrop D. Sheldon.
The Alternating-Current System. Alexander J. Wurts.
The Sex on Barbarism. George H. Hubbard.
Christian Nurture versus a Bad Heredity. A. S. Chesebrough.
The Poetry of the Tractarian Movement.
Justice to the Pilgrims. Alanson D. Barber.

New England Magazine.—Boston.

Recollections of Louisa May Alcott. Maria S. Porter.
America in Early English Literature. Isaac B. Choate.
Stories of Salem Witchcraft. W. S. Nevins.
Recollections of New England Country Life. Lucy E. A. Keb-
ler.
Bryant's New England Home. Henrietta S. Nahmer.
Harvard Clubs and Club Life. W. D. Orcutt.

New Review.—London.

The London County Council:
The Impeachment. T. G. Fardell.
The Defence. C. Harrison.
Letters of John Ruskin to his Secretary.
Wotton Revisited.—Concluded. Thomas Carlyle.
The Telephone and the Post-Office. Duke of Marlborough.
Our New Representative in Paris: Marquis of Dufferin. Con-
stance Eggleston.
Edward Crockett Lefroy. John Addington Symonds.
Report in the New Forest. Hon. Gerald Lascelles.
The Laborer and the Land.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

New Stars. J. Norman Lockyer.
The Settlement of Landed Property. Lord Vernon.
Hodge and his Parson. Arnold D. Taylor.
Italia non fara da se. W. Frewen Lord.
Household Clubs: An Experiment. Countess of Aberdeen.
The Latest Electrical Discovery. J. E. H. Gordon.
Repayment of the Metropolitan Debt. Alfred Hoare.
Minor Poets and Others. H. D. Traill.
Napoleon III. at Sedan. Archibald Forbes.
The Muslim Hall. James W.
The Partisans of the Wild Women. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Some Social Changes in Fifty Years. Countess of Cork.
The French Newspaper Press. Edward Bellie.
Famine Relief in Samarra. V. Shishkoff.
The London County Council:
1. Toward a Commune. John Burns, L.C.C.
2. Toward Common Sense. R. E. Prothero.

North American Review.—New York.

Issues of the Presidential Campaign: A Symposium.
Do We Live Too Fast? Dr. Cyrus Edson.
The Anti-Slavery Conference. Alfred Le Chail.
The Degeneration of Tammany. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton.
The World's Columbian Exposition. George R. Davis.
Appropriations for the Nation. T. B. Reed.
Economy and the Democracy. W. S. Holman.
An International Money Conference. W. M. Springer.
The Highlands of Jamaica. Lady Blake.
Shall We Have Free Ships? Capt. John Codman.
Our Commercial Relations with Chili. Wm. Ellery Curtis.
The Olympian Religion.—II. Wm. E. Gladstone.

Our Day.—Chicago.

Signs of the Times in German Theological Faculties. G. R.
W. Scott.
Congested Districts in American Cities. C. D. Wright.
Legalized Robbery in the Louisiana Lottery.
Mr. Spurgeon's Character and Career. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York.

A Marauding Leopard; or, Wild Sport in Ceylon. F. F. Dixon.
Cycling in Mid-Pacific. Chas. E. Travathan.
The St. Bernard Kennels of America.
Photography and Athletics. W. I. Lincoln Adams.
Stunning Jumping.—I. Broad and High. Malcolm W. Ford.
The Connecticut National Guard.—II. Lieut. W. H. Bowen.
Rowing. Chase Melien.
The Status of the American Turf.—I. Francis Trevelyan.

The Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

The Indians of North America.—I. William E. Dougherty.
The Nicaragua Canal. Horace Davis.
Through Mysterious Canyons of the Colorado. F. A. Nims.
Hunting the Wild Cat in Southern California. Helen E. Ban-
dini.
What should an Art School Be? Bolton C. Brown.

Post-Lore.—Philadelphia.

Magic and Prodigy in the East. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
A Sketch of the Prometheus Myth in Poetry. Helen A. Clarke.
Andrea del Sarto: A Painter's Poem. Harriet Ford.
"Julius Caesar" and "Stratford": A Comparative Study.
Our So-Called Copyright Law. Charlotte Porter.

Political Science Quarterly.—New York.

Asylum in Legislations and in Vessels.—I. Prof. J. B. Moore.
The Finances of the Confederacy. J. C. Schwab.
Irish Land Legislation.—I. Prof. Wm. A. Dunning.
The New York Council of Appointment. J. M. Gitterman.
Nature of Political Majorities. Prof. F. H. Giddings.
Boehm-Bawerk on Capital. Horace White.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

New Chapters in the Warfare of Science.—Astronomy. A.D. White.
 Domestic Animals in India. Jhn L. Kolpling.
 Social Statistics of Cities. Carroll D. Wright.
 Wayside Optics. Casey A. Wood.
 Musical Instruments.—The Organ. Daniel Spillane.
 Moral Educability. Edward Payson Jackson.
 The Australian Marmoset Mole. Dr. E. Trouessart.
 Justus von Liebig: An Antobiographical Sketch.
 The Cotton Industry in Brazil. John C. Branner.
 Darwinism in the Nursery. Louis Robinson.
 Sketch of William Ferrel.

The Preacher's Magazine.—New York.

The Honors of Christ's Kingdom. Hugh Price Hughes.
 The Secret of Successful Work. Mark G. Pease.
 The Necessity and Value of the Sabbath. Rev. Wm. Spiers.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.—London. February.

Memorandum on the Society's New Map of Persia. G. Curzon.
 Why are the Prairies Treeless? M. Christy.
 Exploration in the Central Caucasus in 1890. D. F. Freshfield.
 Orthography of Geographical Names.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.—London.

The Subliminal Consciousness. F. W. H. Myers.
 Supplement to the Paper on the Evidence for Clairvoyance.—
 I. Mrs. Sidgwick.
 Note on a Visit to Kalmar. F. W. H. Myers.
 Some Recent Thought-Transference Experiments. Prof. C. J. Lodge.
 On Alleged Movements of Objects, without Contact, Occurring
 not in the Presence of a Fald Medium.—II. F. W. H. Myers.

Quiver.—London.

How are the Masses to be Reached and Won? W. G. Blakie.
 How the Modern Jew Keeps Purim. Rev. W. Burnet.
 A Workhouse Episode.

Review of the Churches.—London.

Woman's Place in Church Work. With Portrait. Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Mrs. Bramwell Booth.
 The Reunion Party at Grindelwald. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign
 Parts. Archibald Farrar.
 Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. With Portrait. Rev. J. Clifford.

School and College.—Boston.

University Extension in a Canadian University. G. M. Grant.
 Elementary Instruction in Greek.—II. T. D. Seymour.
 Teaching French and German in High Schools. C. H. Grand-
 gent.
 Shortening and Enriching the Grammar-School Course. C. W.
 Elliot.

Scots Magazine.—Perth.

The Great Achievement of the Scottish Reformation. Duke of
 Argyll.
 Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews.
 Chalmers: A Criticism.—I. J. Rankin.
 Thirty Years Ago in a University Debating Society. Rev. J. M.
 Robertson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh.

The Consolidation of the British Empire.—VI. Lord Thring.
 The Gran Chaco. J. G. Kerr.
 The Principles of Geography. H. R. Mill.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

The Water Route from Chicago to the Ocean. C. C. Rogers.
 Small Country Places. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
 American Illustration of To-day.—III. William A. Coffin.
 Paris Theatres and Concerts.—II. William F. Apthorp.
 Speed in Locomotives.

The Stanographer.—Philadelphia.

Women as Stanographers and Typewriters.
 Sketch of Dr. Am. Horr. Elias Lougley.
 The Universal Association.

Strand.—London. February.

Interview with Sir Morell Mackenzie. Harry How.
 Beauty in Nature. Sir John Lubbock.

Portraits of Princess Victoria of Teck, Edmund Yates, G. Man-
 ville Fenn, Henri Rochefort, Madame Arabella Goddard.
 Captain Webb, Sir James Linton.
 Weather Watchers and their Work.
 A Night Ride on the "Flying Scotchman."

Sunday at Home.—London.

Religious Life and Thought in Holland.
 Laura Haviland's Life Work.
 Wanderings in the Holy Land. Adelia Gates.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

The Case of St. Timothy. A Dialogue. Rev. J. W. Horsley.
 Our Children's Shelter.—Conclusion. Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
 A Land of Ruined Cities. M. A. Morrison.
 Industries of the Holy Land. W. M. Stratham.
 Natural Chloroform.—II. Rev. T. Wood.

Temple Bar.—London.

An Old Actor.—Jacques Boutet de Monvel.
 A Girl's Opinion on Jane Austen. Edith Edmann.
 The Growth of Sanitary Science.
 Thermidor and Lathumiere.
 A Night with Japanese Firemen.

Theosophist.—London. February.

Asceticism. H. S. Olcott.
 The Avatar of Vishnu. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
 An Outline of the "Secret Doctrine." C. J.
 Mantra, their Nature and Uses. S. B. Gopalachari.
 The Vindictive Marga. H. Dharmapala.
 Varieties of African Magic.—I. M. H. Korahon.

The Treasury.—New York.

Moral and Religious Value of Higher Education. E. B. As-
 drews.
 The Attitude of the Church Toward Amusements. C. D. Fox.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Recent Improvements and Tactics. Lieut. A. S. Frost, U.S.N.
 Rathing in the Sea. Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U.S.N.
 A Forgotten American Humorist (John Phenix). Mrs. L.
 Thompson.
 The Failure of the Nile Campaign. Archibald Forbes.
 Some Old Florida Traditions. Harriet F. Hume.
 Some Papers of 1812. Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Naval Strategy and the Volunteers. Major F. Balfour.
 The Three Ruling Races of the Future.—III. Lieut. Col. Ed-
 dale.
 Bisley and the National Rifle Association. Col. W. Mackintosh.
 The Late Battles at Valparaiso.
 Smokeless Powder. C. A. Voigt.
 The Backbone of an Army.—I. Non-Commissioned Officers
 Abroad.
 The Siege and Fall of Khartoum.—II. Major F. R. Wingate.
 Education for the Army. Replies by Capt. W. H. James and
 Walter Wren.

University Extension.—Philadelphia.

University Extension in the Southwest. Frank W. Blackmar.
 Economics.—III. Production. Edward T. Devine.

The University Magazine.—New York.

Modern Languages and Methods of Teaching. E. H. Nagell.
 The University of the City of New York.—II. G. A. Macdonald.
 Princeton Sketches.—VI. George R. Wallace.
 University Extension Work. George F. James.
 Physical Training at Tuft's College. Fremont Swain.
 University Extension at Brown University.—II. W. H. Tolman.
 University of Pennsylvania.—III. J. L. Stewart.

Victorian Magazine.—London.

Sense Culture. W. A. S. Smith.
 By a Bean Field. A. W. Wilson.
 Notanda from De Quincey's MSS. A. H. Japp.
 The Philanthropist of the Russian Famine. Isabella Fryde
 Mayo.

Welsh Review.—London.

Mr. Balfour's Administration. L. A. Atherley-Jones.
 The Cruix of the Sunday-Closing Question. W. T. Stead.

Political Notes. Duchess of Kentucky. A Commemorative Correction. Miss Orme. The Methods of the Dilke Persecution. Harold Frederic. Welsh County Councils. W. O. Brigstocke. Lord Herbert of Chertsey. Prof. W. R. Soreley. The Welsh Language in Education. Berish Gwynfe Evans.

Westminster Review.—London.

Liberal Prospects at the General Election. J. D. Holmes. Vivisection. L. J. Wallace. The New Forest and the War Office. J. King.

The Logic of a Despot's Advocate. Mr. Stead on the Czar. D. G. Ritchie. The West Indies as a Winter Resort. H. F. Abell. "The Platform." F. Morgan. A New State University. S. H. Boulton. The Great Civil War in England. M. W. Whelpston. A Rectification of Frontier. J. Dacosta.

Young Man.—London.

Interview with Dr. Richardson. With Portrait. George Meredith: His Method and Teaching. W. J. Dawson. How to Develop the Muscles. Dr. Gordon Stables.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 6.

The Land of the Pharaohs. Skating in Real Life and in Poetry. F. J. Holly. Pancreatic Vorster, the last Abbot of St. Gall, and his Biographer, G. J. Baumgartner. A. Baumgartner.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. January.

Travels in Scandinavia.—Continued. A. von Drygalski. The Sulu Islands. (Map and Illustrations.) A. Bode. Korea and China.—I. Geographical Discoveries in 1860 and 1861. Dr. W. Ale.

Dabeim.—Leipzig. Quarterly.

February 6.

School Athletics at Schönholz, at Berlin. Prof. J. M. Hermann.

February 13.

Two Sundays with the Evangelical Missionaries at Dar-es-Salaam. F. Frhr. von Nettelbladt. Max Duncker, Historian. H. von Zolteltitz.

February 20.

The Optical Instrument Manufactory at Rathenow. H. von Zolteltitz. The Cathedral at Berlin.—I.

February 27.

The Berlin Cathedral.—II. A Public Festival in the Caucasus.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.

Limb and Spinal Curvature. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth. The September Massacre in Paris in 1792. Dr. I. H. Otto. Johannes Jansen. With Portrait. The Wandering Scholars of the Middle Ages. O. von Schachling.

Heft 7.

Instruments of Torture. Dr. Weiss. The Upan Tree of Speculation and Swindling on the Stock Exchange. P. Freidank. Wilhelm Reuter, Poet. F. A. Muth. Handwriting and Character. V. Ballack. The Tomb of Maximilian I. at Innsbruck. Sunday in Turkey. A Glance at the History of the Catholic Church in Bosnia. F. X. Hammerl.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. February.

King Charles of Roumania.—I. Count Albrecht von Roon.—XXXIII. National Science One Hundred Years Ago and Now. P. von Zech. England's Government of the World—Ireland and Egypt. Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop. T. Wiedenmann. Reasons for the Arrest of Justus Gruner in Prague on the Night of the 21st to the 23rd of August. Justus von Gruner.

March.

King Charles of Roumania.—II. Count Albrecht von Roon.—Continued. Should the War Minister Accompany the Army during War? Count W. von Roon. Children and Monkeys. Dr. L. Robinson. Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop. T. Wiedenmann. Religious Fanaticism and War.—II. Frohschammer.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

Architecture and Sculpture. E. Curtius. Frederick Louis of Mecklenburg as a Diplomatist.—II. L. von Hirschfeld.

The Growth of Energy in the Spiritual and Organic World. M. Carrière. Catalogue Poems. L. Friedländer. The Influenza. W. Fliess. Hamlet in Hamburg, 1685. B. Litzmann. The Preservation of Monuments of Art in Italy. P. Kristeller. From the Cape to Mashonaland. Letters from a Nurse in South Africa. Political Correspondence.—The Schools Bill, the French Cardinal Archbishop, Kneveland, the Demand for the Revision of the Constitution in Belgium, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. February.

The Increase of Trades Unionism. Dr. L. Brentano. The Failing of the Rate of Interest. Dr. E. Graf. A Mother's View of the Woman Question. Marianne Hainisch.

Frauenberuf.—Weimar. February 1.

Marriage and Divorce in France.—Continued. Dr. F. Moldenbauer.

February 15.

The Woman Movement in Switzerland. The Germans and Turks in Austria. Fran J. Kettler. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Vienna Woman's Labor Bureau. E. Marriot.

March 1.

Marriage and Divorce in France.—Continued. Fundita Kanabal and the Women of India. Agnes Burchard.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.

Mee's Fashions of the Nineteenth Century.—II. C. Gurllt. Music and Electricity. G. Busse. Ludwig Martinelli, Actor. A. Betteilhelm. Wisnar. Dr. K. Lüttgens. The Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. "Modern Treasure-Seekers," a Suiabian Comedy. C. Hecker. Goethe's Mother. J. Froelich.

Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.

Berlin for the Germans, Not for the Slavs. F. Schupp. The Fifteenth Birthday of Eduard von Hartmann. With Portrait. A. Drews. The Influence of the Backstairs and Immoral Literature of Italy. A. Ruhemann. A Review of Von Biedermann's "Goethe's Conversations." E. Steiger.

Der Gute Kamerad.—Stuttgart.

No. 17. Laying an Electric Railway. (Illustration.) No. 20. The Grammophone.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. March.

Panama: A Historical and Geographical Sketch. The Beginnings of Mission in Paraguay.—Continued. The Apostolic Vicariate of Neu-Pommern.—Continued.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. February.

The History of the Lutheran Church in North America.—III. J. Fennelin. The Present State and the Causes of the Famine in the Volga Province in Russia. F. W. Grass. A Week's Experience as a Sailor. Dr. C. Schlemmer. The Electric Railway. M. Berdrow. Paul Götze Once More. Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa. F. Frhr. von Nettelbladt. Chronicle—German Politics, etc.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. February 1.

The Dangers in the War of the Future. —I. State Morals and Private Morals. —Dr. M. Haberlandt. Rubinstein's Book. "Music and its Masters." Dr. T. Göttlieb.

February 15.

The Debates on the Danube Navigation Bill. The Situation in Servia. Ivanovic. The Dangers in the War of the Future. —II. Kennan's "Siberia." R. Grazer.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. Quarterly.

Mendelssohniana.—I. Emil Stettner. International Musical and Theatrical Exhibition in Vienna, 1892.

February 10.

Mendelssohniana.—II. E. Stettner.

February 20.

Mendelssohniana.—Concluded. Werther, Max Dietz.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. March.

The Posthumous Papers of Ludwig Feuerbach. J. Duboc. Julius Duboc. With Portrait. K. Jodel. The Newest and Latest in Literary France. Dr. Paul Lindau. German Student Life in the Middle Ages. A. Chroust.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. February 3.

The Causes and Events of the Last Revolution in Chili. Prof. von Lilienthal. The Patriarchs of Alexandria. —II. Dr. P. Rohrbach. The History of the Text of the Oberammergau Passion Play. P. Strauch. The New High School Reform. P. Cauer. Overcrowding in the Higher Teaching Profession. A. Schoenflies. Political Correspondence.—The Prussian Primary Education Bill.

Schorer's Familienbieth.—Berlin. Heft 6.

The New German Parliamentary Buildings. A. O. Klausmann. Paris Feeling Against Germany. E. von Jagow. Goethe's House. W. Römer.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. February.

Profits in Trade Enterprise and Co-operation. Köchlin Geigy. Character and History of the Settlements in Switzerland. Dr. A. Böhler.

L'Amarante.—Paris.

Éléonore d'Este and Torquato Tasso. H. Buffenoir. A Derby day on the Jew at Christiania. P. André. Dancing in Spain. E. S. Lantz. Beethoven. With Portrait. E. Schuré. Hans Christian Andersen's Autobiography.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. February.

Pfarrer Knapp's Water Cure. Dr. A. F. Suchard. Railway Tariffs. G. van Nuyden. The French Theatre before Corneille. H. Warnery. The Note-issuing Banks of Europe and the Proposed Swiss National Bank. —II. W. Burchard. Conversation Past and Present. L. Quenel. Chronique.—Parisian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, and Political.

Chrétien Évangélique.—Lausanne. February 20.

Port Royal. A. Moutvaux. The Alexandrian School and the Old Testament.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. February.

The Works of Louis Ménard. P. Quillard. T. de Wysewa's Book on the Social Movement. T. Randall.

L'Initiation.—Paris. February.

What is the Égot? Quereux. Art and Magic. E. Nibellet. Summary of the History of Alchemy in Paris. Philophotes. The Four Books of Medicine of the Egyptians. J. M. de Vése.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. Heft 2.

The Columbus Jubilee.—Concluded. A. Perger. Archbishop Falk. A. Zimmermann. The Development of the Newer Religious Painting in Germany.—Concluded. St. Beisel. The Electric Current in Connection with Water.—Continued. L. Drossel. Blaise Pascal. —II. W. Kreiten.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

Shakespeare as an Actor. R. Gené. The Commercial Treaties of Germany. L. Fuld. Alphonse Daudet. Dr. J. Sarrazin. The Collection of Musical Instruments in the Bauakademie at Berlin. Is Europe Becoming Colder? R. E. Petermann. Count von Moltke's Letters to his Wife.—Continued. Strolling Players. V. Happrich.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Arab Slave Trade in German East Africa. P. Reichard. The Carnival at Cologne. G. Deluy. Chicago and the World's Fair. P. Neubaur. The History of Clockmaking. F. Luthmer. At the Court of Napoleon III. F. Walter. The Influenza. Dr. M. Alsberg. Checks. M. Wirth. Julien Gordon. E. Becher. Life in Alsace. A. Schrickler.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruns- schweig. March.

Ferdinand Gregorovius. With Portrait. S. Müns. The Environs of Berlin. F. Lindenberg. Arien. P. Neubaur. Bacteria and their Investigation. R. Keller. Theodor Körner's Mother. With Portraits. G. Kreyenberg.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. No. 2.

Literature and Life. The Literature and Drama of the Present Day. —II. Dr. A. Frhr. von Berger. The Austrian Dialect Poetry and Poets. L. Hörmann.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. January 15.

The Business of Banking. Dr. L. Kuhlénbeck. What Next? The Commercial Treaties.

February 1.

Bankruptcy and the Meeting of Creditors. German Music. Dr. H. Pudor. Christianity versus Atheism: The New Primary School Bill.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. February.

Profit Sharing. Maurice Block. Merchant Navies and Protection.—Concluded. D. Bellet. The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet. The Royal Company of Railways in Portugal. E. Raton. The Commerce and Industries of Switzerland. F. Müller. Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on February 3.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. February 1.

The Phantom of the East.—Concluded. Pierre Loti. Dragut the Corsair and the Knights of Malta. Féraud. The Reorganization of the Artillery and Engineers. What in Russia? August Strindberg. A Volunteer of 1792. Mme. Jane Dieulafoy. New York Seaside Resorts. Mme. Nathalie Shaw. Missionaries in Africa. L. Sévin-Desplacé. Pierre Teyssonières and his Work. Jean Dargéne.

February 15.

Recollections of a Secretary. Gabriel Bonnet. Colonel Mailland's Elements of War.—Concluded. G. O. Dragut the Corsair and the Knights of Malta.—Concluded. Féraud. A Volunteer of 1792.—Concluded. Mme. Jane Dieulafoy. The Symbolists. Mathias Morhardt. An Épisode in the Ukraine Steppe. Fournier de Flaix. The Brazilian Situation. Oscar d'Arasjo. A Councillor of the Vatican. The Transformations of Russian Policy. A. Portier d'Arc.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. February 15.

The Part Played by Railways in Modern War.—III. J. Reibach. Emilia Pardo Bazan. Marie de Rute.

Contemporary Literary and Historical Movement. E. Asse.
Berne and its History. L. Courthion.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. February 1.

The Relief Works at Marseilles. J. de Pulligny.
A Trappist Monastery in China.—Continued. Abbé J. Lemire.

February 15.

Statistics of Workmen in the Old and New World. (A. Foch-
lon's Book.) A. Delaire.
The Relief Works at Marseilles.—Continued.
Superannuated Laborers and the Healthy Unemployed. G. M.
du Chêne.

March 1.

The Revival of Moral Faith. J. A. de Rotours.
Co-operative Bakeries, Particularly in Belgium. O. Pyfferoom.
Agricultural Syndicates: Their Present, their Hopes, and their
Future. M. Wetche.
The Legion of Honor. V. Tamburini-Morpurgo.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris. February 15.

The Theatre in Germany. A. Waggon.
The Theatre's Title to the Poor.—Continued. P. L. de Pierre-
Bite.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. February 6.

A Chair for Positivist Philosophy at the Collège de France.
Shakespeare on the French Stage. J. Guillemot.

February 15.

Two Unpublished Documents Relating to Jeanne d'Arc and
Frère Richard. S. Luce.
The French Character and the New Universities. J. Isoulet.

February 20.

The French Character and the New Universities.—Continued.
J. Isoulet.

February 27.

The Diplomacy of the Church under the Third Republic. S.
Flechon.
Politics and Parties in Greece. G. Deschamps.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris. February 1.

The Soil and Climate of Greece in their Relation to Greek Civ-
ilization and Art. George Perrot.
Treaties of Commerce in Central Europe. Paul Leroy-Beau-
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Stendhal. Emile Faguet.
An Autonomous Colony.—II. The Germans in S.W. Africa.
Charles de Contouly.
The History of the Alphabet. G. Valbert.

February 15.

Diplomatic Studies.—II. Duc de Broglie.
University Education in the Restoration Period. Louis Liard.
Criminal Procedure in England: The Conway Trial. Julien
Decrais.
The Ancient Provinces of France: Berry.—II. Edmond Planchut.
The Storka. Yve de Vogüé.
Beyond the Pale. Trans. from Rudyard Kipling.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. February 1.

Art in Foreign Countries in 1901. T. de Wysewa.
Protestantism and Social Questions in Europe. With Portraits.
R. Allier.
The Art of War in France. D. Lacroix.

February 15.

Women in the Paintings of Leonardo da Vinci. E. Müntz.
Portraits of Charles I. Muller, artist; Jean Rousseau, author;
Maurice Block and Léon Say, political economists; V. Ja-
cob, Belgian politician, etc.
Review of "Phantasms of the Living." H. G. Chapoton.

March 1.

Theosophy and Occultism. With Portraits. G. Lejeal.
The Position and Duties of Labor. F. Bernard.
Paul Crousset, French African Explorer. With Portrait.
Cardinal Manning. With Portrait. R. Allier.
Evolution. G. Bohm and R. Perrier.

Revue de Famille.—Paris. February 1.

Child Life Insurance.—III. Jules Simon.
Reflections on the Art of Verse.—III. Bully Prudhomme.
The Blind in Modern Society. J. Dussouchet.

February 15.

Descartes, Metaphysician. J. Bertrand.
History of the Walking-stick and of the Umbrella. P. Rouaix.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—Paris.
February 1.

The Balaërie Islands. With Map. E. de Saint Quay.
The Nachallen Islands. With Map.
The Crozet Mission in the French Soudan.—Continued. With
Map.
The Nights of France to the North of the Congo.

February 15.

The Campaign of 1890-91 in the French Soudan. Report of
Lieut.-Col. Archinard. With Map.
Missions on the French Congo. With Maps.

March 1.

The Campaign of 1890-91 in the French Soudan.—Continued.
The French and the Italian Squadrons in the Mediterranean.
G. Denanche.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. February.

The Necessity for the Study of the Languages and of the His-
torical and Religious Books of the East. C. de Harlez.
German Socialism. F. V. Bosch.
Memoirs of General Marbot. A. de Ridder.
Letters from Florida.—Continued.
Le Roi Charlot. Drama. Chas. Buet and G. de Raimé.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. February.

A Case of Neuropathy Cured by Suggestion. Prof. Bernheim.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. February.

Law and Conscience. M. Zahet.
William II. of Germany.—Continued. Harold Frederic.
Abbé Combailot, Apostolic Missionary. A. Bondelet.
Scientific Questions. J. d'Estienne.
The Parish of Saint Sulpice and the French Revolution. E. de
Beaufort.
The Social Movement. U. Guérin.
The Austrian Alps.—Continued. G. Maury.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. February.

The Problem of Life.—II. Ch. Dunan.
Félix Varén and José de la Luz.—Continued. J. M. Guardia.
Justice and Socialism According to Recent Publications. G.
Belot.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. February.

Russians and Germans. Jean Finot.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. February 6.

The Measurement of High Temperatures. H. Le Chatelier.
Old Age. Sir James Crichton-Browne.

February 15.

The Powder of the Past and the Powder of To-day. B. Lepetit.

February 20.

The Future of Electricity. A. Hillalret.
Sanitary Conditions in France. S. Leduc.
Diego-Suarez and the Northwest Coast of Madagascar.

February 27.

Photography in Medicine. A. Londe.
The Renewal of Materials for War.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. February.

Is the Struggle for Existence to Go On?
De Laveleye's "Government Under Democracy." A. Deion.
Republican Morality.
The Depopulation of France.—Continued. H. Aimel.
Cabet and the Icarians.—Continued. A. Holynski.

L'Université Catholique.—Lyon. February 15.

The Declaration of the French Cardinal.
The Political Idea of the Church. P. Dastolle.
M. Taine on Catholicism and Religious Orders.—Continued.
F. Hagey.
Catholic Action in Germany. E. Faugier.
The Expansion of France by the Catholic Propaganda. C. Cha-
baud-Arnauld.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. February 6.

Italy after Thirty Years of Revolution.
The Latest Phase in the Demonstration of Miracles.
The Doctrine of St. Thomas Concerning the Eucharist.
An Open Letter to His Holiness Leo XIII. By Henry George.
Translated into Italian by Ludovico Eusebio.
The V. Rev. Father Antonio M. Anderledy, General of the Society of Jesus.

February 30.

Our 1,000th Number. The *Civiltà* this month attains to its 1,000th issue, marking an existence of 46 years.
Christianity Excluded from Public Instruction in Italy.
The Migrations of the Hittites.
Sacred Music and Ecclesiastical Prescriptions.

Minerva.—Rome.

Demography in the Year 3000. Charles Richel.
The Papacy and its Future. Dr. Geffcken.
Personal Reminiscences of Gounod.
Review of American and European Reviews.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. February 1.

Military Problems. N. Marselli.
The Jealousy of Othello. A. Graf.
Artists and Critics. G. Cantalamessa.
The Oldest Apology for Christianity Recently Discovered. A. Chiappelli.
Emile de Laveleye and his Writings. A. Loria.

February 16.

Pages from an Abyssinian Diary. Col. O. Barattieri.
Administrative Decentralization. F. Bertolini.
A New American Poetess: Cora Fabbri. E. Neucioni.
Woman and Socialism. G. Beccardo.
Sirius: An Astronomical Study. O. Zanotti Bianco.
The Dialogues of Plato. Luigi Ferri.
Science on the Platform. Reply to an article by P. Mantegazza. F. Martini.

La Nuova Filosofia.—February.

Contemporary Philosophy. R. Eucken.
Philosophic Evolution of Christian Thought. G. Borio.
The Intellectual Life of Modern Germany. V. Meyer.

La Rassegna.—Florence. February 1 and 16.

The Financial Credit of Naples. P. Turriello.
The Clearing House of Naples. Sir Ouly.
The Reform of Railway Tariffs for Goods. E. d'Amico.
The Unemployed. G. Fugliese.
The Adulteration of Wine. F. Rossi.
The Crisis in our Mercantile Navy. Lorenzo Salazar.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. February 1.

Jesus Christ, by Père Didon. A. G. Tononi.
(Fr.) G. Mazzucconi. Missionary in Melanesia. G. de Castro.
Socialism and Social Science. E. Desmoulin.
The Exameron.—Continued. A. Stoppani.
Zoroaster.—Continued.
Signor Villari and Classical Education. F. Alessio.
The Ecclesiastical Discussions of December Last. R. Boughi.

February 16.

Moltke's History of the Franco-German War. E. A. Fopert.
Cardinal Lievinje and the French Republic. A. A. di Pesara.
From the Eiffel Tower. F. Lampertico.
Pauline Craven Laferronaye and her Family.—Continued.
Dechasse Thersia Kavaachieri.
The Death of Herod the Great in Relation to the Year I. of the Christian Era. V. de Vit.
Zoroaster.—Continued.

Revista Internazionale D'Igiene.

A Study of Tuberculosis. Professor O. Bollinger.
Notes on Bacteriology and on Public Hygiene.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Aveng.—Barcelona.

L'Aveng in 1902.
The Island of Minorca. J. M. Guardia.
The Exhibition of S. Pau's Paintings. Raimond Casellas Don.

España Moderna.—Madrid. February 15.

On Slavery in Spain. Adolfo de Castro.
Last Words on the First Voyage of Columbus. José Maria Asensio.
American Women Writers. M. Omoriori Bernard.
Political Survey. Emilio Castelar.
Isen. J. Benavente.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid. February 1.

Hernan Perez del Pulgar.—Continued. Francisco Villa Real.
North American Epistles. Emilio Blanchet.
The Royal College of St. Bartholomew and St. James at Granada. M. Torres Campos.
The Princes of Spanish Poetry.—Continued. J. Perez de Guzman.

February 15.

Columbus and Bohadilla. Luis Vidart.
The Royal College of St. Bartholomew at Granada.—Continued. M. Torres Campos.
Hernan Perez del Pulgar.—Continued. F. Villa Real.
The Princes of Spanish Poetry.—Concluded. J. Perez de Guzman.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. February.

A Dilettante Diplomatist (The Correspondence of W. A. Miles on the French Revolution). J. A. Gleichman.
The Work of Toynbee Hall.—II. Prof. W. Van der Vlugt.
The Duke of Brunswick. W. H. de Beaufort.
The Dutch Rule Over Java, 1811-1920.
Sinaitic Inscriptions. Prof. de Goeje.

Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. February.

Albert Neuhuy. Illustrated Art Causerie. J. Van Boven.
The Origin of the Industrial Strata in Holland. Dr. H. Binek.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. February.

The Treatment of Juvenile Criminals. G. Emants.
A Page from the Recent History of South Africa. W. F. A. driesen.
Commercial Policy of the German Empire. C. B. E. Enkelaar.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny.—Stockholm.

Amalia Lindgren. Amalia Fahlslett.
A Peep Into Our Nurses' Homes. Lotten Dahlgren.
A Lady Advocate. Willy Uppström.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

A Norwegian Peasant Painter of the Eighteenth Century. I. Dietrichson.
The Summer Races in Slena. Cecilia Waern.

The Marble Church of Copenhagen. F. Weidahl.
Shakespeare's Individuality as Bard. Henrik Schück.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

Amor Trinitatis. Drama in one act. Holger Drachmann.
The Paris Commune. Captain C. Sorensen.
Poems by Charles Baudelaire. Translated by Sophus Clausen.
New and Old Trade Treaties. N. Neergaard.
Danish Literature. Dr. Veld Veld.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. Arena.	Ex. Expositor.	Nat. R. National Review.
A. A. P. S. Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	E. W. R. Eastern and Western Review.	Nat. M. National Magazine.
A. C. Australian Critic.	Forum.	N. C. Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q. Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	F. R. Fortnightly Review.	N. E. New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M. Atlantic Monthly.	G. G. M. Goldsworthy's Geographical Magazine.	N. E. M. New England Magazine.
Ant. Antiquary.	G. B. Gentlemen's Magazine.	N. R. New Review.
A. Q. Asiatic Quarterly.	G. M. Gentleman's Magazine.	N. H. Q. Newbury House Magazine.
A. R. Antover Review.	G. O. P. Girl's Own Paper.	N. N. Nature Notes.
A. Rec. Architectural Record.	G. T. Great Thoughts.	O. Outing.
Arg. Argony.	G. W. Good Words.	O. D. Our Day.
Asiatic. Asiatic.	Help. Help.	O. M. Overland Monthly.
Ata. Atlanta.	Harper's Magazine.	P. A. H. Papers of American Historical Ass'n.
Bank. Bankers' Magazine.	Hon. R. Homiletic Review.	P. E. F. Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bank. L. Bankers' Magazine (London).	H. M. Home Maker.	P. H. Q. Photographic Quarterly.
Bel. M. Belford's Magazine (London).	H. R. Health Record.	Photo. R. Photographic Reporter.
Black. Blackwood's Magazine.	I. A. Monthly Illustrated American.	Phren. M. Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman. Bookman.	Ig. Iceland.	P. L. Poet Lore.
B. M. Beacon Magazine.	I. J. E. Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	P. Q. Presbyterian Quarterly.
B. H. Beacon.	In. M. Indian Magazine and Review.	P. R. R. Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
B. O. P. Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. E. R. Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. R. Philosophical Review.
B. T. J. Board of Trade Journal.	Ir. M. Irish Monthly.	P. S. Popular Science Monthly.
C. Cornhill.	J. Ed. Journal of Education.	P. S. Q. Political Science Quarterly.
Cal. R. Calcutta Review.	Jew. Q. Jewish Quarterly.	Pay. R. Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
Cape I. M. Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. M. S. J. Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q. J. Econ. Quarterly Journal of Economics.
C. F. M. Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. A. E. S. Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q. J. G. S. Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Chait. Chautauquan.	J. R. C. I. Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q. R. Quarterly Review.
Ch. H. A. Church at Home and Abroad.	Jur. R. Juridical Review.	R. R. Review of Reviews.
Ch. M. I. Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	K. Knowledge.	R. C. Review of the Churches.
Ch. M. Church Monthly.	K. O. King's Own.	R. C. School and College.
Ch. Q. Church Quarterly Review.	L. A. Land a Hand.	Scot. G. M. Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. J. Chambers's Journal.	L. H. Leisure Hour.	Scot. R. Scottish Review.
C. M. Century Magazine.	Lipp. Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. S. Scribner's Magazine.
C. M. C. Cassiers Magazine.	Long. Longman's Magazine.	S. S. Strand.
C. Rev. Charities Review.	L. Q. Lend a Hand.	S. M. Sunday Magazine.
Cos. Cosmopolitan.	L. T. Ladlow Treasury.	S. H. Sunday at Home.
C. R. Contemporary Review.	Luc. Lucifer.	T. B. Temple Bar.
Crit. R. Christian Thought.	Lud. M. Ludgate Monthly.	Tin. Tinsley's Magazine.
Crit. R. Critical Review.	Lyc. Lycium.	T. T. Trinity.
C. S. J. Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M. Macmillan's Magazine.	U. E. University Extension.
C. W. Catholic World.	M. A. H. Magazine of Am. History.	U. M. University Magazine.
D. Dem. Demorest's Family Magazine.	M. C. Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	U. S. M. United Service.
D. R. Dublin Review.	Men. Menorah Monthly.	U. S. M. United Service Magazine.
Econ. J. Economic Journal.	Mia. R. Missionary Review of World.	W. P. M. Wiltshire's Photographic Magazine.
Econ. R. Economic Review.	Mia. H. Missionary Herald.	Wel. R. Welsh Review.
Ed. R. L. Educational Review (New York).	M. N. C. Methodist New Connexion.	W. R. Westminster Review.
Ed. Education.	M. M. Munsey's Magazine.	Y. L. Young England.
Eng. M. Engineering Magazine.	Mus. Music.	Y. M. Young Man.
E. H. English Historical Review.	M. P. Monthly Pacet.	
E. I. English Illustrated Magazine.	M. N. A. R. North American Review	
E. R. Edinburgh Review.		
Eqq. Equiline.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the March numbers of periodicals.

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African, South, Progress and Federation, A. Cartwright, GB.
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Alcott, Louisa May, Recollections of, Maria S. Porter, NEM.
Alms, Out-door, LAH.
Alphonsus XII, Reformed King of Spain, M. De Blowitz, Harp.
Aluminum, The Production of—L. E. P. Allen, CasM, Feb.
America, Origin of the Name, Thomas de St. Bris, G.M.
"America for Americans," Edward A. Bradford, Harp.
Amusements, A. A. Title of the Church toward, C. D. Fox, Treas.
Anesthetic, The Mastery of Pain, Dr. R. W. Richardson, Long.
Anderson, Hans Christian, An Acquaintance with, H. H. Boyer, CM.
Andorra, a Unique Republic, C.J.
Animals, Domestic, In India, John L. Kipling, PS.
Animals, The Dispersion of, Ernest Ingersoll, GGM.
Anti-Slavery Conference, The, Alfred Le Gault, NAR.
Ante, E. A. Butler, R.
Archaeology, In South Shields Public Museum, R. Blair, Ant.
Architect, What an, Does for his Money, J. B. Robinson, EngM.
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Infantry Fire, Lieut. G. B. Davis, JMSL.
Power of Military Courts to Punish for Contempt, JMSL.
The Progress of Tactics, Maj. Gen. V. Boguslawski, JMSL.
Recent Improvement and Tactics, Lieut. S. Forst, US.
Smokeless Powder, Capt. G. Moch, JMSL.
Changes and Progress in Military Matters, JMSL.

Letters on Infantry—XIV, Kraft zur Hohenlohe, JMSL.
Smokeless Powder, C. A. Vogt, USM.
The Backbone of the Army, USM.
Education for the Army, USM.
Art: What should an Art School Be? E. C. Brown, OM.
Arthur, King, as an English Ideal, C. R. Coleridge, MP.
Artillery:
Position Range Finding Service, Capt. J. Chester, JMSL.
Artillery Service in the Recon. Gen. J. C. Tidball, JMSL.
Blurred Fire, Lieut. A. B. Schenck, JMSL.
Campani versus Krupp Guns, JMSL.
Astronomy:
The Moon, Sir R. S. Ball, GW.
The Moon's Atmosphere, A. C. Banyard, K.
New Stars, J. Norman, NC.
The Movements of the Stars, Miss A. M. Clerke, K.
The Milky Way, J. E. Gore, GM.
New Chapters in the Warfare of Science: Astronomy, A. D. White, PS.
Astronomy as a Religious Helper, E. F. Burr, HonR.
Asylum in Legations and Vessels—L., Prof. J. B. Moore, PSQ.
Athletics:
How to Develop the Muscles, Dr. Gordon Stahler, YM.
Athletics at Oxford and Cambridge, Universities, EL.
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Australasia: Social Problems, Gen. Booth, CR.

- Pilgrims, Justice to the, A. D. Barber, NE.
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 Political:
 Nature of Political Majorities, Prof. F. H. Oiddings, PSQ.
 A Political Parallel (1844-1862), AM.
 Political Corruption in Maryland, C. J. Bonaparte, F.
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 Political Cartoons of John Tenniel, E. C. Reynolds, Coa.
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 Population: Congested Districts in American Cities, C. D.
 Wright, OD.
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 Presidential Campaign:
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 River Valleys—III., Causes Determining River Courses, R. S.
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 The Famine and the Revolution, S. Stepiak, FR.
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 Salvation Army:
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 The Story of the Salvation Army, F. P. Noble, MleR.
 The Salvation Army in the London Slums, M. DeMorgan,
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 Shall and Will, Prof. W. S. Lislecomb, ED.
 Shipbuilding: Shall we have Free Ships? Capt. John Colman,
 NAR.
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 Singleton: An Old English Township, Brooke Herford, AM.
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RUSSIAN PEASANTS IN THE FAMINE STRICKEN DISTRICT.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. V.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1892.

No. 28.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Silver and Parties. The interest of the political situation does not flag as the convention month approaches; but it is chiefly the party out of power here, as in England, that focuses popular attention. When our monthly chronicle was written for the last number of *THE REVIEW*, the passage of the Bland free silver bill by the Democratic House seemed inevitable. But before the printed pages were distributed to their readers, the opponents of the measure had succeeded, by filibustering, in defeating the will of the majority and in postponing a direct vote on the question to an unnamed future—that is, until after the autumn elections. Unlimited silver coinage at the present ratio is not a cause with which we are in sympathy; but it must be confessed that its discomfiture was won by inglorious means. Obstruction in a legislative body is the denial to the people of free and open rule. The silver question ought to have come to a vote at the appointed time. No good end was served by the zealous and strenuous tactics of the handful of anti-silver Democrats whose whole energy was given to the task of preventing the House from voting upon a question that was fairly before it for a vote. It will be seen in the sequel, probably, that the subject was managed in the worst possible way for the fortunes of the party. It is usually well either to let so ticklish a business severely alone, or else to face it squarely and make a responsible record. As matters stand, the Democratic attitude on silver is frightening away the conservative "gold bugs" of the East, and it is disgusting the "silver fanatics" of the South and West. The Bland bill went far enough to show the East how strongly in favor of it the great majority of the Democratic Congressmen really are; while it failed to go far enough to please the constituents of Southern and Western Congressmen who had been elected upon definite and solemn pledges to vote for free coinage.

tions of this year. But the fate of the Bland bill has given the third party move just the fresh impetus that it could most have desired. The principal part of the platform of the People's party is the monetary



PRESIDENT L. L. POLK, OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

and financial creed it contains, and the cardinal article of that creed reads as follows: "We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver." The new party that swept several Southern and Western States in 1890 is not going to lose the opportunity that Mr. Bland's defeat gives it to enter the field this summer with a radical and unequivocal platform, and to attempt to capture the electoral vote of several States.

The Chance of the People's Party. It had been thought that the tremendous "Farmers' Alliance" wave of 1890 was subsiding, and that the People's party, which has grown out of that movement, would make very little trouble for the old parties in the Presidential, Congressional and State elec-



HON. J. B. WEAVER, OF IOWA.

If the logic of its position will further compel the Democratic party to adopt a delphic silver plank at Chicago that will mean everything and nothing, and if to crown it all Mr. Cleveland—whose anti-silver message was the strongest and ablest state paper of his entire administration—should be the party nominee, it is hard to see what excuse great masses of men in several Western and Southern States could find to support either the Democrats or the Republicans. But the Republican position will have the merit of distinctness, while the Democrats seem now condemned to awkward ambiguities on the coinage question until election day. Such men as President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, and Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, will not be reluctant to utilize this chance for aggression.

*Rhode Island
and the Tariff.*

No wise politician of any party has ever thought for a moment that the avalanche of 1890 which almost buried the Republican party, and which gave the Democrats their unwieldy preponderance in the present Congress, was the country's deliberate verdict upon the McKinley-Aldrich tariff law. The new tariff had been on the statute books just long enough to afford its enemies the largest amount of capital from the temporary confusion of prices, and the masses of voters knew almost nothing of its provisions. Two years have passed, and the real tug of war must

come now. The huge Democratic House elected in 1890 on the promise of the party to repeal at once the "infamous and monstrous" McKinley bill will have to go before the country this fall and show cause why it has neither attempted to repeal that act nor to introduce in its stead a general tariff bill on the revenue rather than the protection principle. Thus far one or two detached bills affecting single items of the tariff schedule have been rather tardily and tentatively brought in by the Ways and Means Committee; but anything like a vigorous or intelligent tariff policy has been suppressed. Mr. McKinley's election in 1891 as Governor of Ohio gave some evidence to sustain the theory that his maligned bill of the previous year had not really effected the extinction of the Republican party. And now the other man who was most responsible for the details of the new tariff has been vindicated in his own State. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, will be returned for another six years as a result of the hotly contested election of April 6, in which the Republicans elected a State ticket and won a large majority in the legislature that will have to choose a United States Senator. Rhode Island is singular among the States in holding its elections in the spring; and in Presidential years its April campaign is watched with anxiety as having some prophetic bearing upon the larger contests of the autumn. This year the election was more exciting than

SENATOR ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND.
(From a photograph by Bell.)

ever before for three peculiar reasons. First, Rhode Island has very lately abolished its old-time restrictions upon the ballot, and for the first time on a comparable occasion full manhood suffrage was in play. Second, Senator Aldrich's personality bore such a relation to the national tariff issue that his success or defeat meant much to the two parties at large. Third, the United States Senate is so nearly a tie between parties that the complexion of the new Rhode Island legislature was regarded as practically determining which party should control the upper national House for some time to come. The great lights of the two parties were summoned to the little State, and Re-

formers outside of Rhode Island, an additional interest in the campaign was derived from the announcement that if the Democrats were successful they would probably send President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, to the United States Senate. President Andrews is an economic writer of wide reputation, and an orator of unusual power. There is no reason that any wise man can give why a few educators and thinkers of his type would not add greatly to the weight and usefulness of the Senate.

Down with
Electoral
Tricks!

The Democratic party suffers under one grave and almost fatal handicap. It is continually belieing its name by permitting its baser elements and allies to resort to practices which violate the primary notion of democracy. Popular government is based upon the free and honest expression of the popular will. But the Democratic party has a sad proclivity for disgracing itself by countenancing tricks that are intended to prevent such an expression. Republicans are not free from such crimes as "gerrymandering," tampering with election returns and violating ballot boxes. But everybody knows that these practices are more prevalent and shameless in one party than in any and all others. They do not help the party, but in the end injure it almost beyond recovery. By trickery of this sort the last New York Senate was made Democratic, and the Democratic legislature has proceeded to enact an unjustifiable gerrymander of the Congressional districts to pass a dangerous bill reducing in the interests of one party the number of inspectors of election in New York City, and to interfere by special bills with honest and fair electoral arrangements in a number of different municipalities. The Democratic gerrymander of Wisconsin, which was illustrated by diagrams in these pages some months ago, was so objectionable that it has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. The Republican party, arrogating superior virtue, is not so good that it can safely be left unwatched. In a pretended concern for righteousness the Republicans of the State of New York at Albany have always been disposed to distrust the commonwealth somewhat markedly in favor of the good people above the Harlem River and against the wicked Democrats of the metropolis. And now, the tables are turned with a vengeance. But it is to other forms of iniquity that the Republicans are more strongly predisposed, and these offenses against fair play and Democratic equality and honesty in elections are somehow peculiarly easy for the small sort of Democratic politician to commit. They are both an aggravated nuisance and an actual danger, and the larger-grown Democratic public men ought to stamp them out. As for Republicans who commit these crimes, they are self-confessed hypocrites and scoundrels. How can there be any spirit or manliness in a political contest if poisoned weapons and missiles, foul treachery and the sowing of deadly disease germs in the enemy's camp are to be accounted as ordinary means of warfare? Let us have fair play and an honest ballot.



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PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

publicans like Messrs. McKinley and Reed were met on the field by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Campbell, and the other Democratic oracles. The Republican victory was too pronounced for any sophistication to belittle or explain away. It does not follow by any means that the country at large will pronounce a verdict favorable to the McKinley-Aldrich tariff. Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, and its particular interests were not forgotten in the framing of the bill. The protected industries of the State are rich and powerful. The opponents of Mr. Aldrich made a spirited and brilliant fight, and with heavy odds against them they polled nearly half the votes. The Democrats are learning that they did not, after all, defeat the McKinley bill two years ago, and the Republicans on their part perceive that where such tremendous campaigning is necessary to carry a manufacturing community like Rhode Island for the cause of protection to manufactures, there may well be doubt about the result in the Central and Northwestern agricultural States. By many scholarly re-



MR. FREDERICK R. COUDERT, OF NEW YORK.

*The Syracuse
"Anti-Slavery"
Convention*

The country might fairly ask that the protesting New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse on May 31, should express itself clearly on these issues. The protestants, led by the eloquent and ingenious Mr. Frederick R. Couderd of the New York bar, were indignant because the regular State convention was called unexpectedly early in Mr. Hill's interest. Some of them, notably Mr. Couderd, have more recently been active in condemning the "steal" of the State Senate. Will they approve of the gerrymander and the inspection bill which that Senate steal alone made possible? It is expected that the Syracuse anti-Hill and

anti-Tammany convention will result in a rival delegation to the Chicago convention in Mr. Cleveland's interest, and that the national convention will recognize both delegations on the half-and-half principle. The month seems to have added to Mr. Cleveland's strength all along the line, so far as the choosing of delegates is concerned, although the Rhode Island election was doubtless to some extent adverse to his claims. It cannot be said that Mr. Hill's case is improving at all; while the outlook for "some good Western man" continues to brighten perceptibly.

Speaking of Mr. Hill, we are tempted to suggest a parallel and a contrast that can hardly be complimentary to that gentleman's claims as the leader of a national party. This year is to witness in both of the great English-speaking countries a tremendous effort by the party out of power to regain full control. The leadership of the aggressive campaign of the party out of power is in both instances, as generally in such situations, a more observed and noteworthy matter than the leadership of the party that now holds the government. Three months ago this REVIEW presented character sketches of David B. Hill, the accepted leader and master of the New York Democracy, as at that moment the most aggressive and conspicuous candidate for the full leadership of the national party. Mr. Hill was proclaiming himself the Moses of his party. In this number of THE REVIEW we are glad to present to our readers a character sketch of the avowed and accepted leader of the party that proposes to fight its way back to power in England. Mr. Gladstone is the Moses of the English Liberals and Irish Home Rulers. The parallel and the contrast between the nature, method and political philosophy of Mr. Gladstone's leadership in England and Mr. Hill's leadership in America might furnish a theme for the disquisitions by our young collegiate students of political science, after a careful, comparative reading of the two sketches.

*The Country's
Internal
Progress.*

This country is so vast in its extent and in its interests that few people are placed at a vantage ground which would make it possible for them to perceive and realize the great internal movements and changes that are adding new chapters to the story of our national development. But Secretary Noble, of the Department of the Interior, might from his pose of outlook tell a strangely fascinating story of what he has seen within the past few weeks. Particularly interesting would be his report of the speed with which the allotment of lands to Indians is progressing, accompanied by the opening of large reserved tracts of excellent land to settlement by white pioneers. Never before has the administration of Indian affairs been half so comprehensive; and it is not impossible that the revolutionary improvements that have been made in our treatment of the aborigines may be accounted in history as the most creditable of the achievements of the Harrisonian period. Under Mr. Noble's supervision the general land office and the various other concerns of the great portfolio of the Interior have had prosperous

management. The furries that have brought the pension office under Congressional investigation affect minor questions, and no serious discredit has been thrown upon the general operations of that bureau. The country at large is entering upon a marvelous period of internal development.



HON. JOHN W. NOBLE, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
(Photographed by C. M. Bell.)

Brighter Diplomatic Shies. Our Government has restored relations of cordiality with Italy by paying \$25,000 as an indemnity for the benefit of the families of three Italians who were slain in the New Orleans massacre. The act was a purely voluntary one, and it illustrates the disposition America has almost always shown to be generous and forbearing in its dealing with foreign governments. Morally Italy had no shadow of claim. It was merely accidental that these laborers, who were immigrant residents of New Orleans and who had abandoned Italy forever, had not taken out naturalization papers, as had the other victims of the mob. No international question was necessarily involved. Important changes in our citizenship laws and our immigration laws are urgently needed. European countries are dumping their paupers and criminals upon our shores and then impudently undertaking to hold us responsible for subsequent mishaps to such of these people as may have neglected to avail themselves of our lax naturalization laws. Under the modern conditions and facts of emigration the accepted international law doctrine regarding allegiance has become absurd. The Chil-

ians will of course find it less painful to their pride to pay the indemnity they justly owe for their attack upon American sailors, now that our government has dealt so magnanimously with Italy's claim. Mr. Montt goes back to Chili to enter Congress, and Señor Gana succeeds him at Washington. Mr. Egan has leave of absence from his post at Santiago, and will probably be transferred to some other capital. Our relations with Chili are now quite harmonious. The firm position of our State Department has fortunately overcome the deadlock in the Behring negotiations, and Lord Salisbury has assented to a renewal of the arrangement for the protection of the seals pending the arbitration. The affair is therefore in a satisfactory state of progress. England will have certain presumptive advantages arising from the structure of the board of arbitrators; but this country will be prepared to accept gracefully and in good faith any decision that will make for the common good of mankind. Our diplomatic difficulties are thus one by one in process of solution, and Messrs. Blaine and Harrison are entitled to great credit for their efficient foreign policy. It is unfortunate that the House, in its desire to make a record for economy, should decline to order more than one new ship. A good navy will save us far more than it will cost, and our interests at home and on the planet at large require that we should have a navy strong enough to rank as fifth or sixth in the world's fleets. At the present rate of construction we shall never attain so high a place.

Mr. Stead on the Behring Question. Mr. Stead, from his London point of view, writes on this Behring Sea affair with a good-tempered frankness that should be an example to journalists in general. He was thoroughly in favor of the renewal of the *modus vivendi*. He comments as follows: "The Behring Sea seal question is now in a fair way of settlement. The treaty referring it to arbitration has been approved by the Senate, and Lord Salisbury's suggestion for solving the difficulties arising from the catching of seals before the arbitrators could give their award, has been accepted by the American government. This is very satisfactory, and it is all the more so because there seemed at one time a disposition on the part of President Harrison to—well, to behave to us as offensively as we behaved to the Americans in the case of Mason and Slidell and the Trent. We reproduce on the following page a cartoon which resembles only too closely some of the many cartoons by which in times past *Punch* and its rivals have done their best or worst to set nations by the ears. The office of the comic journalist is often one of the wickedest undertaken by mortal men. It is, no doubt, easier to make an effective cartoon by pandering to national vanity, or ministering to savage animosity, but where is the moral sense, nay, where is the good taste of such vulgarities as this? We make no complaint of the artist of *Judge*. We see in him only the reflection of our own vice. As the old cock crows the young one learns. But as we hear the discordant voice of the young cockerel it may well give us pause."



A STRAIGHT TIP TO JOHN BULL.

UNCLE SAM: "It's time for you to back down, as usual, Johnny."

From *Judge*, March 19, 1902.

*The English
Trend toward
Socialism.*

The remarkable trend toward socialism in England which the Progressive victory in the London municipal election, under the lead of socialists like Sidney Webb and John Burns, so strikingly proves and illustrates, has been in recent weeks powerfully accelerated in two other, and totally different ways and directions by two anti-socialist Conservative statesmen, one dead and the other in the House of Commons. The first has helped socialism by what he omitted to do, and the second by what he has tried to do as a safeguard against socialism. The first is the late Mr. W. H. Smith, whose will, as probated not long ago, showed him possessed of a personality of £1,764,000. What was the value of his landed property nobody knows, but rumor estimates it at least as much again. That is to say, Mr. W. H. Smith died possessed of a minimum fortune of a million and three-quarters pounds and a possible fortune of three and a half millions (\$17,500,000). This enormous wealth is the direct product of a monopoly—a monopoly which, although distinctly legal and due to his own individual enterprise, is nevertheless a property that could be nationalized without any serious difficulty. But that is not the moral which is drawn from Mr. W. H. Smith's will. The publication of the will coincided with the thick of the fight for the election of representatives to the London County Council. In the course of that contest it was obvious, first, that a great many costly things were needed in London; and, secondly, that the ratepayer was most reluctant to consent to such an increase of the rates as was indispensable if London was not to become bankrupt. These two features—the need for increased expenditure and the poverty of the ratepayer—gave point to the moral drawn from the will of Mr. Smith. The spectacle of an enormous fortune accumulated by a monopoly in a single lifetime, the possessor of which made no provision in his will for the return of even one per cent. of it to the city in the midst of which he had made his wealth, naturally set people thinking.

*Mr. Smith's
Will.*

Mr. W. H. Smith was a citizen of more public spirit than most of his contemporaries; he was a good man, who sincerely cared for the common weal. His private beneficence was greater than people were aware of. But none of these facts lessen the disagreeable impression made upon the public mind by the final fact that in his will nothing was left to the public or the poor. Rightly or wrongly, there is growing up on both sides of the Atlantic a deep-rooted jealousy of enormous fortunes. This abhorrence has not yet reached the extreme point of putting a price on the head of a millionaire as of yore upon the head of a wolf; but there are a considerable number of energetic reformers both in England and America who seem to regard that as their ultimate goal. Millionaires will be allowed by them to exist; but they must justify their existence by proving that they are capable of doing things for the public which the

public cannot do for itself; hence the wise millionaire will pay liberal ransom, not only during his life, but also at his death. The time is coming when such a will as that of Mr. Smith's, with many millions made over to friends and relatives and not even a tithe devoted to public and charitable objects, will be regarded as a disgrace to the family in which the will is proved. That it was possible for so good a man as Mr. Smith to make such a will shows—so claim the socialists—the urgent necessity for using the law to educate the conscience as to the responsibility of wealth.

*Municipal
"Death
Duties."*

The means for doing this, declare the English socialists, are ready to hand. The proposal to levy a municipal death duty on all large fortunes has received such an impetus from the above incident as Mr. Sidney Webb probably never dreamed of; for if it had been the law that the municipality had a right to levy a tithe upon all estates above a million, the London County Council would have received from Mr. W. H. Smith's estate a sum variously estimated at from £175,000 to £350,000. It is probable that no such drastic law as that of the tithe will be passed, at least for some time to come. But the next Parliament will not expire before an energetic attempt has been made to deal with the question of "death duties," and England will probably have a graduated death duty sooner than a graduated income tax. At first, it is possible that the millionaire may be allowed an option; that is to say, if by will he sets aside the stipulated minimum to objects of public utility or private charity, his estate may be exempted from the new impost; but should he entirely ignore the claims of the public, then the law will step in and levy the proportion which the legislature in its wisdom deems to be fair and just. Obviously care would be taken not to exceed the limit of safety. That limit in theory is clear enough. Taxation should never be pushed beyond the point where it discourages private energy or individual enterprise. It is nonsense to say that England would reach that frontier in the case of a special tax on the estates of millionaires. Every millionaire would try and make himself a double millionaire, although five per cent. were to be levied as a death duty on every hundred thousand he accumulated above the first million.

*Mr. Chaplin's
Allotment
Bill.*

The second Tory statesman to create an impetus in the socialistic direction is Mr. Chaplin. It has been given by his Allotment Bill. No doubt the principles of peasant proprietorship and socialism are as diverse as the poles; but the principle of the Allotment Bill is distinctly socialist, and is capable of application to many other industries besides that of agriculture. Mr. Chaplin proposes that the County Councils should be allowed to borrow ten millions sterling at three and



THE RIGHT HON. HENRY CHAPLIN, ENGLISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

an eighth per cent. for the purpose of buying land from owners who are willing to sell, and reselling it to cultivators who are ready to buy on paying one quarter purchase-money down on the spot and repaying the rest in fifty years. Money is also to be lent for buildings on the same terms. The meaning of this is that the Government have adopted, thirty years after date, one of the favorite measures of Bright and Cobden. Money is to be borrowed to the extent of a penny rate over the whole kingdom, to be invested in creating peasant proprietors, who, no doubt, are the last people in the world to become socialists. But although the aim of Mr. Chaplin and his colleagues is to recruit the anti-socialist army, the means that they adopt are so distinctively socialistic that the immediate effect of their employment will far outweigh the remote ulterior consequences at which they are aiming.

*An
Aucular
State.* We have heard a great deal of the paternal theory of the State, but in England they would seem to have set full sail toward the recognition of the State as "your uncle." That is to say, they are creating a kind of pawnbroker State, which will act as financial agent on a large scale between the capital class and the poor man. The State is to borrow money in large quantities and lend it to the agricultural laborer to set him up in business on his own account. This is a proposal so popular that it is likely to be catching. The agricultural laborer is not the only toiler who will be glad to avail himself of the limitless supply of cheap capital in order to start in business for himself. Here in America we are naturally reminded by Mr. Chaplin's proposals of Senator Stanford's universal two per cent. government money lending plan, and of the "sub-treasury" idea so strongly entertained by a portion of the Farmers' Alliance.

*Land
Purchase in
Ireland.* At present there seems but little anxiety on the part of the Irish tenant farmers, to whom similar proposals have been made, to avail themselves of the privilege. The Land Purchase act, which was to have been the supreme pacificatory measure of the present administration, became a law last session; but, according to the statement made by Mr. Jackson, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it has so far been almost a dead letter. The Irish tenants—who were by that act afforded facilities for becoming proprietors which seemed to many reasonable men in England far in excess of any claim which might reasonably be advanced by private citizens, under the State were to become the universal "uncle" of all its members—do not seem to appreciate the advantages offered them. Even the *Times* has had to admit that the Chief Secretary's "explanation was by no means adequate." "The act can scarcely be said to have come into operation at all." It is, as even this authority admits, "an apparent failure," and this "undoubtedly tells against the Unionist cause."

While Mr. Chaplin, who is the English Minister of Agriculture, is busying himself with socialistic projects for the distribution of the land among the farm laborers, Mr. Rusk, the first incumbent of our new American Department of Agriculture, has conceived of his mission as one chiefly of education and scientific inquiry. The Department is really accomplishing a great work. Its statistical bureau grows more and more valuable to the producing interests of the country. Its experimental stations are working out hundreds of local



HON. JEREMIAH H. RUSK, SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE.

problems in different parts of the land. Its horticulturists, pomologists, entomologists, botanists, chemists and microscopists are making discoveries and disseminating information such as no farmer or group of farmers could possibly ascertain unaided; and this new knowledge is of incalculable economic value. The forestry bureau and the "animal industry" bureau are branches of the Department that have the utmost importance, and that involve subjects requiring attentive governmental supervision. There has been much discussion of the abstract question whether, since agriculture, as a great economic interest, has been "recognized" by a cabinet position, labor, manufactures, commerce and transportation, as economic interests of great magnitude, ought not also to be "recognized" in the same way. In general, the executive departments exist to carry out actual work essential to the operation of the Government. The creation of new departments should be simply a ques-

tion of convenience and efficiency in organizing the public business. There was actual work for a Secretary of Agriculture to do, and Mr. Rusk is magnifying his office. There does not appear just now to be any practical necessity for additional cabinet portfolios.

*Harcourt
Drifts with
the Tide.*

To return to the English situation, it is impossible to avoid some perception of the fact that the socialistic trend is accompanied by certain tendencies toward restriction and arbitrary interference with the freedom of the individual, such as, to many minds, makes the growing State Collectivism seem nothing better than a "New Despotism." Of this drift in events the most notable symptoms in March were the sudden capitulation of Sir W. Harcourt and the majority of the Liberal party in the House of Commons to the Eight Hours bill, and the decisive victory gained by the Progressives in the London County Council elections. Of the two, the former afforded as much ground for misgiving as the latter affords ground for congratulation. Whether or not it be right and prudent and necessary for the voting majority—that is to say, one-half of the electorate plus one, to have the power—which the Czars never claimed—of denying to every citizen the right to labor more than one-third of the day, it is a question which goes down to the roots of things, and should have been debated with at least as much care as the regulation of local government in Ireland. It may involve among other trifles the break up and reconstitution of the Liberal party. As, however, it seemed to offer a chance of securing a somewhat heavier vote for the Liberal candidates at the coming election, Sir W. Harcourt marched gaily into the lobby for the Eight Hours bill, carrying with him ninety-nine Liberals, while thirty-three voted on the other side with Mr. Morley. Mr. Gladstone did not vote.

*The Division
on the Eight
Hours Bill.*

"The division," said Mr. Morley at Sale, on March 30, "of a week ago, may in the fullness of time prove to have signalized a new departure for good or for evil, to point to a new distribution of political force, and to be a memorable landmark in the history and the aims, the structure and the composition, of English political parties." It may or it may not. Sir W. Harcourt, of course, and the front benchmen, who voted for the bill, would



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

have sat on the fence a little longer if they had not believed they could afford to play tricks with the question. It is, they say, only a miner's bill. There is no question of an Eight Hours bill for all classes of labor. Besides, the bill was certain to be rejected—it was, in fact thrown out by a majority of 112. Therefore, considering all things, the capitulation took place in due form. Mr. Pickard, Mr. Abraham and the Parliamentary Collectivist school generally, have reason to rejoice over a defeat which has delivered into their hands as prisoners of war the Liberal Dugald Dalgetty and all his men. Their satisfaction



MR. WM. ABRAHAM M. P.



MR. JOHN WILSON M. P.



MR. BENJAMIN PICKARD.

will, however, be dashed with some chagrin if it should turn out that what is called the new Radicalism should render impossible the formation of a new Liberal Ministry. Great, however, is the chapter of accidents, and the political Micawbers pin their faith upon something turning up to extricate them from their dilemma.

*In Parli-
ment.*

In Parliament the most important item to note is that Mr. Balfour has recovered himself, and even the persons who most confidently predicted that he had been found out and discredited forever, are now beginning to see that they have reckoned without their host. Mr. Balfour is a man with a clear head and a cool hand, and he soon roused himself to the need of handling the reins a little more firmly than he seemed disposed to do at first. At the beginning of March there was a general lamentation over his action in connection with the Mombasa railway vote, where he let the House of Commons do as it pleased, a privilege which it utilized to place him in a minority. On the whole, however, the prospects of getting through the session with some degree of credit is distinctively improved. The Allotments bill has made progress, and Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill improving the "casual wards," so as to make them less hateful to *bona-fide* workmen in search of a job. Mr. Fenwick moved a resolution in favor of the payment of Members of Parliament. One hundred and sixty-two members voted in favor of it; 267 against it. Another notable item that needs mentioning in the parliamentary record was the second reading of the Eastbourne bill, by which it is hoped to repeal the enactment enabling the town council to suppress processions with musical instruments on Sundays. The array of lawyers in defence of the Salvation Army was extraordinary and almost unprecedented, the Solicitor-General leading off on behalf of the Conservatives, and being supported by almost every lawyer of note on the other side of the House. Mr. Goschen's budget was not a very remarkable affair, and, from a distance, seems to have no especial faults or conspicuous virtues. There have been three members expelled from the present House of Commons—an almost unprecedented occurrence. The anxiety to maintain a high standard of probity on the part of Members of Parliament has also found expression in the resolution of the House striking out the votes of three directors of the East African Company, who voted in favor of a grant of £20,000 for a preliminary survey of the railway to the interior.

If in England events prove the strength of the current that is running in the direction of Collectivity, whether municipal or national, the same tendency has made itself manifest in an altogether different form in the Prussian Parliament. The most conspicuous individuality in Europe for some time past has been the Emperor Wilhelm. In the midst of the leaden rule of collective mediocrity the young Kaiser has swaggered in jack-boots and epaulettes as the embodiment of individual power. He was a kind of military Grand Lama—the

supreme commander-in-chief of modern civilization. But even he has had to submit to the universal rule by which the will of the common man, who is counted by the million, is stronger than the will of the most uncommon of men who is only one man after all. The Emperor has experienced his first serious reverse. The bill that was to convert the Prussian schools into



COUNT EULENBERGH, PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

denominational strongholds for an aggressive campaign against the atheistic fortress of the social democrats was advocated by him and by his ministers as if the salvation of society depended upon its passing. But the opposition which it excited was so universal that the Emperor has given way. The Prussian Ministry has been reconstituted. General Caprivi, who in future will confine himself to the duties of Chancellor of the Empire, ceases to be Prime Minister of Prussia. He has been succeeded by Count Eulenbergh. Von Zedlitz, the Minister of Education, retires into private life, and within a month of the Brandenburg speech his author was meditating in semi-retirement at Hubertusstock upon the vanity of human expectations.

The individual, even when crowned and sceptered as in Germany, has been somewhat rudely suppressed. In France the domination of the nonentities has secured the most conspicuous triumph in the ministerial crisis which made M. Loubet Prime Minister. The motive of the crisis was a desire to remove M. Constans, the one strong individuality in the Republic, from his seat in the Cabinet. The pretext chosen was a question connected with the relations of Church and State. The Roman

*The Kaiser's
First
Reverse.*

*The New
French
Ministry*

church is chiefly serviceable to the Republic as affording convenient opportunities for ministerial crises. To alter the *personnel* of an administration it is necessary to defeat the government of the day upon some ostensibly public question. To discover such questions in the secular sphere of mundane policy might be inconvenient and even dangerous. It would be possible no doubt to overturn a ministry on a vote as to the length of the nose of the man in the moon, but a certain respect must be paid to the decorum of



M. LOUBET, FRENCH PREMIER.

political controversy. The Frenchman is nothing if not ingenious, and he has discovered in the relations of church and state an endless series of convenient opportunities for creating crises whenever the hunger for portfolios grows acute without in the least degree affecting the regular course of administrative routine. There is a debate, a division, a new ministry and then everything goes on exactly as before, neither Rome nor the republic being a penny the worse.

In France, however, the disappearance of M. Constans has been marked by a sudden outbreak of dynamite. The individual

may wither, but against the new Radicalism there is always available the new explosives which have been used with deadly effect against the old despotism. Paris has been startled by a series of dynamite outrages, planned and executed by a small knot of Anarchists, of whom one Ravachol, or Leger, whose real name is Königstein, appears to have been the chief. In Ravachol-Königstein we have the supreme type of the individual in revolt. He was a bastard to begin with, disinherited from birth. He appears to have been a daring, reckless criminal, thief, coiner, murderer and anarchist, who, having completely denuded himself of all fear of God or of man, has

arrived at that stage of depraved development when society can only mend him by ending him by the summary process of the guillotine. Ravachol's last exploit was to explode a heavy package of dynamite on the staircase of the second floor of a house in the Rue de Clichy, where the Assistant Public Prosecutor lived. By a marvel no one was killed, but the whole house, a building with eighty-three windows, was so shattered from garret to basement that its occupants, when once they were extricated, were not permitted to return, even to remove their clothes and valuables. The French Chamber promptly passed a law decreeing death to those who use explosives in this fashion, and the foreign anarchists have been banished from Paris. But Society has received a shock which will be felt for some time to come. If these things had happened in Russia of course our glib moralists could have explained it all. But in the Republic!

The fact is that to men of a certain type the difference between Autocracies and Republics is absolutely immaterial. They

are at war with society, and society is not without excuse when it treats them to the scant shrift awarded to the mad dog. Ravachol-Leger-Königstein does not appear to be a much more respectable criminal than the extraordinary murderer whose exploits have filled the papers all last month. Deeming, it is true, did not by any formal declaration levy war on society. He simply cut the throats of his wives and his children and then buried them out of



MR. MATTHEWS, ENGLISH HOME SECRETARY.

sight beneath the concrete with which he cemented his kitchen. The precise number of his victims has not been ascertained. He appears to be a more deliberate and domesticated specimen of the homicidal genus which has Jack the Ripper as its leading representative. For such men society can only prescribe in two ways. There is either the swift and summary gallows, or there is the cell in an asylum for criminal lunatics.

*Hanging
and its
Uses.*

Society, however, seldom hangs the right people. Last month the gallows had several victims in England, including two whose fate created some considerable stir. Two poachers, being caught red-handed, fought their captors, and overpowering them, dashed in their heads as they lay senseless on the ground. For this offence they were tried, sentenced and hanged. Mr. Matthews, who was assailed with persistent appeals for a reprieve, stuck to his guns, or rather to his gallows, and the men were hanged. The incident is useful as indicating the advertising value of the hangman. If the poachers had merely been sentenced to the living grave of penal servitude not a Member of Parliament would have said a word. It is only when the law proposes to take life that any one pays any attention. A sentence of imprisonment can always be reconsidered and altered. It needs a hanging now and then to compel the public to realize what law courts mean, and how frightful is the responsibility of those who make or administer the law. The substitution of death by electricity for the hangman's gallows in New York has not as yet approved itself to the community at large, and a formidable movement for the abolition of capital punishment has begun. The question is a difficult one; but in the end the death penalty will doubtless have to go. Yet nowhere does society seem quite mature for this desirable advance step.

*The Monument
to General
Grant.*

New York City now proposes, without delay, to free itself from the reproach of indifference and neglect in the matter of the Grant monument. The Monument Association having been reorganized with so distinguished a patriot and orator as General Horace Porter at its head, the work of obtaining subscriptions has been pushed during the past month with great vigor and success. The entire half million dollars required for the completion of the accepted design ought, by all means, to

be at once forthcoming, in order that visitors from abroad next year may find the work well under way. The site where General Grant's mortal remains lie—on the Hudson River, at the head of Riverside Park—is a very beautiful and commanding one; and the proposed monument will be a structure of magnificent proportions and commanding dignity. The accompanying sketch, though slight, conveys an accurate impression of the design that has been adopted



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

and of the environment. The seventieth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, April 27th, was chosen as the date for the laying of the corner stone of the tomb by the President of the United States, with appropriate ceremonies. Every man, woman and child in the country might well feel that the opportunity to contribute something, if only five cents, toward this historic structure to the memory of the great commander is one that ought not to be missed.



THE PROPOSED GRANT MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

THE English cartoonists have this month taken even a larger percentage than usual of their stock in trade from Gladstone subjects. His universally known Roman nose and side-whiskers appear most largely in home-rule allusions, one of our reproductions representing him as a pump out of which Mr. Redmond *et al*, with all possible exertions, cannot get a drop of information as to his Irish policy. The re-opening of the London County Council, too, claims its share of attention; it is represented in one of our illustrations as a robust looking enter named "Progress" sitting down to the table which has been set forth for him.

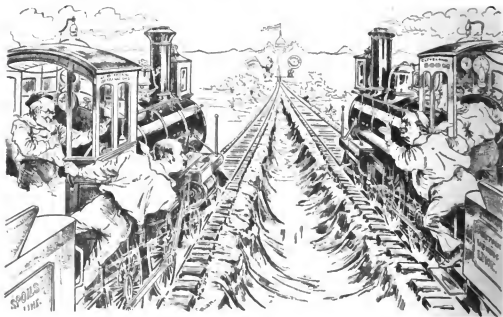
The conspicuous triumph achieved by the Salvation Army over the debate on the Eastbourne Bill in the British House of Commons, is somewhat cleverly described by the Conservative artist in *Moonshine*, who represents General Booth singing a Salvation ballad while the leading luminaries of the English Bar are dancing around him, playing concertinas and other instruments.

The salient political thoughts and occurrences on the Continent have their centre naturally in the irrepressible young Emperor William and his Minister Caprivi. In the cartoon from *Ulk*, two ravens, representing the Evangelical and the Catholic parties, are pulling the School law to pieces between them, while the Social Democratic fox at the foot of the tree waits for the cheese to fall into his mouth.



AN OLD STORY, BUT IT FITS.

From Puck, April 6, 1892.



THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

ENGINEER DAVID: "Throw the throttle wide open, Charlie, and let her jump! I'll make that switch first or 'bust' both machines!"—From Judge, April 23, 1892.



MATERNAL APPREHENSIONS.

OLD DEMOCRATIC PARTY: "Sakes alive! There's little Benny Harrison outgrowing his old grand-pop's clothes, and spinnin' tops, and these two kids of mine are no bigger nor they wor two years ago."—From *San Francisco Wasp*, March 26, 1892.



THE OLD MAN RUNS OFF WITH THE LAWYERS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Booth has the support of Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Henry James.—From *Moonshine* (London), March 26, 1892.



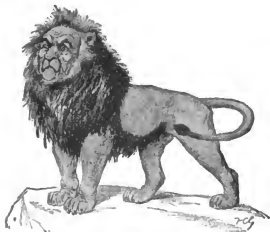
BACK AGAIN.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL: "Now, let's see. What shall I begin with."—From *Judy* (London), March 16, 1892.



"WHILE THE CAT'S AWAY."

In the absence of the G.O.M., Sir William Harcourt leads the Opposition.—From *Moonshine* (London), February 21, 1892.



THE OLD LION.

From the *Pall Mall Budget* (London), March 3, 1892.



LEADERS.

From *Judy* (London), March 23, 1892.



A WAITING GAME.

THE OLD KEEPER: "Gently! gently! my beauty, I'll say when I!"—From *Punch* (London), April 9, 1892.



THE G. O. M.'S IRISH POLICY.

With all their pumping they cannot get anything out of him.
From *Moonshine* (London), March 12, 1892.



THE GERMAN SCHOOL BILL À LA CERVANTES.

Caprivi Quixote and Zedlitz Sancho Panza mount their steed.

But—Finale!

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), March 27, 1892.



THE GERMAN SCHOOL BILL.

The result of the quarrel between the Churches is that the Fox is the only gainer.—From *Ull* (Berlin), February 19, 1892.



A BAD SITUATION.

CAPRIVI (the head cook): "If one cannot keep a single servant, one has to do one's own cooking."—From *La Silhouette*

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

From a photograph taken in this country ten years ago, when he was lecturing on history in several leading American Universities.

March 16.—The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Canadian delegates respecting the extension of trade relations between Canada and the United States transmitted to the Dominion Parliament....The Pope writes a letter in praise of the proposed Columbian Exposition....Senator Hill speaks in Birmingham, Ala....The relief steamer *Indiana*, which sailed from Philadelphia, reaches Liban, Russia.

March 17.—The House of Commons appropriates \$50,000 for the English exhibit and the Folktothing \$65,000 for the Danish exhibit at the World's Fair....The New York Assembly passes a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the World's Fair....Returns from the State enumeration of the population in New York show an increase of 481,877, as compared with the Federal census of 1860....Senator Hill speaks in Savannah, Ga.

March 18.—The anniversary of the establishment of the Commune celebrated in Paris, and the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848 in Berlin....Canada to enforce quarantine regulations against American cattle in British Columbia....Jedigo I. H. Maynard publishes a letter defending himself against the charge of theft in taking a set of election returns from the Controller's office in Albany, N. Y.

March 19.—The Michigan Prohibition Convention adopts a platform against fusion....Bill introduced into the British Parliament for the creation of a separate Scotch Legislature.

March 20.—Lord Salisbury replies to the note of Acting-Secretary Wharton of the State Department, requesting a renewal of the *modus vivendi* for the protection of seals in the Behring Sea during the coming season....The contents of this letter not made public....Russian officials express gratitude to America for the *Indiana's* cargo....Doctor Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, Archbishop of Westminster, appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Manning....The strike on the Canadian Pacific Railroad extends to the Pacific.

March 21.—The Standard Oil Trust dissolved by vote of its shareholders....The Army Appropriation bill passes

the House of Representatives....The Nicaragua Cabinet reorganized....Quilmane, Mozambique, besieged by 500 natives....M. Zola re-elected president of the French Literary Society.

March 22.—Lord Salisbury's reply to President Harrison discussed by the Cabinet in secret session....Wisconsin Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the gerrymander bill passed last year by the Legislature....The Hatch bill substituting local option for prohibition in Iowa, indefinitely postponed in the lower house of the State Legislature....Roger Q. Mills chosen United States Senator by the Texas Legislature....The committee appointed by the New York Bar Association to investigate Judge L. B. Maynard's connection with the Dutchess County election case report in favor of his removal from the bench by the Legislature....General von Caprivi resigns the presidency of the Prussian council, but still retains his place as Chancellor of the Empire and Prussian Foreign Minister.

March 23.—President Harrison replies to Lord Salisbury's note on the Behring Sea question....The strike on the Canadian Pacific Railroad comes to an end—all the



A MORE RECENT PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR FREEMAN.

From a new photograph, taken in his academic costume at Oxford, England.

men are reinstated... Count Eulenberg accepts the Prussian Premiership....The British House of Commons rejects the Miners' Eight Hours bill....The University of California celebrates its twenty-fourth anniversary.

March 24.—Debate on the Silver bill closed in the House of Representatives....Text of the latest correspondence on the Behring Sea question published....Dr. von Bismarck succeeds Count von Zoolitz in the Prussian Cabinet as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

March 25.—The new extradition treaty between France and the United States signed by M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister....The anti-slavery treaty ratified by the Portuguese and Dutch Parliaments.

March 26.—The Mississippi House of Representatives defeats a World's Fair appropriation by a vote of seventy-eight to twenty....President Palacio, of Venezuela, in



THE LATE VISCOUNT HAMPTON.

prisons the Supreme Court judges because they declare his retention of office illegal.

March 27.—It is stated that in a recent engagement in China several thousand rebels were slaughtered by Imperial troops. . . . Heavy storms throughout the West. . . . Steps taken to bring the Michigan "gerrymander" before the State Supreme Court. . . . Lord Salisbury's last note made public.—He is willing to renew last year's arrangement, provided the United States will agree to pay damages if the arbitrators decide in favor of the British Government.

March 28.—The Prussian Government withdraws the Primary Education bill. . . . The Silver bill shelved in the House of Representatives until after the election.

March 29.—The Senate confirms the Behring Sea arbitration treaty by a unanimous vote. . . . The Czechs of Prague endeavor to celebrate Comenius's birthday despite the Government's prohibition.

March 30.—Funeral of Walt Whitman.—Colonel R. G. Ingersoll delivers an eulogium.



THE LATE EARL OF DENBIGH.

March 31.—The Reichstag prorogued. . . . The House Committee on Rules decides to order an investigation of the Census Bureau.

April 1.—Prince Bismarck's seventy-seventh birthday celebrated in Germany. . . . Irish Unionists threaten to rise in rebellion in event of the establishment of a local parliament in Dublin.

April 2.—Venezuelan revolutionists attempt to assassinate President Palacio. . . . Ex-President Cleveland makes a speech in Providence, R. I., in which he says, tariff reform will be the only issue in the coming campaign. . . . Governor McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed address two large mass meetings in Providence, R. I.

April 3.—The steamer Missouri, carrying food from New York to the starving Russians, welcomed at Liban. . . . The Belgian Conservative Association declares against universal suffrage. . . . 80,000 bales of cotton destroyed by fire in New Orleans. . . . Sixty-seven arrests for violations of the Excise law in New York City.

April 4.—The Geary Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House of Representatives. . . . Mr. Springer closes the general debate on the free wool bill in the House of Representatives. . . . Quiet is restored in the Argentine Republic.

April 5.—It is announced that France and Great Britain will prolong the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi during the present season.

April 6.—Brown, the Republican candidate, elected Governor of Rhode Island by a majority of 239 votes—the election for State officers and for members of the legislature results, as a whole, in favor of the Republicans. . . . Republicans are generally successful in municipal elec-



THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

tions throughout the West. . . . The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

April 7.—The House of Representatives passes the Free Wool bill—190 to 60. . . . Venezuelan rebels are reported to have sustained another repulse.

April 8.—Massachusetts Democrats elect delegates to the Chicago convention. The platform urges the renomination of ex-President Cleveland. The delegates are not instructed.

April 9.—The bill placing cotton ties and bagging on the free list passed by the House of Representatives. . . . In the annual university boat race on the Thames Oxford wins over Cambridge by two and a quarter lengths.

April 10.—The voting for presidential electors in Argentine Republic conducted quietly, the coalition candidate meeting with little opposition. . . . Five hundred cowboys set out to exterminate the cattle thieves of Wyoming and Montana.

April 11.—The New York Presbytery chooses anti-Briggs delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly. . . . In the British House of Commons, Mr. Goschen presents the budget, which shows a surplus of one million sixty-seven thousand pounds. . . . In Venezuela General Crespo's forces are massing for a battle with the army of President Palacio. . . . An uprising in Rio Janeiro suppressed and a three days' state of siege proclaimed. . . . A number of

negroes drowned and much property destroyed by floods in the South.

April 12.—The proposed constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators discussed in the Senate.... The citizens of the flooded districts in northern Mississippi petition the government for aid.... It is reported that M. de Giers' illness will result in his retirement from the Russian ministry.

April 13.—United States troops called out to suppress the cow boys' disturbances in Wyoming.... The British Government increases its Chicago World's Fair appropriation.... The Democratic convention of Pennsylvania adopts resolutions endorsing ex-President Cleveland.

April 14.—The Michigan Republican State convention declares in favor of Russell A. Alger, as the Republican nominee for President, but the delegates are uninstructed.... The United States grants Italy an indemnity of \$25,000.... Diplomatic intercourse is renewed.... The Italian Cabinet resigns.... The investiture of the Khedive takes place at Cairo.

April 15.—The Sisseton reservation in South Dakota, thrown open to settlement.... A bill giving the right of suffrage to women passed by the New York Assembly.... Twenty-eight Brazilian radicals are exiled.

OBITUARY.

March 16.—Professor Edward A. Freeman, the renowned English historian.... Archbishop William Smith, of Edinburgh.

March 17.—John H. Stewart, for a number of years United States Consul at Antwerp.... George Montgomery, M. D., a well-known New England physician.... Judge John A. Gilmer, of Greenboro, N. C.... Max Strakosch, the celebrated opera manager.

March 19.—Judge George Briggs, of Chicago.... Daniel Lothrop, a leading publisher of Boston, Mass.... Jose Enriquez, one of the most prominent politicians in Southern Mexico and Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.... Sir Francis Charles Knowles, of England.

March 18.—Charles J. Van Dopeole, of Lynn, Mass., the first person to adapt electricity to the work of mining.... Samuel Freeman Miller, of North Franklin, N. Y., ex-member of Congress.... Rev. Dr. Robert McDermid, of Washington, D. C.... Mrs. Caroline Mountpleasant, "Queen of the Tuscaroras," wife of John Mountpleasant, who was at one time head chief of the Tuscaroras.

March 20.—William R. Shelton, ex-Mayor of New Haven, Conn.... Ex-State Senator James Daly, of New York.

March 21.—Don Isaac Echeverri, the distinguished Columbian General.... Louis Cartigny, the last survivor of the battle of Trafalgar.

March 22.—Dr. David Hayes Agnew, emeritus professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

March 23.—James Williamson Wallis, of Memphis, Ala., inventor of the Wallis-Lespondard cotton picker.

March 24.—King Sackey of Croboe, West Africa, an important ally of the British Government.... Baroness Albert Rothschild.

March 25.—Josiah D. Canning of Gill, Mass., known as "The Peasant Bard.".... Sir Andrew Agnew of England.

March 26.—Walt Whitman, the poet.

March 27.—Charles Kennedy Bart, of Brooklyn, a well-known wood engraver.... Dr. W. L. Wallfey, examining surgeon in the United States Penitentiary Office.... Michael Burke of Wilmington, Del., a prominent Irish Nationalist.

March 28.—Charles Frisbie Vanderburgh, of New York, a prominent journalist.... "Pat" Rooney, the Irish comedian.

March 29.—Prince Joseph de Chimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.... General Konstantin von Alvensleben, of Germany.



THE LATE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

March 30.—Ex-Judge Peter Wood Crain, a leading jurist of Maryland.... Rev. Abram B. Hart, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

April 1.—Judge George N. Foster, Attorney-General of Georgia.

April 2.—Charles Daniel Drake, ex-Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims.

April 4.—General James W. Singleton of Baltimore, Md.... Rev. Dr. Robert S. Moran, of the Southern Methodist Church.... B. G. Yocum, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina.

April 5.—Lord Arthur John Edward Russell, of London.... The Earl of Leitrin.

April 6.—Willard Saulsbury, Chancellor of Delaware.

April 7.—Albert West, a prominent citizen of Chicago.... Zndge Tessier, of the Queen's Bench, Canada.

April 8.—The Rev. John G. Hale, of Redlands, Cal.

April 9.—John Calvin Moss, the inventor of the photo-engraving process.

April 10.—General Charles W. Field.... Rev. L. W. Munson, the pioneer Methodist Minister of Indiana.... Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Spaulding, a prominent Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts.... Colonel Alfred A. Allen, ex-State Treasurer of Kentucky.... Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeney of the United States Army.

April 11.—John K. Porter, ex-Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, who appeared for the defendant in the Beecher trial and was senior counsel for the people in the Guiteau trial.

April 12.—Franc B. Wilkie, a prominent Western journalist.

April 13.—General George Stark, widely known as a civil engineer.

April 14.—Colonel William H. Ward of Norfolk, Va.

April 15.—Miss Annelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and lecturer.

CONVENTIONS AND SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1892.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE currents of population movement in our summer season of relaxing must be studied with some care by any one who would really understand the homogeneity of the American people, the nature of our social development and the manner in which public opinion is formed and expressed. Millions of Western people will come East this summer for sojourns of varying length. They will inspect Eastern cities, throng seaside and mountain resorts and partake of the hospitality of their friends and relatives in every hamlet and farm-house. Millions of Eastern people in like manner will go West; and hundreds of thousands of Southern people will break the long summer by excursions to Northern States.

While a considerable percentage of the millions who propose to break the monotony of life this summer by "a little journey in the world" will seek recreation and enjoyment without the excuse of any definite mission or errand, the majority will take advantage of reduced railway rates and of the society of friends and associates to participate in some great gathering whose objects enlist their sympathy. Thus the national political conventions of the season will incite several hundred thousand men to make journeys which will count for vacation, recreation and a

new stock of knowledge about some portion of our great country, as well as for politics. The religious and ecclesiastical gatherings will bring into touch, from every corner of the land, other hundreds of thousands of men and women. The scientific and educational conventions will operate in a like manner, and the summer schools and popular assemblies for combined recreation and instruction will directly reach at least a million men, women and children.

Anything like a complete catalogue of summer assemblies would be a task far beyond the scope of this REVIEW. Yet it seems to us a useful thing, and one quite in keeping with the general objects of the magazine, to mention briefly a number of the principal occasions that will bring men and women together this summer, and to record such dates and facts as may further the convenience of many readers who have not completed their itinerary plans for the season. The list will include political gatherings; those of an educational, scientific and philanthropic nature; religious and denominational conventions; some of the numerous summer schools; various important meetings of a miscellaneous character, and several English and Continental gatherings that will have interest for American readers.

I. THE GREAT POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT MINNEAPOLIS.

NEVER in the history of the United States have preparations been made for entertaining a political gathering that could compare for a moment, in extent and completeness, with those that Minneapolis is making for the National Republican Convention, which will open in that city on June 7. The occasion takes on, quite apart from its political aspects, all the features of a mammoth social event. Minneapolis is probably the most enthusiastic community in America, and its hospitality is boundless. Its perfectly organized committees are not only arranging to take care of the great body of delegates and alternate delegates who will be present officially, but also announce that they can and will give personal attention to the housing and accommodation of as many thousands of non-official visitors as may choose to take advantage of the low rates and the favorable time of the year to visit the Twin Cities of the North-west. To this end, hundreds of palatial residences will be thrown open to guests, and the fine hotel accommodations of St. Paul and of Lake

Minnetonka will be brought into easy requisition by a system of special trains to and from the Convention



THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION BUILDING, IN WHICH THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

building, covering the distances in from twenty to thirty minutes. It is a very remarkable event for Minneapolis, this securing of the great quadrennial congress of Republicanism, and it is to be turned into such a gala day of brilliancy and splendor as has not even been conceived of before in connection with a political gathering. The enthusiasm seems, moreover, to be altogether non-partisan, and to be born of a municipal pride and spirit whose dimensions are simply colossal. The Exposition building, a large brick and stone structure some 360 feet square, has by re-arrangement of its interior been converted into the largest and finest assembly hall in America. It will seat to perfect advantage, without any crowding, an audience of 12,000 people. It can readily accommodate more than twice as many as the great Auditorium hall in Chicago. The most prominent citizens of Minneapolis have for many months been hauled in committees which propose not only to assure the comfort of all who may attend, but also to provide for the information and the pleasure of guests without limit. It is quite unnecessary to mention the political significance of a Republican convention held in the upper Mississippi valley. In this case the social significance of the occasion is quite as interesting as the political.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The Democratic National Convention was eagerly desired by Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha and several other cities, but it fell to the lot of Chicago as a compromise candidate. It will meet upon the 21st day of June. Politically, the Democratic Convention this year promises to be the most interesting and important gathering of that party since the outbreak of the war. Viewed as a great gathering of representative Americans from every nook and corner of the Republic, it is less significant by far than the Minneapolis convention, because its sole interest will lie in the political business which brings it together, and it will have none of the marks of a social occasion. As a great summer gathering it would of course have had more interest and distinction if one of the smaller cities had secured it. Chicago will make no special preparation, but the convention will probably assemble in a large temporary wooden structure, a so-called "wigwam," which will seat about the same number of people as will the Exposition Building at Minneapolis. Memorable scenes will be witnessed by those who are fortunate enough to gain admittance to the sessions of this great convention, which will be composed of about 840 delegates and a like number of alternate delegates. The two-thirds rule that always

prevails in Democratic National Conventions will add both to the difficulty and to the excitement of the choice of the Presidential nominee.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AT OMAHA.

The uncertain quantity in the political situation this year will be the new People's party, representing the Farmers' Alliance movement and various allied industrial and labor reform elements. This party is



HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY OF MINNESOTA.

the successor of the old Greenback party and of various third-party political movements which, under different names, have enlisted the support of the same group of leaders. Among the men who will be conspicuous in the People's party movement this year are President L. L. Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, and Mr. James B. Weaver of Iowa. The National Convention will be held in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, on July 4th. Each Congressional district in the United States is entitled to send four delegates, and each State to send eight delegates at large, making a total delegate body of 1776. The failure of the Democratic House to pass a silver bill is expected to very greatly strengthen the Farmers' Alliance movement and the People's party in the South and Southwest. The next annual session of the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will not be held until after the election in November.



THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC "WIGWAM."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS AT CINCINNATI.

The National Prohibition party will not enter the field with the prospect of any very sweeping successes this year, but it proposes nevertheless to hold a large, determined and enthusiastic convention. It will assemble in the Music Hall at Cincinnati at 10 A. M. on June 29th for a two or three days' session. The call provides for 1149 delegates and an equal number of alternates, and an attendance is expected of not less than 8000 people. While the Women's Christian Temperance Union as an organization will not be represented in this convention, women are eligible to places in the various delegations, and undoubtedly a number of the leading members of the W. C. T. U. will be sent as delegates. The Prohibition Convention will be made up in the following way: Each State will be entitled to four delegates at large, and each Congressional district and territory to two delegates, while for every thousand votes cast for Clinton B. Fiske in 1888 each State will be entitled to one additional delegate.

THE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

One of the most noteworthy movements in political organization has been the formation throughout the country of Republican Clubs. These bodies are composed for the most part of young men, and their plan of campaign is principally an educational one. Their annual meetings have been very large and enthusiastic. The president of the National League of Republican Clubs is Mr. J. S. Clarkson, who is also chairman of the National Republican Committee. The League will not hold its convention this year until after the presidential ticket has been nominated at Minneapolis. It is expected that the convention will be held during the last week of June, and that Buffalo will be announced as the place of meeting. Several thousand delegates, from every State and Territory, will be in attendance. The extent to which this systematic establishment of Republican clubs has been carried out, is not generally understood. As local centres for a propaganda of doctrine and opinion they will have played a great part in the campaign of 1892.

II. EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PHILANTHROPIC MEETINGS.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATORS AT SARATOGA.

TWENTY years ago the National Educational Association was a small and obscure body; but it has grown to be the largest association in the whole world of men and women engaged in educational work. Its meetings during the past few years have been attended by from ten to fifteen thousand representative workers. Last year the Association met at Toronto. This year it will meet at Saratoga, N. Y., and an attendance closely approximating twenty thousand is expected by the President. The great honor of the presidency for this year was conferred at Toronto upon Superintendent E. H. Cook, Ph.D., one of the most prominent and able of our educational leaders, who is a graduate of Bowdoin College, has recently served as President of the State Teachers' Associations both of New York and New Jersey, who was Secretary of the National Educational Association in 1891, is one of the editors of the *Educational Review*, and is at present Superintendent of the Public Schools of Flushing, N. Y. A new convention hall is building at Saratoga which will seat some five thousand people. The meeting will open on the 12th of July and continue for several days. Upon the programmes are the names of very many of the most distinguished educationalists of America, and the topics to be discussed are broad, timely and practical. The past year has witnessed greater progress in American educational fields than any preceding one in all our history. President Cook and his associate members of the managing committee have arranged the work of the Association this year with reference to the vital issues of the times. This ought to be the most use-

ful educational convention that has ever been held in this country up to the present date.



PRESIDENT E. H. COOK.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATORS AT ATLANTA.

The Southern Educational Association is a body composed of workers in the various departments of education in the Southern half of the Union, and it serves a most useful purpose in devoting itself to the various problems peculiar to its own section. Its President this year is Professor Solomon Palmer, of Eastlake, Ala., Professor Eugene J. Harrell, of Raleigh, N. C., being Secretary and Treasurer. It is to hold a great convention at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July. A most stimulating programme has been prepared, and the convention will be attended by distinguished leaders of thought and by some thousands of enthusiastic teachers. The Georgia State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session in Atlanta a day or two previous to the meeting of the general Southern Association.

THE INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The American Institute of Instruction is the oldest organization of teachers in this country, and probably the oldest in the world. It will hold its sixty-third annual convention in July. It is made up chiefly of New England teachers and their friends, but its sessions are attended by many people from other parts of the country. It selects a different place for its meetings from year to year. Its forthcoming assemblage will be at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of July. A profitable educational programme has been prepared, and distinguished teachers will be in attendance. The President is Professor Ray Greene Huling, of New Bedford, Mass., editor of the new monthly, *School and College*.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The most important and inclusive scientific organization in this country is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which performs the same function here that the British Association fills in England. The fortieth annual meeting of the American Association was held in Washington last year. The forty-first meeting will assemble at Rochester, N. Y., next August. A session of the Council will be held on the 16th, and the general sessions will open on Wednesday morning, August 17. The retiring President is Professor A. B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the President-elect is Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California. The American Association is divided into the following sections: Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science and Engineering, Geology and Geography, Biology, Anthropology, and Economic Science and Statistics. Professor F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass., is Permanent Secretary. Each section has its own chairman and secretary, and is in the hands of a body of distinguished specialists. Local arrangements at Rochester are in charge of a committee of which Professor H. Leroy Fairchild, of the University of Rochester, is Secretary. The Association has a membership of over two thousand, and the citizens of Rochester are prepared to do



PROFESSOR JOSEPH LE CONTE.

everything in their power to make the gathering successful and pleasurable. The progress of science in America—both as to the work of special and original research and also as regards popular enlightenment and the diffusion of knowledge—owes an immense debt to the American Association.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CONFERENCE.

Lake Chautauqua, in Western New York, will be the Mecca of many hundreds of teachers and students this summer; for besides the regular Chautauqua summer schools and assemblies, there are to be several special educational conferences. The University Extension movement within the past year has had a most extraordinary expansion in all parts of the United States, and it is important for its further development and highest usefulness that all the workers engaged in the movement should have the benefit of the experience of those who have been longest connected with it and are most familiar with its aim and its mechanism. It is expected that model lecture courses, training schools for university-extension lecturers, and free discussions of various aspects of the work will be features of this conference, which will be held during the week July 18-23. Such leaders as Professor Melvil Dewey, Professor Herbert B. Adams, Professor E. J. James, Professor E. W. Bemis, and other authorities in this line of educational effort, are expected to be in attendance.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Chautauqua has also been selected as a meeting place this year by the American Economic Association, which will hold its sessions from August 23 to August 26. This organization includes most of the leaders of economic thought and study in America, and it is the model upon which like associations have been formed in England, Australia, Japan, and elsewhere. Among the many distinguished economists who may be expected to attend this gathering are General Francis A. Walker, who has from its first

organization held the office of President; Professor R. T. Ely, who has from the first been Secretary and chief executive officer; Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor Henry C. Adams, Dr. Washington Gladden and Professor W. W. Folwell. The sessions of the Association will be open to the general public.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The "University of the State of New York" is a federation of all the universities, colleges, academies, and high schools of the state, with headquarters at Albany, with the State Library under its control, with the management of University Extension in its care, and with various useful offices to perform for the cause of education in the great commonwealth of New York. Mr. George William Curtis is its Chancellor and Mr. Melvil Dewey is its Secretary and executive officer. There are no more useful, and few more important, educational gatherings in America than the annual convocations of this "University." This year the convocation will be in session on July 5, 6 and 7, and the programme will be one of exceptional interest.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

No men are nearer the heart of the present great educational movement in America than the librarians; and the American Library Association, though not a very numerous host, is made up of men who exert an immense influence in the work of public instruction. This year the Association will meet at Lakewood, N. J., May 16th to 19th, whence it will adjourn to Baltimore to spend Friday the 20th, and to Washington for Saturday the 21st. The Association is intending to give particular consideration to the question of the library exhibit at the World's Fair. A post-conference excursion through Virginia will occupy the remaining days of the month.

BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION.

The extent and importance of the class of institutions known as Business or Commercial Colleges in this country, is not generally appreciated. Last year the Business Educators' Association held a convention at Chautauque; this year its fourteenth annual convention will meet at Saratoga from July 7 to 14. The business educators have formed an advantageous connection with the National Educational Association, and will enjoy the advantage of the special railway and hotel rates secured by the larger body. Several hundreds of proprietors, principals and instructors in business colleges are expected at this convention.

THE ART CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

At Washington, on the 15th of May, there is to be held an Art Congress under the auspices of the National Art Association. The principal or more immediate object of this Association is the removal of the duty on foreign works of art. Another object is the advocacy of a Government Commission of Art and Architecture. One of the attractions of the Congress

this month will be a loan exhibition of paintings by leading American artists, in the chapel of the Smithsonian Institution. The social feature of the occasion will be a reception at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Harrison. The Secretary and moving spirit of the National Art Association is Miss Kate Field, the brilliant and undimmed editor of *Kate Field's Washington*. Under Miss Field's championship the cause of free art triumphed in the McKinley bill as



MISS KATE FIELD.

passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate in its inscrutable wisdom saw fit to vote a duty of 30 per cent. on art works. A compromise of 15 per cent. was finally agreed upon in the conference committee of the two Houses; but Miss Field and the National Art Association will never rest until the 15 per cent. is wiped out. What the American Copyright League has done for international literature, Miss Field's Association is destined to do for the promotion of art; and Miss Field will deserve the cross of the Legion of Honor quite as much as did the indefatigable promoters of the copyright bill. Mrs. Harrison is honorary President of the Association, and the nation's Vice-President and Mrs. Morton are honorary Vice-Presidents. The working President is Mr. Daniel Huntington of the National Academy of Design, and the Vice-Presidents include a number of leading American artists, prominent ladies, and friends and patrons of the fine arts. The cause deserves prosperity and success.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The annual conferences of the men and women specially concerned in the practical work of charity, or with the administration of penal or reformatory systems, have come to exercise an almost commanding influence upon public opinion and upon State legislation. This year the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Denver, Col., June 23d to the 29th, and will be composed of delegates appointed by the governors of States and Territories; of the members of State boards of charities; of the managers of prisons and reformatory institutions; of workers in institutions for the care of the defective and dependent classes, and of philanthropists, social scientists, and private workers in the

great field of charitable and reformatory effort. The Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, is President this year. The programme includes papers by numerous distinguished specialists. A very large and influential meeting is expected.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT SARATOGA.

With many newer organizations which occupy themselves with one phase or another of the range of subjects which belong to the yearly programmes of

the Social Science Association, this mature and well-known body has still an important place to fill, and its yearly sessions at Saratoga, N. Y., are always stimulating and valuable. Eminent among the men who have for many years contributed to its success are: Dr. Andrew D. White, Professor Francis Wayland, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, and others of like standing.

The Congress will sit this year from August 29 to September 3, and a carefully elaborated programme is assured. The President this year is Mr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia.

III. THE RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS OF THE SEASON.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

IN point of numbers, the greatest convention or assembly of the season will be the annual convention of delegates representing the "United Societies of Christian Endeavor."

The Christian Endeavor Societies are young people's organizations connected with evangelical Protestant churches of various denominations. They have a simple platform which puts far more stress upon personal Christian living, and united activity for the moral and religious welfare of their companions and the young people about them, than upon any merely theological propositions. The founder of the Christian Endeavor movement is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., who is now, and has been from the beginning, the President of the united societies. The membership is said to be rapidly approaching 1,500,000. The strength of the movement lies in the fact that it adapts itself easily and perfectly to the local work and conditions of individual churches, and that it possesses no ambition to become a religious order apart from

existing church organizations. Its great convention this summer will be held from July 7 to July 10, in the wonderful assembly hall of the new Madison Square Garden, New York. It is expected that 25,000 delegates from outside New York City will attend. A number of hotels have been engaged in advance by the delegates, many thousands of whom are coming from the trans-Mississippi States. The convention will be an inspiring sight. The *Blaze* New Yorker may get some new ideas if he will take the

trouble to look upon these assembled thousands, representing the fresh-faced and honest-hearted young manhood and womanhood of America. The convention met last summer at Minneapolis, with an attendance of delegates and visitors estimated at fourteen thousand. The "Christian Endeavorers" have quite outlived all adverse criticism—whether from within or from without the churches—by their modest, steadfast, sensible adherence to working rules of Christian faith and practice. The country's future is safer and brighter for this army of young crusaders against evil.

An organization working upon practically the same line as the Christian Endeavor, but confined within the Methodist denomination, is known as the Epworth League. It has a membership of several hundred thousands. It will hold no popular gathering this year, but in 1893 it proposes to hold a great national and international convention at Cleveland, Ohio.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.



DR. CLARK, "CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" PRESIDENT.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

An important undenominational gathering of religious workers will be the National and International Conference of General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, which convenes on May 26th, and continues until the first day of June. The meeting will be held at Providence, R. I., in the home-like and beautiful Y. M. C. A. structure erected in 1890. General Secretaries representing at least 500 cities and towns are expected to be present. The Y. M. C. A. work, upon its educational, athletic and club sides, has had a very remarkable expansion within the past few years, which is well illustrated by the provision made in the new Providence building for the comfort, instruction, and all-round development of several thousand young men and boys.



THE PROVIDENCE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

THE QUADRENNIAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Of the important national denominational gatherings of the season, the first will be the Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will open in Omaha, Neb., on the first day of May, and will continue in ses-

sion one month. While this representative body is not very numerous, consisting of 250 ministers and 150 lay delegates, it stands for a membership of nearly 2,500,000 communicants, and it is the authoritative law-making body of the Methodist Church. All other bodies, great or small, are merely executive. The question of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference is not unlikely to come up again, as four years ago. A slight majority at that time was in favor of admitting women, but a two-third vote was requisite to accomplish the change. Several other subjects of blazing interest inside denominational lines will occupy the attention of the Conference.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES FOR 1892.

The great annual folk-moot of the Baptists of the United States will be held this year at Philadelphia, from May 19th to May 30th. The Baptists are subdivided into several organizations, but the leading one to which this notice refers, now reports a membership of nearly 3,300,000 souls. The so-called "Baptist Congress," will convene on Thursday, May 19th, and sit for two days. This will be followed by conventions of all the great societies of the Baptist Church—the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society meeting on May 22d and 23d; the American Baptist Historical Society on the 24d; the Missionary Union on the 24th, 25th and 26th; the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society on the 26th; the Home Missionary Society on the 27th and 28th; the Baptist Educational Society on the 28th, and the Baptist Publication Society on the 30th. The Baptist Young People's Union of America will hold several conferences during the last week. The Baptists reap great advantages from the arrangement by which their various societies and enterprises hold annual meetings together.

SALVATION ARMY GATHERINGS.

Friends and adherents of the Salvation Army will be interested in the following dates and engagements which have been made by Commander Bullington Booth and Mrs. Booth: On May 17 there will be a great interstate Salvation Army demonstration at Carnegie Music Hall, New York city, and on the following day devotional meetings in the Association Hall on Twenty-third street. In Boston, on May 27, there will be a demonstration in Tremont Temple in aid of the memorial building fund. On the 16th of July a Salvation Army camp meeting will open at Old Orchard. On July 23 the Commander will speak at Chautauqua upon the social side of the Army's work in the United States, and on the 28th addresses will be made at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on the effects of Salvation Army work upon the liquor traffic.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convenes at Portland, Oregon, on the 19th day of May, and will probably conclude its sessions on May



PROFESSOR CHARLES S. BRIGGS.

31st. Its two principal topics will be, in common parlance, "Revision" and the "Briggs Matter." The question of the revision of the Westminster Confession will come up through the report of the Committee on Revision appointed by last year's assembly, which met at Detroit. Final action will hardly be taken, as the Presbyteries will have to be "over-tured" again on the subject. The heresy charges against Professor Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary will recur on appeal of a committee from the New York Presbytery against the action of that body in dismissing the subject. This New York committee becomes a General-Assembly Committee of Prosecution. It is expected that home-missionary work will command the particular attention of the Assembly, from the fact of its Western place of meeting; but from present appearances the theological questions involved in Professor Briggs' views upon the authorship and inspiration of the Bible will dwarf all other subjects.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

The great gathering of Episcopalians during the present year is the General Convention, which meets

at Baltimore on the first Wednesday in October. This is the triennial convention of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and it promises to have special interest this year.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Congregationalists have, within recent years, adopted the plan of a National Triennial Council; but this year they have no denominational gathering. Even the missionary societies which they support hold separate conventions and have none of the popular denominational character that belongs to the splendid May meetings of the Baptists. Unlike the other evangelical denominations of the country, the Congregationalists have no foreign missionary society of their own, but prefer to give their offerings for missionary work into the hands of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a distinct, undenominational corporation, self-elective, which has always played a very distinguished part in foreign missionary work, but which at present attracts secular attention chiefly through the acrimony of its theological dissensions. It seems to other denominations very strange that the Congregationalists, who are notably generous in their gifts for missionary propaganda, and who, moreover, have stood historically for the principle of self-government and representation, should be content to conduct their

missionary undertakings through an organization which, while of the most distinguished and most thoroughly effective character, is not directly accountable to the Congregational Churches, although its membership is almost wholly made up of Congregationalists. The next annual meeting of the American Board will be held in October at Chicago. It is likely to give much attention this year, as in previous years, to the controversy over the manner of determining the precise doctrinal views of young men and young women who offer themselves as missionaries. In the Congregational press of the country, this interminable controversy occupies far more space and attention than all the work of all the Board's missionaries in heathen lands.

SOME CATHOLIC OCCASIONS.

The great Catholic Congress will not be held until next year, when it will assemble at Chicago. But, following the consecration of Dr. McDonnell as Bishop of Brooklyn, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the 25th of April, which will have attracted a great and brilliant attendance of prelates and prominent Catholics—there will be the consecration of the

Rev. Dr. Gabriels, the President of Troy Seminary, who has been appointed Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The ceremony will take place at Albany on May 4. The Catholic Press Association, a body of editors whose deliberations grow in interest and importance from season to season, will meet this year in Washington, D. C., on the 4th of May.

THE LUTHERAN BODIES.

The Lutheran Churches of America are organized in four general bodies, namely, the General Synod, the General Council, the Synodical Conference, and the United Synod of the South. The General Synod holds no convention this year, but will meet in Canton, Ohio, May 24, 1893; and the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America will meet in Fort Wayne, Ind., in October, 1893.

The United Synod of the South will hold its next convention this summer at Staunton, Va. One of the most important of forthcoming Lutheran gatherings will be that of the Evangelical Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States at Reading on, June 9, 1892. This is the mother synod of the Lutheran Church in America, having been organized in 1848.

JEWSH GATHERINGS.

So far as we have learned, there will be no popular assembly of Jewish bodies at any time during the coming summer. The American Jewish Publication Society will meet at Philadelphia on the first Sunday in June, and the meeting of the Central Rabbinical Conference is to be held in New York City in July; but these gatherings have little bearing upon general questions.

IV. SOME OTHER GREAT GATHERINGS.

THE "TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE," AT DENVER.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE, DENVER.

QUITE parallel with the preparations Minneapolis is making for the entertainment of the National Republican Convention, and even more elaborate, if possible, are the hospitable plans of the city of Denver, Col., for the reception of the twenty-fifth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar. The local committee of the Knights had early in April assigned definite quarters to more than 50,000 applicants for hotel accommodation, and it is confidently expected that 100,000 visitors from all parts of America will be in Denver on the 9th of August, when the Conclave will open with a grand parade. At no preceding triennial gatherings of the Knights have there been any arrangements of a more munificent and splendid character than Denver is now perfecting; and the whole State of Colorado is making ready to give a royal welcome to guests from both coasts and from every corner of the land. The committee at Denver gives us assurance that there remains adequate accommodation at its disposal, and that intend-

ing visitors need not fear either overcrowding or exorbitant rates. From five hundred to a thousand Pullman cars will stand at convenient points upon side tracks during the Conclave, in expansion of the hotel capacity of the city.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

It is twenty-seven years since the volunteer armies of the Union were mustered out of the service; and year by year, as the survivors grow more grizzled and decrepit, the encampment of the Grand Army becomes a more interesting and more pathetic sight. This year the great assemblage will meet in Washington, at the capital of the country and in sight of Arlington, where so many thousands of their comrades of thirty years ago lie buried. The attendance will reach scores of thousands. The Commander-in-Chief this year is General John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., and the date fixed for the encampment is September 20. At last accounts the Grand Army had a total membership of 398,067. Inasmuch as Washington is easily accessible from New York (which has a membership of nearly 41,000), Ohio (with a membership of 49,000), Pennsylvania (with some 44,000) and New Jersey (with nearly 8,000), not to mention the other States within reasonable distance which have a large aggregate membership in their Grand Army posts, a very well-attended encampment may be expected. The annual meeting of the Women's Relief Corps, and of some other kindred organizations, will be held at the same time and place.

SONS OF VETERANS, AT HELENA.

The Sons of Veterans is a patriotic order of young men whose fathers fought for the Union cause in the late war; and it holds an annual "National Encampment." This year the gathering will be held on Au-

gust 8, at Helena, Montana. It will be a delegate body, and the number of representatives entitled to vote will be only a few hundreds; but it has been customary for a large number of visitors to attend the annual reunions. The committee in charge at Helena have been making very considerable preparations, and are erecting a building for the occasion which will cost about \$25,000. Mr. Russell B. Harrison, the son of President Harrison, is chairman of a transportation committee which is arranging to take the Eastern delegates and visitors to the Montana encampment.

DISCOVERY DAY, OCTOBER 12.

The Twelfth of October will be celebrated throughout America as the four hundredth anniversary of the finding of the Western World by Columbus. President Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Chicago Exposition, has issued an address regarding the observance of that day. There will be a great gathering at Chicago for the purpose of dedicating the Exposition grounds. The day is likely to be observed throughout the Union as a holiday, and in all the public schools of the entire country, probably by proclamation of President Harrison and of the Governors of all the States, there will be held commemoration exercises with a uniform programme prepared by the State superintendents of education—a commemoration in which it is estimated that thirteen million school children will participate.

THE "ODD FELLOWS" AT PORTLAND, ORE.

"The Independent Order of Odd Fellows" is another of the great societies of national membership which will hold its popular convention this year in the far west. The Odd Fellows will concentrate at Portland, Ore., on the third Monday of September. According to late statistics their membership in the United States is nearly 700,000. Mr. Charles M. Busbee of Raleigh, N. C., is Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. We have not been informed as to the probable attendance at the Portland convention.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL GATHERINGS.

Perhaps the largest of the yearly professional conferences of the country is that of the American Medical Association. It will hold its forty-third annual session at Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 7-10. This convention is made up of delegates who receive their appointment from permanently organized State medical societies, and from such county and district medical societies as have regular representation in their respective State societies, together with delegates from the medical departments of the Army and Navy and the Marine Hospital service of the United States. William B. Atkinson, M.D., of Philadelphia, is permanent secretary. The society works in twelve sections, each dealing with some department of medical

science or practice. Some fifteen hundred delegates are expected at the Detroit meeting, besides several hundred other guests.

The physicians of the Homoeopathic persuasion are also accustomed to meet in annual convention, and this year the American Institute of Homoeopathy will hold its annual gathering at Washington, June 13 to 17. These conferences are always enthusiastic and largely attended.

The Canadians also have their great yearly medical meetings, attended by large numbers of physicians. This year the Canadian Medical Association will meet at Ottawa in September.

THE LAWYERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Another of the great professional organizations of the country is the American Bar Association, the annual meetings of which have attained an importance that is now universally recognized. The Association has given much valuable attention to comparative State legislation, and as a result of its discussion and work numerous reforms in statutory law and in the modes of procedure and practice have been accomplished. The distinguished New York lawyer Ex-Judge John F. Dillon is this year the President of the Bar Association, and Mr. Edward Otis Hinckley, of Baltimore, is the Secretary. The fifteenth annual meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, August 24, 25 and 26. Last year's meeting was held in August at Boston. The membership of the Association at present exceeds 1,100, and it is organized with a vice-president for each State. Its work of supervision is so arranged as to make possible a prompt annual survey of new legislation throughout the long list of States and Territories.

MEETINGS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Organized labor has not in prospect any of the great popular gatherings which have been held in several former years, but the national organizations of a number of special trades will meet at different dates during the summer. The International Typographical Union is to hold its convention in Philadelphia early in June; the International Machinists' Association will be in session at Chicago on June 6, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will assemble at Pittsburgh on June 6; the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union has fixed upon the same date, and will meet at Philadelphia, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as well as the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, will assemble at St. Louis on the 8th of August. The American Federation of Labor, a central organization which includes these above-named trades unions and still others, holds its delegate convention in the winter, and its next meeting will be in Philadelphia December 12. The Knights of Labor have not yet announced the place of their annual convention, which will occur in October. Last year they met at Toledo. Mr. T. V. Powderly is still President of the organization.

V. AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

AT LAKE CHAUTAUKA.

SUMMER schools, both general and special, have become so numerous in the United States that a complete list of them is a very difficult thing to compile, while the barest notices of them all would occupy an inordinate amount of space. It will be admitted in all directions that the largest and most elaborate of the general schools is at Chautauqua. Lake Chautauqua, in Western New York, is one of the most beautiful spots in the country, and its fame as an educational centre is world-wide. Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, is principal of all the educational work that centres about Chautauqua. The Chautauqua College this year opens July 6 and continues until August 17. The following departments in the college are in charge of eminent professors and specialists: The English, French and German languages and literatures, preparatory and college Latin and Greek, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, history, political economy, social science and psychology. Besides the Chautauqua College a number of special schools will be in session. Thus, from July 6 to 27 Colonel Francis Parker, of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, with the assistance of nine or ten specialists in the training of teachers, will conduct a department of pedagogy. From July 6 to August 17 there will be in operation a series of schools of sacred literature, under Professor Harper and various other distinguished theologians and scholars. Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, from July 15 to August 19 conducts a school of music with a number of assistants. Dr. W. G. Anderson, of Brooklyn, is at the head of a school of physical education, and the miscellaneous classes which will be in operation cover a great range of subjects. A large number of important lecture courses are promised from men of distinction, and an attractive list of single lectures is upon the programme.

THE SUMMER UNIVERSITY AT BAY VIEW.

Probably the largest summer university in the country except Chautauqua is that which has for some years been held at Bay View, Mich. It is announced that Professor Richard T. Ely will henceforth be in charge of this university as its principal. The annual attendance at Bay View, which is charmingly situated at the head of Lake Michigan, reaches 25,000, and it is intended by those in charge to build the school into a great and brilliant future. It opens this year on July 12 and closes August 10. Besides a great number of popular features, it will have the services of specialists of assured reputation and ability, and it proposes to give particular attention, under Professor Ely's personal direction, to social science and economics, while for teachers desiring special work it will endeavor to supply everything that could be asked.

THE MARTHA'S VINEYARD INSTITUTE.

As a summer school designed particularly for teachers the Martha's Vineyard Institute, the fifteenth annual session of which opens on July 11, claims for itself "the honorable distinction of being the oldest, the largest, and the broadest summer school for teachers in the United States." Its attendance last year was over six hundred, representing thirty-six States and Territories. The work is of the most careful and systematic nature. Its school of methods is intended to indoctrinate teachers in the most approved ways of presenting all the subjects taught in elementary and high schools. Its academic departments include the Berlitz School of Languages and various scientific, philological, art and literature courses.

THE SCHOOL AT GLENS FALLS.

Another summer school particularly for teachers will hold its eighth annual session at Glens Falls, N. Y., during the three weeks beginning Tuesday, July 19. It includes schools in the methods of teaching, in languages, in science, in music, etc., and its faculty comprises a score or more of very well known educational leaders and instructors. Glens Falls lies between Saratoga and Lake George, and possesses many points of attraction. These summer institutes for teachers are attaining a high degree of merit which the general public ought more fully to recognize, and which school boards least of all can afford to ignore.

SUMMER COURSES AT HARVARD.

Whatever may be said of some other of Harvard's recent innovations, there can be but one opinion as to the broad and generous spirit that has been shown by President Eliot and the governing bodies of Harvard, in throwing open the facilities of the institution to all who may choose to enter upon one or more of a most interesting and stimulating variety of special summer courses. These include for the summer of 1892 four courses in chemistry, two in botany, two in physics, three in geology, three in engineering, two each in German, French and physical culture, and single courses in physiology, American history, socialism and social problems, trigonometry, horticulture, English, history and art of teaching, besides courses at the medical school and general lectures free to students in any of the courses. Most of the work begins about July 1 and continues some six weeks. The courses are arranged with reference to the needs of general students, but are particularly applicable to teachers or those who intend to become teachers.

THE NEW DEPARTURE AT CORNELL.

The good example of Harvard is now to be followed at Ithaca, N. Y. Summer courses will be offered at Cornell University this year, its libraries, laboratories and museums being opened during six weeks of July and August. Instruction will be given

in botany, chemistry, mathematics, philosophy, physics, English, French, German, Greek, Latin, classical archaeology and physical training. These courses are offered specially for teachers. It is a practical scheme of university extension, whereby teachers will themselves be taught by university professors and instructors at the only time when they are free from other duties. The cost of living is small in Ithaca, and it is besides a delightful place of residence, so that there seems no reason why a large body of teachers should not gather there this year for study and mutual improvement.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS.

Readers of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* were fully informed last year of the success of the experiment at Plymouth, Mass., of a summer school of applied ethics and economics founded and led by Professor Felix Adler, of New York. Professor H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, will be director of the department of Economics, Professor C. H. Toy, of Harvard, will be Dean of the school and director of the department of the History of Religions, and Professor Felix Adler will be director of the department of Ethics. Each of the directors will be supplemented and assisted in his department by several well-known specialists, who will give short courses of lectures. Mr. S. Burns Weston, of Philadelphia, is Secretary of the school, and Mr. Nathaniel Morton, of Plymouth, is in charge of local arrangements.

SUMMER ROMANCE AND HISTORY

No more delightful summer gathering was held last year than the School of Romance and History at Deerfield, Mass., under the directorship of Professor L. J. B. Lincoln. Among the lecturers in attendance last year were Mr. Titus Munson Coan, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. F. H. Stoddard, and other writers and speakers of like distinction. It is intended by Professor Lincoln that the gathering this summer shall be as interesting in every respect as last year. The school will be in session for about two weeks at the last of July and in the first days of August. Deerfield is famous for its colonial museum, in which are treasured all the paraphernalia of early New England life. The place has manifold charms, and the summer school will be in agreeable harmony with its environment.

SAUVEUR SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Professor Sauveur's Summer College of Languages will be held this year at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. This will be the seventeenth session of Dr. Sauveur's well-known summer school for the teaching of languages by the natural method; and the very great success both of the method and of its application in these summer sessions is universally acknowledged. The school will open on July 7 and close on August 19. Instruction will be given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek, and Latin.

VI. SOME FOREIGN OCCASIONS OF THIS YEAR.

THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION AT GENOA.

Dr. Luigi Roverdi, chief editor of *Il Progresso Italiano*, New York, has kindly prepared for the benefit of our readers the following account of the very attractive and important exhibition which the people of Genoa, under the auspices of King Humbert and the Italian Government, will open during the present year:

"Genoa, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America with a series of splendid festivities, of which the principal feature will be a great Italian-American exhibition, under the high patronage of His Majesty King Humbert. This exhibition will open in June, and will continue until November. It will be held in a space comprising 150,000 square yards of park land between the sea, the town of Bisagno, the river Bisagno, the Genoa-Pisa Railroad, and the new districts of Carignano and San Vincenzo. Besides the usual sections of an exhibition (such as mechanical arts, industrial, fine arts, etc.), this will have a very large building and special accommodations for the exhibits of the American governments, for an historical exhibition referring to the era of Columbus, for the exhibition of the Catholic missions in America, and for horticultural, floricultural, and

like displays. In the grounds there will be represented the Abyssinian village of Ghinda, an Italian possession between the confines of Eritrea and Abyssinia, with the indigenous customs, festivities and industries. There will be an electric lighthouse of a power of 120,000 candles, the greatest of its kind in the world, projecting its luminous ray to the distance of sixty-five kilometers. A great historical festivity and tournament will reproduce the costumes of the Columbian era, and at the Carlo Felice Theatre will be represented for the first time the new opera, "Christopher Columbus," of Baron Franchetti. On the same occasion will take place the inauguration of the gigantic monuments of Garibaldi and the Duke of Galliera, the philanthropist who bestowed 20,000,000 francs upon the city of Genoa for benevolent purposes and for improving the bay. At Genoa, during the Columbian festivities, there will be held international congresses of history, geography, international legislation, etc."

THE EXHIBITION AT MADRID.

The Spanish Government some time ago decided to make fitting commemoration this year of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America, and one of the chief features of the occasion at Madrid is to be an exhibition comprising American objects of every

kind, with special relation to the condition of North, South and Central America prior to and during the period of discovery and colonization. The exhibition will open on September 12th and continue until the last day of the year. There has been erected in Madrid a splendid new palace known as the "Library and National Museum," which will be inaugurated on this occasion, and in which the exhibition will be held, together with other structures in the Park of Madrid. This most interesting occasion should induce many thousands of Americans to visit Spain, as well as to patronize the grand exposition at Genoa. It should be noted that from the 7th to the 11th of October the Spaniards have arranged for an "Americanist Congress" to be held in the convent of La Robida, province of Huelva, this being the identical place where Columbus unfolded his great plans and proposals. It will be attended by eminent historical and antiquarian scholars.



PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, OF MANSFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SUMMER THEOLOGY AT OXFORD.

Among the foreign gatherings which will have interest for Americans this summer may be mentioned the Summer School of Theology at Oxford, England, under the auspices of Mansfield College, whose distinguished head, Principal Fairbairn, has during March and a portion of April given lecture courses in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and also in the Theological Seminary of Yale College. This Oxford Summer School will open upon the 18th of July and continue for about two weeks. Some forty lectures will be given by the most distinguished theologians and Biblical scholars of the United Kingdom, including Principal Fairbairn, Professor Driver, Professor Massie, Professors Dods and Bruce of Edinburgh, Professor Sanday, Principal Cave and still others. Theological students and clergymen of various denominations are anticipating this summer school as a great privilege.

OXFORD SUMMER INSTRUCTION.

Dr. Fairbairn is also announced as one of the distinguished group of lecturers who will conduct the "Oxford Summer Meeting for University Extension Students and Others." The courses will open on July 29, and continue until August 26. General history and economics; theology and church history; the Greek drama and Greek art; Hebrew, Greek, Ger-

man and other languages; biology, chemistry, botany and other sciences; such are some of the subjects of the summer school. The following brilliant galaxy of lectures is announced: Mr. John Addington Symonds, Mr. Walter Pater, Professor Dowden, Dr. Fitch, Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. Jackson, A.R.A., Professor Burdon Sanderson, Messrs. Gore, Brandram, A. Sidgwick, Moulton, Hindson Shaw, Collingwood, Mackinder, York Powell, Wicksteed, Churton Collins, Morse, Stephens, etc., and Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Of all the regular summer gatherings in the mother country that attract intelligent visitors, by far the most interesting and important is the world-famed British Association, which will hold its sixty-second annual meeting this year at Edinburgh, Scotland. The sessions will continue for one week and will begin August 3. As our readers will remember, the Association met last year at Cardiff, under the Presidency of Dr. Huggins. The President for this

year is Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent Scotch geologist, who is Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and who was knighted by the Queen on her last birthday. The British Association works in eight sections, distinguished by the first eight letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Biology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Mechanics; H, Anthropology. Americans are always made very welcome at these great yearly gatherings, and the social as well as the educational and scientific aspects of the Association meetings are eagerly anticipated by the thousands of veterans who are habitual attendants. Many interesting excursions are always arranged to points of interest in the vicinity of the place of meeting.

THE CONFERENCES AT GRINDELWALD.

The attention of American travelers, particularly of clergymen and students, and of men and women interested in religious movements of the day, is invited to a series of so-called "Reunion Conferences," which will be held this summer at Grindelwald in Switzerland, under the management of Dr. Lunn, of London, Editor of the *Review of the Churches*. The conference will begin on June 29 and will continue through the month of July. Another series of conferences will be held at the same place in the month

of September. Distinguished leaders of religious thought in England, representing both the Established Church and the different bodies of Non-conformists, will participate in the conferences, and the opportunity is one which many Americans will be glad to embrace. The expenses of transportation and living will be comparatively small, and the recreative side of the outing will not be neglected. The lectures and conferences will all be held in the evening, so that the entire day may be given up to mountain-climbing and vacation pursuits.

VIENNA EXPOSITION OF MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Among the special foreign attractions worthy the attention of American visitors may be noted an international exposition to be held this summer in Vienna, devoted to the kindred arts of music and the drama, under the auspices of the Princess Metternich. The great annual German festival is to be held this year in Vienna, and will form a feature of the exposition. All the principal countries of Europe will make presentation of their national plays and operas, and Vienna will entertain actors, singers, composers, playwrights and a great company of personages connected with literary, dramatic and musical art from every part of the world. France will be as well represented as the Germanic countries, and Greece, Russia and Japan will have representative companies of actors on the ground.

NEW YORK COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

BY WALTER L. HERVEY.

THE announcement that the respective Boards of Trustees of Columbia College and of the New York College for the Training of Teachers have agreed upon a plan of union, the details of which are now being perfected, following as it does close upon the remarkable development of the latter institution, is a significant commentary upon the importance that the entire subject of education has assumed in this country. After outgrowing in four years the buildings that had for forty-seven years been the home of the Union Theological Seminary, and acquiring, through the gift of one of its Trustees, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, a valuable site of twenty lots on Bloomingdale Heights, adjoining the proposed site of Columbia, the New York College for the Training of Teachers announces that a building fund of \$150,000 has been secured, appeals to the public for \$250,000 more to complete the entire amount necessary, and is now to hold a unique place in the university system of Columbia, just as it has from the beginning held a unique place among educational institutions.

The peculiar significance that attaches to these events arises not so much from the fact that Columbia, in completing an alliance with a fourth professional school, has laid the capstone of her university structure; or from the fact that the New York College for the Training of Teachers by this union is as-

sured a high standard of scholarship and gains prestige and breadth by contact with university instruction and a university atmosphere; it arises rather from the fact that these developments, as part of a great forward movement in education, have given renewed emphasis to the fitness of the study of educational science as a university discipline, and have secured for the training of the teacher the important place that it deserves to hold.

THE "FORWARD MOVEMENT" IN EDUCATION.

No one who has not marked the educational progress of the world, country by country, during the past two years, can fully appreciate the extent of the marvelous educational awakening, of which the changes in our own country are only typical. Whatever be the end—whether the requirements of absolutism, as in Germany; of republicanism, as in France, whose educational budget has increased more than sevenfold in twenty years; of industrialism, as in England; or of civilization, as in Madagascar—education is recognized as the most direct and surest means to that end. And as the training of the teacher is the heart of education, every argument for education gives immense reinforcement to the importance of the training of the teacher.

It is no less true that every argument against current educational systems has also borne fruit in a

quickened sense of the need of training the teacher. In our own country, naturally enough, this impetus has come both from without and from within the school system; within, from those who have ideals; without, from those who have bumped against realities. The educationist, on the one hand, urging that "our systems are blind and bound;" the man of affairs, on the other hand, saying, "You are sending my boys into the world not only *sans* eyes and *sans* hands, but *sans* head—judgment, executive ability, practical power.

It is a significant fact that the New York College for the Training of Teachers, the first of its type to be established in this country, was founded not by educationists, but by a group of men and women to whom education in general, and the training of teachers in particular, meant the surest road to the betterment of the conditions which they so deplored.

THE TEACHER'S PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

Individualism, adjustment, integration, are the key words to modern life; they must be the watchwords

to-morrow. And the training college for teachers must be in advance of the school; it is not enough that it be up with the time or that it be in advance of it, as is a retail merchant who orders his summer stock in the previous winter, or even as the manufacturer whose preparation anticipates demand by years. It is not a question of forecast merely; it is a matter of insight. And so the course of a teacher's training college must go back to first principles. It



MR. WALTER L. HERVEY.

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of the modern school. How shall the teacher be trained to fulfill these requirements? This is the problem that confronts those who would plan a course for the teacher's professional training. The school must not only be in harmony with the spirit of the time; it must be in advance of it; the pupils of to-day must solve the problems not of to-day, but of



MR. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

must inquire: "What should the end of education be in any age?" It must develop the general principles governing the attainment of that end. It must study the historical development of these principles in their application to the problems of every past age, and to the problems of the present; and it must also interrogate the spirit of the present age for the signs of the times to come.

It is evident that only in the university, with the university spirit from the university point of view, can such insight be gained. From this standpoint can best be appreciated the literature of education, its systems, leaders in reform, and its periods of development. Whatever, then, may be the place of normal schools and of those agencies that train the rank and file in the method and technic of the teaching art, the place of the College for the Training of Teachers is in organic relation with a great University. In this truth lies the significance of the establishment, thir-

teen years ago, of the department of pedagogy in the University of Michigan, an example which has since been followed by most of the universities of the higher type in this country. But there is an essential difference between a department of pedagogy, or school of pedagogy, and a college for the training of teachers. The undergraduate study of pedagogy cannot command the time, the maturity of mind, and the com-

ting no features that are not fairly characteristic of the schools of the whole country. It must be thoroughly organized; under the supervision of the heads of departments and their assistants, having its own staff of skilled teachers, and permitting practice-teaching only a small proportion of the time, and then only by such pupils as possess education, special training, and self-command. Experience has repeatedly proved that unless these conditions be present this system can hardly escape becoming a travesty on teaching—as grievous a wrong to the pupil's minds, as vivisection—especially in unskilled hands—would be to their bodies. On the other hand, the history of this college has clearly shown that where faculty, assistants, staff and intending teachers, bend their combined energies toward the training of the children in the school, the result may work the highest advantage to all concerned, and the School of Observation and Practice may so far approach the ideal school as to charge a fair rate of tuition and still be obliged to turn away applicants for admission.

THE LABORATORY METHOD IN PEDAGOGY.

Not only in the practice work do the intending teachers come in contact with the practical side of education, but in the planning of courses of study, and in the discussion of individual cases, faculty and students are in constant consultation, aiding each other in adapting means to ends in school management, and together working out the larger problems of school organization and reform.

The presence of the children is significant from still another aspect. Each individual child is a study. He is to the student of education what a rock is to the geologist; or a flower to the botanist. Psychology for the teacher means child-study. It is a science, the data of which are objective as well as subjective. And it must be pursued by the method of induction, through observation and experiment, rather for the purpose of gaining insight into concrete cases than of developing a consistent body of doctrine.

AN EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

If the New York College for the Training of Teachers aimed no higher than to train its own immediate students, by these courses in theoretical and practical pedagogy, for positions of usefulness in the secondary schools, and in the normal schools—as teachers, supervisors, specialists and principals—it would justly appeal to the interest and the support of public-spirited citizens, as a unique and successful attempt to uphold and to realize an educational ideal; an attempt to found in America an institution for the training of teachers that should rank with any of the old world, while possessing distinctive features that mark it as the outgrowth of American conditions, and adapted to American needs. The statement contained in Circular of Information No. 8, recently issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington, "that the founding of an institution which embodies such an ideal is an epoch in the history of education," would still be fairly justified.

But the New York College for the Training of



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pleteness of method requisite to thorough pedagogic training. Training implies something more than lectures; the insight of the scholar must be supplemented by the practical skill and professional point of view of the teacher. Only by constant contact with the children in school can this spirit and this skill be gained; the one by absorption, for it cannot be taught; the other, by actual practice, for it can neither be taught nor absorbed.

THE SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE.

It follows, therefore, that a School of Observation and Practice, in addition to the courses in the history, science and art of teaching, is an organic part of the training college, just as the training college is an organic part of a university. This school must be complete; extending from the kindergarten, with children as young as three years of age, through the lower schools, to the last year of the high school, with its pupils as old as 18 or 19. It must be typical; permit-

Teachers has a higher claim upon our interest and our regard. Few chapters in the history of the educational enterprises of the present decade will be more interesting than that which describes the growth—for it was a growth, not a creation—of the germ idea of this institution. At first, eight years ago, it was nothing more than a conviction that something must be done to bring the modern school and modern life

nothing—gain rather—by being, after all, means in the working out of a more comprehensive end.

AN EXPERIMENT STATION.

What has the New York College for the Training of Teachers accomplished to justify it in the eyes of those who have founded it and shouldered its responsibilities? While it is, of course, difficult, among so many kindred agencies, to distinguish causes from effects, it is safe to assert that the publications of the Association gained a wide circulation both in this country and abroad; that the New York College for the Training of Teachers is to-day acknowledged by many to have been the source of their first impulse and their first direction in pushing measures of reform; that at the present time, through a force of skilled instructors, maintained at the college and sent out by the day, instruction in some of the new subjects of the curriculum has been made possible in seventeen different places and for over two thousand pupils; that the faculty, instructors and advanced students are still continually at work upon the problems of correlation and organization, and in their own school and college have been able to bring the different branches closer together; and that, by exhaustive series of experiments, they have so far succeeded in



MR. SPENCER TRASK, CHAIRMAN TRUSTEES.

more into touch with each other; then, as the Industrial Education Association for the agitation and promotion of educational reforms, it entered upon the work of publishing and disseminating literature bearing upon the solution of these problems; it established a school where children might be taught, by effective methods, the subjects peculiar to the new education. But for this school teachers must be trained; and for other schools, who had grasped the same idea, teachers must be provided; and not merely a small arc, but the entire curriculum must be brought into harmony with the new ideas. And so, finally, as an after-thought—but a most logical after-thought—came the foundation and maintenance of a college for the training of teachers, where principles might be disseminated, problems solved and processes effectively illustrated, as by an object lesson.

This was the central thought out of which this movement sprang. This is still its life-principle; and it may readily be believed that the training of the teachers and the education of the children suffer



MR. WM. A. POTTER, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

demonstrating the possibility, in reducing the cost of objective and inductive methods, as to remove the chief objections to their introduction. Models of courses of study and apparatus have been sent to various cities and towns throughout the country to aid school officers in deciding upon measures of reform.

Testimony as to the value of the constructive work that has been accomplished thus far has been received from those who are charged with the distribution of the Peabody, Slater, and other funds, as well as from the representatives of the public and private schools.

SOME CURRENT PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION.

Some of the problems, both on the side of secondary education and on the side of normal training, that have not yet reached solution, are the following:

How may the relations between the kindergarten and the school be so adjusted that the kindergarten may neither be unduly differentiated from the primary school nor lose its own peculiar method and spirit? How may the years of the grammar-school course be so spent that the youth may have value received for his time and energy, and that American boys and girls may no longer be behind those of other nations? How may the study of natural science form a part of the work of each year of the child in school, in harmony with other studies, and not degenerating into cram on the one hand or play on the other? How may the four years of the high school utilize the same principle of election that has borne such abundant fruit in the four years of the college; so that, as the student of the college is enabled to follow his bent and prepare for his life work, the student of the high school may choose from a rich course those branches for which he is by nature best fitted, and which will bear most directly upon his special work, whether he enter business, a profession, the technical school, or the college? In fine, how may the life of the child, while laying foundations for the life that now is, not fail of building also for the life that is to come?

In the method of normal training, also, in this country, we are just beginning to find true foundations; a beginning has been made in placing upon a scientific basis the study of children as individuals, with a view to prescribing their physical, mental and moral regimen. This has been attempted in the New York College for the Training of Teachers and elsewhere, and combined efforts cannot fail to produce results of permanent value. But while in Germany the pedagogue is "as loyal to his Herbart as he is to his Emperor"—perhaps more so, just now—we in America prefer to work out our own enlightenment, even at the risk of remaining in the dark a while longer. So the study and teaching, from the teacher's standpoint, of psychology, ethics, pedagogics, and the history of education, has been, and still often is, crude and bookish; either puerile or formal.

"TO TEACH AND TO SUPPLY THE WORLD WITH ITS TEACHERS."

There can be little doubt that the establishment of reciprocal relations between such an institution and a university will not only react beneficially on both institutions, but upon our whole system of education. For if the famous dictum of Dr. Fitch, "that the great function of the university is to teach, and to supply the world with its teachers," be true, it is a fitting and timely provision that brings a college for the training of teachers into organic relations with

the university—a co-ordinate factor with its other professional schools.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

The development of a typical American training college on broad, liberal and distinctive lines, will also be practically assured. The past three years has shown considerable progress towards the attainment of this ideal. The New York College for the Training of Teachers has drawn students from eighteen States of the Union, forty per cent. of them from outside of New York State; experienced teachers who had earned both the right to a sabbatical year and the ability to spend it profitably, have come in large numbers, and the proportion of college graduates seeking opportunities for professional study has steadily increased; post-graduate facilities have multiplied apace, and, upon the foundation of methods and principles as applying to the elementary school, there has developed a system of courses in the adaptation of these methods and principles to the more complex conditions of the higher schools; to literature, history, Latin, mathematics, science, manual training.

The number of courses offered has increased twenty per cent. each year; through the adoption of the elective system, breadth, freedom and specialization have been alike attained; and through the system of extension classes—to cite a further instance of the public spirited policy of the college—hundreds of teachers within a radius of seventy-five miles of the college, unable to leave their work, but desiring to study the science of their art, have been enabled to come in contact with educational thought and activity.

Under the terms of the alliance with Columbia all of these courses will be prosecuted, as before, and candidates for the certificate or the diploma of the college will be received. In addition, qualified students, either as specials or as candidates for the higher degrees in post-graduate work, would not only pursue the professional courses in pedagogy, including the methods of teaching the English language and literature, the classical languages, mathematics, natural science, and the elementary school subjects, but also would pursue such subjects in university instruction as the history and institutes of education, philosophy, ethics, sociology, history, and the like.

AN ATTRACTIVE FIELD.

A course thus enriched and unified, with the kindergarten at one extreme and the university at the other in one organic whole, would do much to close up the "disastrous chasm" that still exists between the interests and sympathies of college and school. Its tendency would be to make the field of pedagogy so attractive that increased numbers would enter teaching as a profession; the standards of education in our country would be raised, and the words of G. Stanley Hall, uttered a little more than a year ago, and truer now than then, would find abundant justification: "Never before was there such an opportunity for any young man who will burn his bridges behind him and devote himself heart and soul to the history and philosophy of education."

THE McDONOGH FARM SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IN the first half of this century there lived in New Orleans an emigrant from Baltimore, a strange, taciturn man, whose methodical eccentricities were the byword of the community. People told stories of an unhappy youthful love affair with a beautiful and wealthy Creole girl. However that may be, John McDonogh lived apart from his fellow-men except when private duties of charity drew him near them, and no one seems to have conquered those rough and salient outworks of his demeanor which forbade access to the splendid and symmetrical citadel of his character.

The devotion of his lonely life to business, his untiring industry and exceptional administrative ability, resulted in making him one of the richest men in the United States. He owned enormous plantations near New Orleans and an army of slaves; these latter came nearer to the heart in the man than did other human beings. His remarkable schemes by which they became profit-sharing workmen and subsequently Liberian colonists make an interesting story. But it is another story.

As a man McDonogh was an unsolved enigma until the careful and detailed sketch of his life by the late Colonel William Allan, the eminent military historian and first principal of McDonogh School. One reads this and finds that the outwardly harsh, practical man of business was in reality a noble epitome of a noble idea—the helping of others to help themselves.

When John McDonogh died in 1850 his will provided, among many other charities, that one-eighth of the net income of his property should be used to establish a farm school near Baltimore. It was to be opened first to boys of Baltimore, then of Maryland, and next to those of the great maritime cities, the founder having made the greater part of his wealth in the coasting trade between New Orleans and his native city.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL.

Owing to an endless round of harassing litigation and the difficulty of making any advantageous disposal of large tracts of real estate in Louisiana, it was some twenty years after McDonogh's death before the trustees of the fund were able to make an active beginning. As Mr. McDonogh specified in his legacy, it was to be a farm school where poor boys could be given "a plain English education." But with great good judgment the trustees decided that there was to be nothing of the reformatory about the school. No moral, mental, or physical hospital was desired; in the words of Colonel William Allan, the first principal and second founder of the institution, "nothing but a first-class school has been our object."



JOHN M'DONOGH.

It was in 1873 that Colonel William Allan was called from a highly-appreciated professorship at the Washington and Lee University and put at the helm of this very experimental craft. With the aid and co-operation of the trustees—especially of their President, Mr. Samuel M. Tagart, of Baltimore—and with the more immediate help of Mr. Duncan C. Lyle, Colonel Allan brought out of this chaotic venture the best boys' school—certainly in its class—in the United States.

A farm of 885 acres on the Western Maryland Railroad had been purchased. With considerable difficulty the mothers and guardians of 22 boys were persuaded to risk their sons and wards in the wilderness. Now, after 19 years, there are, according to a report before the writer, 125 eager candidates for the 23 positions annually vacant in the membership of 110.

WHAT M'DONOGH IS.

McDonogh is a little community off to itself; form of government, monarchical—absolute, in contradistinction to the necessarily limited type in

city schools. A boy wins the right to go there in a competitive examination. When he gets there he is given uniforms, a room, a "nail," and such perquisites, and he goes out with 100 other boys show what he is worth. He has school hours to almost as full as the purely book school requires. In addition, he will in the course of a year do some regular farm work, considerable garden work; he will perhaps be taken into the carpenter shop, or he may learn printing in the office of the school paper, *The Week*. He will certainly learn to hitch up a horse and drive him, to handle a hoe and an axe, to use a hammer and saw, to plant, cut, and husk a big corn crop, bind and thresh wheat, and many other things which would make an unwieldy enumeration. He will not only learn about these things; he will *do* them, day in and day out. And when this *régime* has put blood and bone and energy and ambition in the flaccid-looking youngster of the city public school, he will learn "on his own hook" many other astonishing things; he will become a practical encyclopedia of the Western Maryland fauna, nor will that part of the flora which inclines toward edible nuts and fruits be a secret to him. He will learn to play baseball and football of the highest character, with a "team work" born of McDonogh methods and inspired by the active participation of the faculty. He will learn to stop swearing, and, if no other consideration appeal to him, that lying is bad policy. After all, the devil is put to a serious disadvantage when

he comes to a boy who is healthy and busy, who has been climbing trees or pitching hay so hard that he can scarcely get a big enough supper, who when he has eaten sufficient for at least one and a half, can just keep out of bed for two hours of school preparation, and who, when he has reached his couch, will sleep like a rock until he is forcibly routed out eight hours later.

Many discriminating observers of boys, from John Locke to Rudyard Kipling, have desisted on the perils of the ultra "sheltered-home system." McDonogh is the antithesis of such a system; in extreme cases the rigor of self-education is softened, of course, by the *deus ex machina* intervention of the faculty. It would have satisfied the yearning of Pestalozzi and his pupil for passive as against prescriptive education. The Arnoldian principle of "local" self-government is developed, too, to a remarkably successful degree, the authority and influence of the boy-officers commanding the military battalions being exerted throughout the economy of the school.

A DAY AT M'DONOGH.

Let us follow these youngsters through a school day. To make an early start we will find them at 5:20 A.M. distributed in a seemingly dead condition throughout the four large well-ventilated dormitories in the handsome building shown by our cut. These dormitories are, however, subdivided into private rooms by partitions which stop three or



WHERE THE M'DONOGH BOYS LIVE.

four feet short of the ceiling, to allow the free transmission of air. One minute later an alarm-clock brings to sudden life the enterprising youth who holds, for the year, the "wake-up job." The process of resuscitation is a considerable one, but when each of the 100 has formally admitted that he is awake, his persecutor tinkles a bell, which means that in five minutes everybody must be dressed.

Then an officer—always one of the boys—inspects each occupant of the rooms in his dormitory, and if he has failed to dress himself, the delinquent is punished by getting in McDonogh parlance, several "days on the work-list"—a curious system of rewards and punishments which will be explained. Inspection over, each youngster makes up his bed and sweeps and dusts his room, for which operations ten minutes are allotted. Here is another opportunity to get on the work-list, when, later in the day, the matron searches for untidy beds and dusty floors.

As they finish, the boys tramp down the great tower stairs to their ablutions below, where order is maintained by that responsible person among them who has the "wash-room job." Then, with clean faces and brushed hair, there is a rush for the "blacking-cellar," where the "blacking boss" deals out materials for a shine. When the last "after-you-on-that-shiner!" has died away, many are at their regular jobs, which are given annually, and for which so many "credits" a week are paid, according to the difficulty and responsibility of the task. A credit is a reward; it cancels a "day on the work list." A boy's credits are his assets: if he have none and is so many "days on the work-list," they are the measure of his liabilities.

One boy winds up the gas-machine. Another brings up from the dairy, a quarter of a mile distant, the great pails of milk and pans of fresh butter which are to garnish the breakfast-table. The trustworthy and clerically inclined youth who keeps the work-list book writes down opposite each boy's name the entries of debits and credits for the preceding day, and at the same time keeps order in the main school-room, where those boys not having before-breakfast jobs are reading, studying, or drawing. If it be fall or early winter there will be a band or two of the more enterprising fellows who have obtained permission to be absent from "late-up inspection." They were out of bed at four o'clock in the morning and are now far away in the woods and thickets examining their rabbit traps and muskrat barrels. They will bob up just in time for chapel, with additions to their store of game and pelts, which earn them no inconsiderable pin-money.

At half-past six the great bell tolls for chapel, which is succeeded by a short discussion by the principal of the newspaper topics of the day. The march out of the school-room takes the blue-coated company to "inspection," which is a preliminary of each meal. They "fall in" ranks, "open order,"

and are severally examined by the officers as to their hair and boots and buttons and suspenders and clothes. The commanding officer inspects his subordinates, gives the order "close ranks!" and the column tramps into the dining-room. Each of the half-dozen tables has an officer at head and foot to carve and to keep order.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

Fifteen minutes after breakfast school begins. Though confessedly a farm school and a manual-training school, indoor studies are not allowed to



COLONEL WILLIAM ALLAN.

suffer in the least. The writer considers that this is one of the most admirable features of the school: that the manual and technical training are not necessarily ends in themselves, but are means toward a round, symmetrical development of both physical and psychical powers. The value of such training is immeasurably wider in its scope than when it is merely used to fit a boy for engineering or industrial work; at McDonogh it increases to a marked degree the boy's capacity for acquisition of "book-learning," instead of injuring or supplanting that capacity.

From eight o'clock until half-past one are regular class recitation hours.

In the lower classes arithmetic is very admirably taught, with English, geography, and free-hand drawing. Those boys who pass through the three

higher classes study history, botany, the elements of physiology, physics and chemistry, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and land-surveying. Attention is paid to mechanical drawing and shorthand, while all are carefully instructed in music, according to the express wish of John McDonogh. German begins in the fourth class, and is taught with especial thoroughness through the four higher grades.

So that, with the addition of French on occasion,

exception; there is absolutely no "helping" or hocus pocus of any kind in examinations. An even bolder, but equally true, statement is that the McDonogh boy does not "cram" for examinations; partly because he is practically examined every day, and the term-marks preponderate in value over the examination averages, and partly, I suppose, because he is a healthy individual in a healthy atmosphere, not a strained organism in an intellectual forcing-bed.



THE LIBRARY.

graduates are prepared for any of the colleges of the country, and those who enter the Johns Hopkins University find themselves in rather better trim than the average candidate for matriculation.

All recitations and exercises are marked with the greatest care. The record of each boy—his "average"—is published once a month in *The Week*. After "intermediate" examinations his Christmas furlough depends in length—from six to nine days—on his general average, and in the spring, after "finals," his summer furlough—from four to twelve days—depends on his standing for the whole year. This means that any dishonest method of obtaining a high mark is virtually robbing a schoolmate of holiday. The result is a rule to which there is no

FARM, GARDEN, AND WORKSHOPS.

Before ranks are broken after dinner the commanding officer "reads out" the work assigned for the afternoon. The boys are sent in squads to the various tasks, each squad being composed of many large or a few small ones, according to the requirements of the work. One of the boys—always an officer, if there be one on the squad—"bosses" it, and maintains almost military discipline. For instance, the "farm squad" will read:

Fitchett—boss;	} Cover corn.
Jones,	
Brooks,	
Robinson,	
etc.,	



MAKING CIDER.

But before work is begun ranks are formed for a simple battalion drill of half an hour, after which those boys who are not wanted to make up deficiencies in their morning recitations may play baseball for three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of this time every one must have "changed" to his "work clothes" ready for the afternoon's task.

A tap of the big bell starts a babel of calls from "bosses" and answers from the members of their squads, and all that have to work repair to the farm, garden, or workshops. If it is not a busy season, probably those boys owning many "credits" will be free to their own devices, while their less lucky comrades make up the deficiency in their bank account. The acme of after-dinner bliss comes to a McDonogh boy on hunting or baseball intent when he can say "no drill, ain't kept in, and haven't got to work!"

The very heaviest kind of work on the farm cannot be done by boys of ten to seventeen. Planting, weeding, cutting and husking corn, "binding" and threshing wheat, piling and "putting back" hay, are a few of their tasks there. In the large garden they can be put to many uses. The very small ones attend to wood, coal, and yard-cleaning about the school buildings.

The boys make famous corn-huskers, and it is a rare treat to see a contest between two big rival squads. The husking squads have a standing membership arranged at the beginning of the season. The two are given as nearly as possible equal or

proportionate "shares," and the great thing is to finish first.

Feeling runs high, and nothing abates their utmost speed except the necessary taunts shouted over to the opposing shock-row. As soon as two boys finish a shock and it is inspected to see that no good ears have been left, they rush forward to a new one, encouraging their comrades to exert themselves. The "boss" must learn to be a good general in employing the most advantageous division of labor, in keeping up the spirits and energies of his men, and in "kicking" when a "share" is thought to be unjust. When the last shock is put through with a tremendous rush, the victors gather and give a cheer, after which, it must be said, they generally turn in and "help out" the conquered ones.

But probably not half the boys are thus occupied. Those who have shown a wish and aptitude in that direction are taken into the printing-office, where a weekly paper is put forth. *The Week* is entirely the work of the boys, editing, make-up, composing, press-work, and all. No great literary elegance or subtlety is aimed at, but the little periodical furnishes, in good, clean English, a complete record of the affairs of the school. In a number at hand appear brief articles on "Mr. Noble's Second Lecture," "Visitors' Day," "The Allan Debating Society," "Busts of John McDonogh," the Work-list Report, etc., etc. The typography is a thing of beauty; old printers say it is the best they ever saw. In addition to *The Week*, the printing-office puts



THRESHING THE WHEAT CROP.

forth the school catalogues, occasional addresses, etc.

Probably another score of boys will be found at work in the shops, where, after drawing their models to scale, the young carpenters and moulders make them out of wood or iron. Several may be engaged on practical jobs—making a new table for the dining-room, building a flight of steps for a terrace, or putting in an electric bell. President Daniel C. Gilman would find here a refutation of the opinion he expresses in that charming little essay, "A Plea for the Education of the Hand," that manual-training institutions cannot hope to profit by the results of the students' work. Astonishingly clever hands have some of these youngsters for the chisel and the lathe. The shops are supported by the proceeds of \$80,000 left for that purpose by the late Zenas Barnum.

A half-dozen light-fingered boys are copying on the caligraph, which, with the shorthand studies, gives an invaluable training to those who are to enter business offices.

Out in the field a surveying squad is cutting off ten-acre lots for the farm superintendent, finding levels for the new water-main, or sometimes engaged in much more delicate and complicated work.

One boy has an especial talent for draughting, and he is outlining and coloring on linen a huge map of one of the battle-fields, to be used in illustrating lectures.

Another is at work, with assistants, in the "Bug-room"—McDonogh for biological laboratory—pressing botanical specimens, "working out" strange plants, or pinning gorgeous butterflies, for he has a talent for remembering long Latin names, combined with an unerring eye for rare orchids, and is ingenious in classifying and arranging the collections.

The whole system is seen at a glance. A boy finds out by a kind of natural selection what he can do, and therefore likes to do, and then he does it. Like Wilhelm Meister's son Felix, if he does nothing so skillfully as breaking wild horses he is at once allowed to—drive the oxen or haul gasoline from the station with "Jinny mule."

If it be a rainy afternoon the handsome library will be well patronized. A large proportion of the boys are great readers, and the 3,000 sensibly chosen volumes which they have to select from are thumbed in a very complimentary manner.

CURIOUS SOCIAL CUSTOMS AMONG THE BOYS.

In this little community of young property holders—real as well as personal, for sylvan "shanties" of their own building and tracts of "rabbit lands" are among their possessions—some unique laws, written and unwritten, appear among them. An instance is their law regulating the gathering of walnuts. As there are scarcely sufficient nuts to satiate the rapacity of all the boys and their captured squirrels, some were in the habit of shaking the trees out of due season, on the early-bird-and-



THE YOUNG THRESHERS AT REST.

worm principle. The more prudent—or lazier—squirrel owners, horrified that such green walnuts should be gathered, agitated the question until, in full meeting, it was decided a certain day should annually be chosen by vote for walnut harvest, and not until after breakfast on such day should any tree be disturbed. On the appointed morning, as soon after the command "break ranks!" as the personal equation of each boy allows, he darts off at full speed to some particularly prolific tree, perhaps miles distant, which he has determined on beforehand. Many an exciting cross-country race takes place between boys bound for the same walnuts. Still further regulations provide for contingencies arising in the course of the harvest.

Birds' nests and squirrels' holes are made private property by a tag attached to the tree bearing the date and the finder's name. During that year this tree is inviolate as to its squirrels and eggs. Very much more complex are the laws providing for the holding and "inheritance" of the land on which rabbits may be trapped.

The McDonogh boy's life, of which these are a few bare outlines, is a striking illustration of the theory advanced by Herbert Spencer and others that "the education of the child must accord both in mode and arrangement with the education of mankind as considered historically; in other words, the genesis of knowledge in the individual must follow the same course as the genesis of knowledge in the race." Here at McDonogh we have with

wonderful clearness the economic and constitutional development of man mirrored in the processes by which these youngsters have framed, generally in full moot, a body of laws regulating individual and corporate property and rights. Mr. John Johnson, of Baltimore, has published among the Johns Hopkins University studies a most admirable and scholarly monograph on this subject, which he named "Rudimentary Society Among Boys" and which was evolved from a long personal experience at McDonogh.

COLONEL ALLAN AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

Any sketch of the McDonogh institute would be entirely incomplete without a word concerning the late Colonel William Allan, who directed every detail of the school during the first sixteen years of its existence. He died three years ago, leaving pupils, alumni, and faculty sorrowing as for a father. Colonel Allan was a man of the most eminent ability, conceded America's best military critic on the civil war. A distinguished and original mathematician, he combined with his unusual grasp on the theoretical sciences an even more rare administrative ability and practical judgment. With these qualifications, which would have brought his name into men's mouths whatever profession or calling he had chosen, he deliberately went into the wilderness and spent the best sixteen years of his life in making the McDonogh School. One of the most noble, patient, and tactful men who ever

lived, be was and is a tower of strength to every boy who knew him.

There was but one man to have succeeded him, and this was Mr. Duncan C. Lyle, his second in command from the first, the present principal of the school.

Naturally, the success of this institution has been due to its great good fortune in having such men as its makers. Their personal attributes were a necessary help to the pedagogical and psychological principles—in themselves admirable—on which the school was developed. Of no inconsiderable importance in this success has been the matronship, since the beginning in 1873, of a charming Virginia lady, Mrs. Josepha Young, whose grace and tact have disguised utterly the difficulties of a very difficult position.

THE VISIBLE RESULTS OF M'DONOGH.

The net results of a school are to be gauged in the alumni. The needy class of boys which forms the constituency of McDonogh—they are almost always orphans or fatherless—are transferred from a position of decided disadvantage with the world to a standard decidedly above the average. The sixteen-year-old graduate starting out to make his living in the city obtains a "place" directly because he is a "McDonogh boy." If he has remained at school a year longer on a scholarship, to prepare himself for the university, he has a better chance at matriculation than the candidates turned out by expensive "coaches" and special preparatory schools. The invisible advantages of his outdoor life and the careful training of his sense-perceptions and muscles are incalculable.

No greater compliment could be paid to the work of Colonel Allan and Mr. Lyle than the repeated attempts of wealthy parents to have their sons en-

tered at McDonogh as pay scholars. So urgent were the solicitations in this direction that Colonel Allan had, shortly before his death, a scheme in mind by which such a class of pupils might be received, adding a much-needed increment to the income of the institution.

In conclusion of this little sketch, which gives no idea of really the most admirable side of McDonogh—its perfect *esprit de corps*, its thoroughness in detail, the fresh candor of its useful life—the writer would call attention to President Daniel C. Gilman's charming essay, "Concerning Boys," in a very recent number of the *Cosmopolitan*. This eminent trainer of boys and men concludes by pointing out three departments which he hopes to see created or emphasized in the curriculum of the future preparatory school: (1) the study of the natural sciences, at first hand if possible, (2) of modern languages, and (3) of Bible history and its geography. It is somewhat noteworthy that these happen to be three distinctive marks of the course at McDonogh, quite sufficient in themselves to differentiate her from other schools. The third was developed in Colonel Allan's *régime* under his personal supervision. His regular Bible classes were conducted with the aid of topographical maps of Palestine and Egypt. At the end of each session one of the great events was the awarding of the "Bible prize" for the best examination paper on the subjects of the course just completed.

McDonogh numbers but nineteen years; she is young yet in what is going to be a gloriously useful career. But the roll-call of her first classes already shows successful business men, lawyers, teachers, and engineers. They and their younger brethren alike are proud of their Alma Mater and are glad to give honor where it is due.



FROM THE FARM GATE.

GLADSTONE: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

SO much has been written about Mr. Gladstone that it was with some sinking of heart I ventured to select him as a subject for my next character sketch. But I took heart of grace when I remembered that the object of these sketches is to describe their subject as he appears to himself at his best, and

his countrymen. There are plenty of other people ready to fill in the shadows. This paper claims in no way to be a critical estimate or a judicial summing-up of the merits and demerits of the most remarkable of all living Englishmen. It is merely an attempt to catch, as it were, the outline of the heroic figure

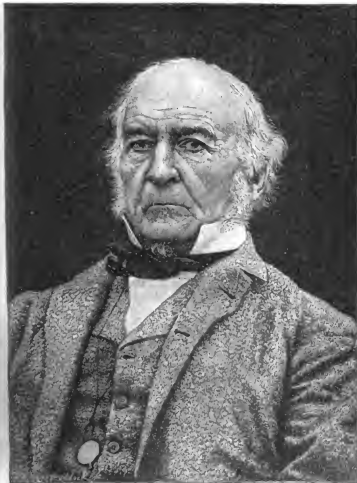
which has dominated English politics for the lifetime of this generation, and thereby to explain something of the fascination which his personality has exercised and still exercises over the men and women of his time. If his enemies, and they are many, say that I have idealized a wily old opportunist out of all recognition, I answer that to the majority of his fellow subjects my portrait is not overdrawn. The real Gladstone may be other than this, but this is probably more like the Gladstone for whom the electors believe they are voting than a picture of Gladstone, "warts and all," would be. And when I am abused, as I know I shall be, for printing such a sketch, I shall reply that there is at least one thing to be said in its favor. To those who know him best in his own household, and to those who only know him as a great name in history, my sketch will only appear faulty because it does not do full justice to the character and genius of this extraordinary man.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr. Gladstone appeals to the men of to-day from the vantage-point of extreme old age. Age is so frequently dotage, that when a veteran appears who preserves the heart of a boy and the happy audacity of youth under the "lyart haffets wearing thin and bare" of aged manhood, it seems as if there is something supernatural about it, and all men feel the fascination and the charm. Mr. Gladstone, as he gleefully remarked the other day, has broken

the record. He has outlived Lord Palmerston, who died when eighty-one; and Thiers, who only lived to be eighty. The blind old Dandolo, in Byron's familiar verse—

The octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe



HON. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE. (FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.)

not as he appears to his enemies at his worst. So I surrendered myself to the full luxury of painting what may be described as the heroic Mr. Gladstone, the Mr. Gladstone who for a quarter of a century has excited the almost idolatrous devotion of millions of

had not more energy than the Liberal leader, who now in his eighty-third year has more *verve*, and spring, and go, than any of his lieutenants, not excluding the youngest recruit. There is something imposing and even sublime in the long procession of years which bridge as with eighty-two arches the abyss of past time, and carry us back to the days of Canning, and of Castlereagh, of Napoleon, and of Wellington. His parliamentary career extends over sixty years—the lifetime of two generations. He is the custodian of all the traditions, the hero of the experience of successive administrations, from a time dating back longer than most of his colleagues can remember. For nearly forty years he has had a leading part in making or in unmaking Cabinets, he has served his Queen and his country in almost every capacity in office and in opposition, and yet to-day, despite his prolonged sojourn in the malaria of political wirepulling, his heart seems to be as the heart of a little child. If some who remember “the old Parliamentary hand” should whisper that the innocence of the dove is sometimes compatible with the wisdom of the serpent, I make no dissent. It is easy to be a dove, and to be as silly as a dove. It is easy to be as wise as a serpent, and as wicked, let us say, as Mr. Governor Hill or Lord Beaconsfield. But it is the combination that is difficult, and in Mr. Gladstone the combination is almost ideally complete.

HIS PERENNIAL YOUTH.

Mr. Gladstone is old enough to be the grandfather of the younger race of politicians, but his courage, his faith, and his versatility, put the youngest of them to shame. It is this ebullience of youthful energy, this inexhaustible vitality, which is the admiration and the despair of his contemporaries. Surely when a schoolboy at Eton he must somewhere have discovered the elixir of life or have been bathed by some beneficent fairy in the well of perpetual youth. Gladly would many a man of fifty exchange physique with this hale and hearty octogenarian. Only in one respect does he show any trace of advancing years. His hearing is not quite so good as it was, but still it is far better than that of Cardinal Manning who became very deaf in the closing years. Otherwise Mr. Gladstone is hale and hearty. His eye is not dim, neither is his natural force abated. A splendid physical frame, carefully preserved, gives every promise of a continuance of his green old age.

HIS PRESENT PROSPECT OF LIFE.

His political opponents, who began this Parliament by confidently calculating upon his death before the dissolution, are now beginning to admit that it is by no means improbable that Mr. Gladstone may survive the century. Nor was it quite so fantastic as it appears at first sight, when an ingenious disciple told him the other day that by the fitness of things he ought to live for twenty years yet. “For,” said this political arithmetician, “you have been twenty-six years a Tory, twenty-six years a Whig Liberal, and you have been only six years a Radical Home Ruler.

To make the balance even you have twenty years still to serve.”

Sir Provo Wallis, the Admiral of the Fleet, who died the other day at the age of one hundred, had not a better constitution than Mr. Gladstone, nor had it been more carefully preserved in the rough and tumble of our naval war. If the man who smelt powder in the famous fight between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* lived to read the reports of the preparations for the great exhibition at Chicago, it is not so incredible that Mr. Gladstone may at least be in the forefront of the State at the dawn of the twentieth century.

The thought is enough to turn the Tories green with sickening despair, that the chances of his life from a life insurance office point of view are probably much better than Lord Salisbury's. But that is one of the attributes of Mr. Gladstone which endear him so much to his party. He is always making his enemies sick with despairing jealousy. He is the great political evergreen, who seems, even in his political life, to have borrowed something of immortality from the fame which he has won. He has long been the Grand Old Man. If he lives much longer he bids fair to be known as the immortal old man in more senses than one.

ADMIRABLE CUNNINGTON REDIVIVUS.

Of him, as of Cleopatra, it may be said that age cannot wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. He is, no doubt, at present absorbed in Home Rule. He is and always has been, in one sense, a man of one idea. But while he is seemingly absorbed in the pursuit of one set object, he is all the while making a diligent understudy of other questions, with which he will ere long astonish the world with his familiarity. He could probably amaze Mr. Sidney Webb at this moment by his familiarity with the eight hours' question, and could give the London County Council invaluable hints as to the best method of replenishing



MR. GLADSTONE'S LONDON HOME.

its impoverished exchequer. Even when apparently consumed by his preoccupation about Ireland or Bulgaria, he snatches time to review "Ecce Homo," to discourse on the Olympian gods, or to write essays about Marie Bashkirtseff. He is a wonderful all-round man. No one can stand up to him in a fair fight and not be rolled over in the first or second round. He is the veritable Lancelot of the Parliamentary arena, and before his unerring lance every crest goes down. He may not do everything he puts his hand to better than any other man who makes that special thing the sole study of a lifetime, but he does more things better than any other living man. And some things he does supremely well, as well as if he had spent his whole life in acquiring mastery of the art. As a financier and as a popular orator he stands unrivaled.

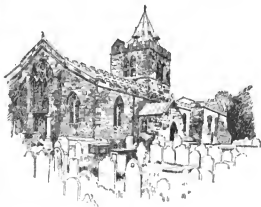
HIS PLUCK AND STAYING POWER.

Another great secret of his popularity is his marvelous courage, resource and indomitable resolution. The British public likes pluck in public men, and Mr. Gladstone has pluck enough to supply a couple of Cabinets. "There is no man living," remarked a naval officer some time ago, "who would have made so splendid an admiral of the old type as Mr. Gladstone if he had only been in the navy. Once let him be convinced of the rightness of his cause, and he would fight against any odds, nail his colors to the mast, and blow up the powder magazine rather than surrender." Sir Henry Maine has remarked with much truth that much of the interest which Englishmen take in politics is the sporting interest. Politics are to them a great game, and they have their favorites for place and power, as they have favorites for the Derby or St. Leger. They look upon the debates in St. Stephen's very much as their ancestors used to look upon a cock fight; and there is no doubt that much of the enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone is regarded by conulative Englishmen of the lower orders is due to the fact that in the great Imperial Cockpit there is no gamier bird than he. The "Old 'un" always comes up to time, and displays more vigor and spirit than any combatant in the lists. He is at once the despair and envy of his colleagues and opponents. The more difficulties there are to be overcome the more pleased he seems to be. His spirit rises with each obstacle, and he literally revels in the sudden discovery of a host of unexpected barriers which must be cleared before he reaches the goal. All this, displayed time after time, under the most diverse circumstances, has made the public confident that Mr. Gladstone is never so sure to excel himself as when he is confronted with difficulties that would utterly crush a weaker man.

THE IDEAL GLADSTONE.

But it is not as an Admirable Crichton of the Nineteenth Century that he commands the homage of his countrymen. The English and Scotch seldom are enthusiastic about mere intellectual versatility in the smartest mental gymnastic. We are at bottom a

profoundly religious race, and those who would arouse the enthusiasm of our people must touch the heart rather than the head of the nation. Mr. Gladstone is great in Parliamentary cut and thrust and parry. He is wonderful in a great debate, and beyond all rivalry as a platform orator; but the great secret of his hold upon the popular heart is the popular conviction that he is at the bottom not a mere old Parliamentary



HAWARDEN CHURCH.

hand or canning lecturer, but like a knight and a hero whenever there is any knightly and heroic task to be done. "It is all humbug," says the enemy, "he is a self-seeker like the rest of us." But that is just what the mass of men will not believe. To them Mr. Gladstone is the one man left in politics now that Mr. Bright is dead, who is capable of self-sacrifice. If a gulf opened in our forum and the cry went forth for an English Quintus Curtius, it is from Hawarden that most people would expect the answer to come. He represents the element of the ideal in our political strife. He is the statesman of aspiration and of enthusiasm; he is the man of faith, the leader of the forlorn hope, the heaven-sent champion of the desolate and the oppressed. Many of us for years needed no other watchword than "Gladstone" to nerve us for the fray.

Press where you see my white plume shine amid the ranks of war.

And be your oriflamme to-day, the helmet of Navarre, always recurs to my mind when thinking over the most famous of those dashing, headlong charges which Mr. Gladstone led against the serried ranks of the supporters of the oppressor.

THE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

The great secret of Mr. Gladstone's hold upon the nation's heart is the belief which has become a fixed conviction with the masses of the voters that he is animated by a supreme regard for the welfare of the common people, and an all-constraining conviction of

his obligation to God. Mr. Gladstone is far and away the most conspicuous Christian in the popular estimation now left among us. Formerly he would have divided the honors with Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Bright and Cardinal Manning. Now he stands alone; nor is there a bishop or an archbishop among them all who can so much as touch the hem of his garment so far as the popular feeling goes. Mr. Gladstone is far and away the greatest pillar and prop of English orthodoxy left among us. To the ordinary voter here and beyond the seas it is more important that Mr. Gladstone is unshaken in his assent to what he regards as the eternal verities than that all the bishops in all the Churches should unhesitatingly affirm their faith in the creed of Athanasius. He is a man whose intellect they respect, even if they do not understand. "He is a capable man, a practical man, a ripe scholar, and an experienced statesman; if it is good enough for him, it is good enough for us." So reason many men more or less logically, and so the services in Hawarden Parish Church, where Mr. Gladstone reads the lessons, much more than any cathedral service, have come to have a religious importance that is felt throughout the empire.

THE EPIC STRAIN IN POLITICS.

Men see what they bring. They find what they seek. Mr. Gladstone is to many a mirror in which they see but the reflection of their own faces. The wirepuller sees in him but a glorified image of himself—a Broken spectral magnification of the electioneerer. The wily, wary diplomat discovers that Mr. Gladstone is as wily and as wary as himself, masking behind apparent open-hearted guilelessness the *rusé* astuteness of the cleverest fox that ever baffled hounds. But those who worship him do not see those elements in his character. They see in him the realization of their highest ideal of chivalry and self-sacrifice. What Lowell said of Lamartine represents what most of those who believe in Mr. Gladstone think of him:

No fitting mete wand hath To-day
For measuring spirits of thy stature—
Only the Future can reach up to lay
The laurel on that lofty nature—
Bard who with some diviner art
Has touched the bard's true lyre, a nation's heart.

THE HIGHER NOTE.

The great moments in our recent history, when Englishmen felt that it was worth while to live, have most of them been associated with his name. The epic strain is not frequent in our politics, but wherever it has occurred of recent years we owe it to Mr. Gladstone. He has touched, and he alone, with the exception of Mr. Bright, the higher nature of man. His appeal, as Emerson would say, is always to the over-soul. Said one of his colleagues recently, "If I were asked what was the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's power I should say that he never for a moment forgets or allows his hearers to forget that he regards man as a moral being. He

does not forget that they are soldiers, voters, toilers, merchants, but over and above all there is constantly present to his mind the fact that they are moral beings." It is this higher note, distinctly audible above all the dust and din of the party fight, which constitutes the secret of his charm.

THE KNIGHT ERRANT OF LIBERTY.

To those who know him best and to those who know him least he is ever the Knight Errant of the World, ever ready to ride off on some feat of high enterprise at the summons of distressful innocence or outraged justice. The man whose voice, clear as a silver trumpet, rang through Europe in denunciation of the horrors of Neapolitan dungeons and the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria, needs no other title to enduring fame. His two pamphlets paved the way for the liberation of two peninsulas. Italy free and indivisible rose from the grave of ages at his kindling summons; and Bulgaria free, but not yet undivided, is the living monument of the vivifying might of his spoken word. He was in both the Italian and the Balkan Peninsula, Heaven's Herald of the Dawn. Like Prometheus he became

A name to fright all tyrants with, a light
Unsetting as the Pole star; a great voice
Heard in the breathless pauses of the fight
By truth and freedom ever waged with wrong.

Nor can it be ignored even by the most fanatical Unionist that his devotion to the cause of Ireland has been marked by the same passionate enthusiasm which, if it had been displayed in relation to other lands, would have excited their highest admiration. As the Knight of Liberty, sworn to the cause of the oppressed, Mr. Gladstone has done inestimable service to the men of his generation.

HIS MORAL GREATNESS.

In the midst of the banalities and pettinesses which often degrade politics to the low level of a butcher's pantry, he has towered aloft, majestic even when mistaken, serving the good cause even when he opposed it better than many of those who tendered it their support from sordid motives or the mean calculations of the political huckster. He towers before us like one of his own Olympian deities, and if like these ancients he occasionally descends to the haunts of mortal men, and condescends like Jove to very human frailties, he is still of Olympus, Olympian. If Mr. Gladstone were decreed by the fates to do the meanest of actions, he could not accomplish his destiny until he had surrounded the hateful deed with a very nimbus of supernatural splendor. Until he has convinced himself that a thing is noble and righteous, and altogether excellent either in itself or because it is the destined means to a supremely righteous end, he will not hear of it. Hence although there may be somewhat unred about this, it is real enough to him. If it is theatrical, he has been so long on the stage that he feels naked and forlorn without his moral buskins.

THE POLITICAL ENGINEER.

But it is not theatrical—save in its mere fringes and corners. The main warp and woof of his life's work has been simply honestly sincere. This is obscured from many by Gordon and Home Rule. But there was no insincerity in his dealings with Gordon. Mistakes there were no doubt, many and grievous, but they were mistakes of honest conviction based on im-

a dishonest rogue. Mr. Gladstone is a rare combination of an idealist and a man of affairs. He is a dreamer of dreams, no doubt, but he dreams them only as a civil engineer draws up his plans and specifications with a view to having them carried out. They are on paper to-day, only in order that they may be in brick and concrete and stone to-morrow. He may have his preferences for brick or concrete or stone

in constructing a bridge, but that is a detail. His supreme object is to make a bridge. He may advertise for brick, believing that to be the best, and if brick is to be had he will build with it. But if, after doing his best, there is not a brick nor half a brick to be bought in the whole of the market, then promptly without much lamentation over the missing bricks he will take the stone or rubble that lies ready to hand and make his bridge of that. The great thing is to get the bridge built, and the moment it is absolutely certain that no brick is to be had, is the moment when it is time to decide in favor of the next best material which can be obtained. Every one recognizes this in the building of bridges. But in politics it is considered needful that a certain period of lamentation over the dearth of bricks should intervene before the order is given for the stone. Mr. Gladstone acts in politics as an engineer in the building of bridges. He does not waste time in vain conventionalities, and when it was quite clear that the Irish had made up their minds never to be content without Home Rule, and had shown it by the practical and constitutional method of returning an overwhelming majority of Home Rulers to Westminster, Mr. Gladstone bowed to the inevi-

table, and cut his coat according to his cloth.

THE QUIXOTE OF CONSCIENCE.

It is ridiculous to pretend, with Mr. Gladstone's career before us, that his course has been swayed by calculating self-interest. He has been the very mad-



MR. GLADSTONE IN 1882.

perfect acquaintance with facts. As to Home Rule, the suddenness of his declaration in favor of an Irish Parliament, when Mr. Parnell acquired the balance-weight in the House of Commons, was no more proof of his insincerity than the porting of the helm when the wind suddenly shifts proves that the helmsman is

man of politics from the point of view of Mr. worldly-Wiseman. "No man," said he, the other day, "has ever committed suicide so often as I," and that witness is true. The first and perhaps most typical of all his many suicides was his resignation of his seat in Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, not because he disapproved of the Maynooth Grant, but because, as he had at one time written against it, he was determined that his advocacy of it should be purged of the least taint of self-interest. As Mr. George Russell rightly remarks "This was an act of Parliamentary Quixotism too eccentric to be intelligible. It argued a fastidious sensitiveness of conscience, and a nice sense of political propriety so opposed to the sordid selfishness and unblinking tergiversation of the ordinary place-hunter as to be almost offensive." But as Mr. Gladstone was then, so he has been all his life—the very Quixote of Conscience. Judged by every standard of human probability, he has ruined himself over and over and over again. He is always ruining himself, and always rising, like the phoenix, in renewed youth from the ashes of his funeral pyre. As was said in homely phrase some years ago, he always keeps bobbing up again. What is the secret of this wonderful capacity of revival? How is it that Mr. Gladstone seems to find even his blunders help him, and the affirmation of principles that seem to be destructive to all chance of the success of his policy absolutely helps him to its realization?

From a merely human standpoint it is inexplicable. But

It right or wrong on this God's world of ours
Be leagued with higher Powers,

then the mystery is not so insoluble. He believed in the higher Powers. He never shrank from putting his faith to the test, and on the whole, who can deny that for his country and for himself he has reason to rejoice in the verification of his working hypothesis?

WALKING BY FAITH, NOT BY SIGHT.

"We walk by faith and not by sight," he said once; "and by no one so much as by those who are in politics is this necessary." It is the evidence of things not seen, the eternal principles, the great invisible moral sanctions that men are wont to call the laws of God, which alone supply a safe guide through this mortal wilderness.

Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here!

See one straightforward conscience put in pawn

To win a world: see the obedient sphere

By bravery's simple gravitation drawn!

Shall we not heed the lesson taught of old,

And by the Present's lips repeated still?

In our own single manhood to be bold,

Fortressed in conscience and impenetrable.

Mr. Gladstone has never hesitated to counter at sharp right angles the passion and the fury of the day. Those who represent him as ever strong upon the stronger side willfully shut their eyes to half his history. He challenged Lord Palmerston over the Don Pacifico question, when the doctrine *Crisis Romanus Sum* was in the first freshness of its glory, and

was believed to have wrecked himself almost as completely as when in 1876 he countered even more resolutely the fantastic Jingoism of Lord Beaconsfield. It is easy for those who come after and enter into the spoils gained by sacrifices of which they themselves were incapable to describe the Bulgarian agitation as an astute party move. The party did not think so. Its leaders did not think so. Some of those who now halloo loud enough behind Mr. Gladstone were then bitter enough in their complaint that he had wrecked his party. One at least, who was constrained to say the other thing in public, made up for it by bitter and contemptuous cavillings in private. Now it is easy to see that Lord Beaconsfield was mistaken, and that Mr. Gladstone held the winning card all along. But no one knew it at the time when the card had to be played, certainly not Mr. Gladstone himself. He simply saw his duty a dead sure thing, and, like Jim Bludso on the burning boat, "He went for it there and then." It turned up trumps, but no one knew how heavy were the odds against it save those who went through the stress and the strain of that testing and trying time by his side.

ATHANASIUS CONTRA MUNDUM.

Mr. Gladstone has no doubt been often and marvelously successful. But sometimes, when he has been most right, he has been most hopelessly beaten. He was, by universal consent, right in opposing the absurd Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; he was also right in opposing the puerile bill to put down Ritualism; but on both occasions he was powerless against the popular frenzy. It might have been the same in his warfare against Jingoism. The certainty of failure did not daunt him in his strenuous struggle, carried at times to the length of positive obstruction, against the Divorce Bill.

In these matters Mr. Gladstone does not calculate. When he sees clearly what ought to be done, he does it; and it is this habit of walking according to the light that is given him, turning neither to the right hand nor the left, that has given him his unique hold upon the minds and the imagination of his countrymen.

THE MIGHT OF HIS CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Gladstone speaks with all the authority of a Pope who fully believes in his own infallibility. He possesses the first of all qualifications for inspiring faith in others—an implicit faith in himself. The intense consciousness of his own absolute moral rectitude has its drawbacks no doubt; it occasionally leads, for instance, to the implied assumption that all men who differ from him must, without doubt, perish everlastingly, not because of any wrath or indignation on his part, but merely because to oppose the will of one so supremely right approximates to the nature of the unpardonable sin, and reveals an innate depravity which merits the everlasting burnings. When newspapers and politicians oppose him he is not vexed; he is only grieved that such good men should go so far astray, and sincerely hopes for

the day when the light will dawn upon their souls and they will understand how great a mistake they have made in opposing the schemes which he has devised for the alleviation of the sufferings of his race.

In the August of 1885 Lord Aberdeen said :

"Gladstone intends to be Prime Minister. He has great qualifications, but some serious defects; the chief, that when he has convinced himself, perhaps by abstract reasoning, of some view, he thinks that everyone else ought to see it at once as he does, and can make no allowance for differences of opinion."

One point in which Mr. Gladstone is subject to much misapprehension is the result of his exceeding conscientiousness. He is so over-accurate that he often seems not to be accurate at all. He is so careful to make the finest distinctions, to convey to a hair's breadth his exact meaning, that sometimes he seems to be refining and quibbling, and creating loopholes for escape at some future time. In reality, he always tells the truth exactly as he sees it; but he sees it so clearly and with such mathematical accuracy that to the ordinary man who never sees anything as it is, but only as it appears, the difference between what Mr. Gladstone sees and what Mr. Gladstone says he sees, is often quite inexplicable.

HIS GIFTS OF EXPOSITION.

Like all great orators Mr. Gladstone's personality is more or less suffused among his hearers. It is a kind of hypnotism to which an audience temporarily succumbs. In the House of Commons, except when concluding a great debate, that peculiar magnetic power is less plainly manifest than when he is swaying at will the fierce democracy. But for argumentative cogency and sledge-hammer cogency, some of his great Parliamentary performances are unrivaled.

As an expositor of an intricate and involved subject Mr. Gladstone is a veritable genius. In his Budget speeches he made financial figures as fascinating as a fairy tale, and he could make even a speech on the Irish Land question interesting. As a sophist no one can beat him among living men. The marvelous subtlety of his intellect enables him to make whatever cause he undertakes to defend appear for the time the only possible cause that a decent man could espouse. "He is plausible," wrote a critic in 1838, "even when most in error," a characteristic which he has never lost; and equally true is another observation of the same critic that, "when it suits himself or his party, he can apply himself with the strictest closeness to the real point at issue; when to evade the point is deemed most politic, no man can wander from it more widely." Mr. Russell recalls that when an eminent man once asked Mr. Gladstone, "Do you ever feel nervous in public speaking?" he replied, "In opening a subject often, in reply never." Some of his replies were masterpieces of vigorous argument and decisive logic. One was the famous oration in which he demolished Mr. Disraeli's Budget in December, 1852; another was that in which he replied to Lord Palmerston on the Don Pacifico question; but perhaps the most famous of all was that in which he

summed up the debate on the Franchise in reply to Mr. Lowe, in the memorable speech in which he warned his opponents, "You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side."

HIS DRAMATIC POWER.

As an orator Mr. Gladstone has every grace but one. He has never cultivated the virtue of brevity. But in this there is no defect, for so sweet and silvery is his speech that his hearers regret when the stream ceases to flow. One quality which he possesses in eminent degree has hardly been sufficiently recognized as contributing to his success as an orator. He is a born actor. I have already referred to the marvelous flexibility of his features. He has indeed a speaking face. But it is not only in his countenance that you see his dramatic gift. He acts as he speaks. Not that he ventures into the region where southern orators are alone at ease, but within the restricted limits of gesture and action allowed to an English speaker he is *facile princeps*. From the highest tragedy to the lightest comedy, and sometimes even to the broadest farce, Mr. Gladstone is everywhere at home.

The mere physical endurance entailed by some of his great speeches is in itself wonderful. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly spoken three hours at the close of a long and exciting debate, which came on the heels of a day full of arduous and exhausting ministerial work. When he made the great Budget speech of 1853, which established his reputation as a financier, he spoke five hours, and what is perhaps even more remarkable, his hearers followed him with unabated interest even to the end.

RETROSPECT AND FORECAST.

When I began to write this sketch I asked Mr. Gladstone if I might talk some points over with him, and in answer received a kind and characteristic reply. I naturally availed myself of the permission, and although our conversation was in no sense an interview, I may without indiscretion incorporate into this sketch some of the frequent observations which fell from Mr. Gladstone's lips on that occasion. The previous evening he had been in the House pouncing away with all his ancient vigor about the Mombasa Railway, but there was no trace of fatigue, nor did he seem to have aged much since I last met him by appointment on the eve of my departure for Rome. He was alert, vigorous, and full of his old fire and animation, confident as to the future, and full of complacency as to the past—with the customary and inevitable reserves and limitations.

THE KEY TO HIS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

I told him that I had been trying to make a diagram of his career in the shape of a gradually rising tide which submerged first one and then another peak, but that I had considerable difficulty in drawing the plan, for the church and finance had so many peaks. In some cases the dividing of the ways had been clearly traced, as, for instance, in the Irish Church

and in Home Rule, but how could we mark the watersheds of different phases of thought through which he had passed?

"They are numberless," he said, "and all differ one from the other according to the subject. It is inevitable that this should be so. But there is one great fact which, as I often say, is the key to all these changes. I was educated to regard liberty as an evil; I have learned to regard it as a good. That is a formula which sufficiently explains all the changes of my political convictions. Excepting in that particular, I am not conscious of having changed much. I love antiquity, for instance, quite as much as I used to do. I have never been a lover of change, nor do I regard it as a good in itself; liberty, however, is a good in itself, and the growing recognition of that is the key to all these changes of which you speak."

THE BLACK SPOT ON THE SUN.

Mr. Gladstone, although fairly well satisfied concerning political progress, is troubled and sore at heart about one matter. He entertains in all their ancient rigor his objections to Divorce. It is now past a quarter of a century since the Divorce Bill was carried in the face of his most resolute opposition. Mr. Russell, from whose admirable monograph on Mr. Gladstone I am constantly quoting, thus summarizes the story: "He spoke more than seventy times on the various stages of the Bill, endeavoring first to defeat it on the clear ground of principle, then to postpone it for more mature consideration, and when beaten in these attempts to purge it of its most glaringly offensive features." I found that after a quarter of a century's experience he was of the same opinion still, only, if possible, more so. "I hold to my old position," he said; "but," he added, with great emphasis, "although I admit, as we must admit, the enormous difficulties of the question, marriage seems to me a great mystery. It is one of the most wonderful things in the whole world, and when I think of it I always feel that we must fall back on the old saying, that marriages are made in heaven. Marriage is to me the most wonderful thing in the whole world. But," he went on, becoming very grave, "I must say that of late years in the upper circles of society, so far as I have been able to observe the facts, and so far as I have been able to check them by the opinion of competent and impartial observers, there has been a very widespread change for the worse in this matter. That is to say, the number of marriages which obviously turn out bad is greater now—much greater—than it was before. I do not say that this is entirely due to the Divorce Act. I recognize with gratitude that there has not been that great multiplication of divorce which we at one time anticipated, but the fact seems to me indisputable that, taking the higher classes, marriages are not made on such high principles as they used to be. Take from 1832 to 1857, a quarter of a century, compare it with the following quarter of a century and you will find that the number of conspicuously unhappy marriages has very considerably increased. It is a melancholy fact which I

fear cannot be denied. I speak, of course, only of the society with which I am personally acquainted."

This, of course, if Mr. Gladstone is correct, is so serious as to counterbalance the gains in the political sphere, and it is the more remarkable inasmuch as this deprivation of matrimony had gone on side by side with an unmistakable revival of spiritual religion in the Church.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone has all his lifelong been so sedulous an opponent of swashbucklerism in all its moods and tenses that some of us have felt that he underestimated the providential mission of Britain in the affairs of the world. Whether or not Lord Salisbury believes in England as the old Elizabethans believed in England, there are very few even of the most devoted disciples of Mr. Gladstone who feel that he shares the life and inspiration that come from a contemplation of the great rôle which we have played, and are playing, in the history of the world. He made his *debut* in that sphere by his great speech against Lord Palmerston's *Cicero Romanus Sum* doctrine, and he has stuck to his text ever since. Somewhere, drowned in the great ocean of his speeches, there may be a passage in which Mr. Gladstone indulges in the proud swell of soul which every patriot must experience when contemplating the position accorded to his country in the peopling, in the governing, and in the civilizing of the world, but it does not recur to the memory. Mr. Gladstone is usually so bent upon mortifying the Old Adam of national pride, that he has hardly time to devote a sentence to the expression of the awe and gratitude with which he recognizes the immense vocation of Britain in the outer world. "Well, you know," he said, good humoredly, "if you have a son who is somewhat forward and is too self-complacent, and you have frequently to chide him for that, you do not like to increase his complacency by sounding his praises too much. You may allow it as a treat, but it ought not to be his daily bread. It is a mistake to think that this idea is exclusively Conservative. It was quite the reverse. Lord Palmerston was almost alone in asserting it, while the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen were anti-Jingo to an extent almost inconceivable to-day. But I fully recognize that we have a great mission. The work of England has been great in the past, but it will be still greater in the future. This is true, I believe, in its broadest sense of the English-speaking world. I believe it is also true of England herself. I think that the part which England has to play, and the influence of England in the world will be even vaster in the future than it is to-day. England will be greater than she has ever been."

"THE TOO GREAT ORB OF OUR FATE."

Mr. Gladstone has always seemed to be too much awed by the responsibilities ever to have a thought for the glories of Empire. I remember in 1878 he had remarked to Mr. Baldwin Brown that one of the reasons that led him to deprecate any inordinate ex-

tension of the Empire was because he thought he saw a falling off in the *morale* of Indian Civil Service, that we did not nowadays breed such men as the Lawrences and others who had built up the fabric of our Eastern Empire, and had sustained it by their single-souled devotion to the welfare of India. He did not remember this when I recalled it to him, but he said: "Whatever may be the case with the development of *morale*, I do not see the necessary development of brain power to enable us to cope with the vaster problems. I sometimes say," he added, "that I do not see that progress in the development of the brain power which we ought to expect on the principles of orthodox Darwinian development; no doubt it is a slow process. But I do not see it at all. I do not think we are stronger but weaker than the men of the middle ages. I would take it as low down as the men of the sixteenth century. The men of the sixteenth century were strong men, stronger in brain power than our men. Of course, I except Napoleon. There was a brain the strongest and most marvelous that was ever in a human skull. His intellect was colossal, I know none more powerful or immense."

It is curious to find how persistent Mr. Gladstone's ideas are even in minor matters of detail. In this foreboding about the inadequate brain power of the race, he is exactly where he was fifty years ago. Writing to Bishop Willmerforce in 1838, he referred to this subject almost exactly as he did to me.

While the art of politics from day to day embraces more and more vital questions, and enters into closer relations with the characters and therefore the destinies of men, there is, I fear, a falling away in the intellectual stature of the generation of men whose office it is to exercise that office for good. While public men are called by the exigencies of their position to do more and more, there seems to be in the accumulation of business, the bewildering multiplication of details, an indication of their probable capacity to do less and less.

How true this is no one knows better than the present government. What they do not see is that the only solution is to be found in decentralization—in other words, in such Home Rule as will relieve the central authorities of that "bewildering multiplication of details" which at present almost absolutely preclude the taking of any wide outlook or statesman-like provision of the problems and necessities of the future.

THE MAJORITY FOR HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone has, of course, no doubt whatever as to the issue of the next general election. Let it come, soon or late, and the result will be the same. Nor does he fear that, however large his majority may be, it will be too large. "Only once," he remarked, "have we had too large a majority. That was in 1833, immediately after the Reform Act. But even if we had as large a majority now, it would not fall to pieces of its own weight. The issue is now so clearly and sharply defined that there would be no

danger of disintegration, excepting, of course, from causes which would be equally potent if the majority were smaller." After that—well, that question did not come under the category of facts, but it is evident that Mr. Gladstone is keenly alive to the coming questions.

AS A STATESMAN IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone as a statesman has done several notable things at home and abroad, to live in history. He has contributed more than any single man with a pen and a voice has done, to create Italy and to destroy the dominion of the Turk in Europe. As Prime Minister or Plenipotentiary, has enlarged Greece, transferred Corfu, and established British influence in Egypt. He has familiarized the public with the idea of the European concert, not merely as for debate but for action, and has maintained in times of the greatest stress and storm that Russia was not outside the pale of human civilization or of Liberal sympathy. In Imperial politics he has constantly condemned the strong creed of the swashbuckler. He has annexed New Guinea, North Borneo, and Bechuanaland, but he has sedulously condemned every extension of the empire that was not forced upon us by inexorable necessity. He has cleared out of Afghanistan and retreated from the Transvaal. He established the great precedent of the Alabama arbitration, and was the first British statesman to recognize that in the future the United States will supersede Great Britain as the most powerful of the English speaking communities. If he has not exactly belittled the Colonies, he has never cracked them up, and he has always and everywhere preached the doctrine of allowing them to go their own way. He is a home-keeping Scot, whose sympathies have never really strayed far beyond these islands except in the case of those nations struggling and rightly struggling to be free.

STATESMANSHIP IN HOME AFFAIRS.

At home his chief exploits have been the reform of the tariff, the establishment of free trade, and the repeal of the paper duty. He was the real author of the extension of the franchise to the workmen of the towns, and the actual author of the enfranchisement of the rural householder. He established secret voting, and agreed to give effect to the Tory demand for single-member constituencies. It was in his administration that the first Education Act was passed, and that purchase in the army was abolished. He has done his share in the liberation of labor from the Combination Laws, in the emancipation of the Jews and in the repeal of University Tests. He first taught the democracy, by the great object lesson of his Irish Land Act, that the so-called cast-iron laws of political economy could be banished to Saturn, and that the whole power and resources of the Imperial State could be employed to set poor men up in business on their own account. He was the first to disestablish and disendow a National Church, and to compel the British public to consider the feasibility of establishing



MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY.

AN EMBLEMATIC DESIGN BY MR. WALTER CRANE AND MR. HENRY HOLIDAY.

subordinate and statutory parliaments within the British Isles. Over and above all else he the scholar, the statesman and the Nestor of Parliamentary tradition, was the first to bring the most difficult and delicate questions of foreign policy to the rude but decisive test of the mass meeting, and transferred the motive force of the British State from Parliament to the platform.

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY.

A nobleman, a scholar, and a great personal friend of Mr. Gladstone, wrote in 1887 the following comparative study of his place in history:—"Among the great English statesmen whose figures will loom large through the dusk of departed centuries William Ewart Gladstone will occupy a leading place. Chatham could inspire a nation with his energy, but compared with Gladstone he was poorly furnished both with knowledge and ideas. Fox, who probably most resembles him as a debater, had never an opportunity of proving in office whether he possessed any talents for administration. Pitt, as the strongest Minister who probably ever directed the destinies of his country, has left no monument of legislation by which he can be remembered. Canning was a Foreign Minister, and nothing else. Sir Robert Peel, whom Mr. Gladstone recognizes as his master, although an estimable administrator, a useful debater, and a competent tactician, never showed any trace of the divine spark of genius which reveals itself at every turn in Mr. Gladstone's character. It would perhaps be too much to say that posterity will regard him as uniting the highest merits of all his predecessors without their drawbacks. But he alone combines the eloquence of Fox, the experience of Chatham, the courage of Pitt, with the financial and administrative capacity of Sir Robert Peel, and combines all those qualities with a many-sided catholicity of mind to which none of the others could lay claim.

HIS FOREIGN CONTEMPORARIES.

"If we extend the comparison to Mr. Gladstone's foreign contemporaries, his great position is hardly less conspicuous. Among the statesmen of our century it would be unfair to compare him with Bismarck, who belongs to a different order of ideas, and whose life has been passed outside the atmosphere of Constitutions and Parliaments. Cavour, Thiers and Guizot are men with whom Mr. Gladstone can be compared either for the work which they accomplished, the speeches which they made, or for width and subtlety of mind, but none of them, not even excepting Cavour, will figure so prominently in the history of our times. More than any single Englishman Mr. Gladstone's influence has been operative in Europe. It was he whose fateful words brought down the avalanche of the revolution upon the decrepit Bourbons of Italy. It was the lightning of his speech which dealt the deathblow to Turkish dominions in the Balkan Peninsula, and it was his action which equally in matters of arbitration, of the European concert, and of foreign policy generally, first

familiarized the mind of mankind with the conception of statesmanship based on moral principle as opposed to the mere expedients of self-interest.

A LINK BETWEEN TWO ERAS.

"Commanding as is Mr. Gladstone's position among English and foreign statesmen for the quality of his work, it is no less remarkable for the length of his public life and the wide range of his public action. Full of energy as an octogenarian, he was already in the thick of the fight when most of those who read these lines were in their cradles. His career bridges the gulf which would otherwise yawn between the Oxford of Manning and Newman and Liddon, and the democracy which Mr. Chamberlain himself now finds too advanced. He is the link between the old order and the new, standing, as it were, between the living and the dead—the living democracy of the future, and the dying castes and hierarchies of the past. A buoyant confidence in the progressive development of the destinies of mankind is so rarely combined with a reverent and grateful appreciation of the traditions and institutions of the past that this alone will suffice to distinguish Mr. Gladstone in the great muster-roll of English statesmen."

GLADSTONE AND BURKE.

Some years ago the Rev. Canon Maccoll, in course of conversation with a distinguished public man, of moderate Conservative opinions, remarked that if he had to write a history of British statesmen he would put Burke first and Gladstone second. "Would you?" said his friend, "I would put Gladstone first and Burke second. You are right in bracketing them. They have more in common than any other two statesmen that can be named. They are alike in their hold of first principles, in the philosophic and theological vein which runs through their politics, in the passion and fervor of their advocacy, in the range and variety of their knowledge, in the genuine consistency which underlies all superficial inconsistencies. But Gladstone is superior to Burke as an orator and debater. He is equally at home and equally effective in addressing the House of Commons, an academic assembly, a religious meeting, or an ignorant multitude. Burke's speeches are splendid to read, but the finest of them all—that on American taxation—emptied the House of Commons. And who can imagine Gladstone breaking down in addressing a crowd of undergraduates, as Burke did in his rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University? Gladstone is also superior to Burke in his large grasp of principles, combined with extraordinary skill in the management of details. Burke could not have kept up the attention and interest of the House of Commons for hours as he led them through a wilderness of financial figures."

HIS GOOD WORK IN ITALY AND THE EAST.

No British minister since Canning, said the Rev. Canon Malcolm Maccoll, has left such wide and lasting influence on foreign affairs as Mr. Gladstone. There is not an Italian who does not regard him, next

to Cavour, as the most potent factor in the unification of Italy. It happened to a British traveler in Rome in the spring of 1874 to breakfast with a Roman Cardinal and dine with some Italian statesmen (Minghetti was then Premier) on the same day. "We rejoice," said the Cardinal, "at Mr. Gladstone's downfall. Next to Cavour, if next, he is the founder of the Italian kingdom. His pamphlet, more than any other cause, destroyed the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and opened the floodgates of the revolution which has robbed the Pope of his patrimony and temporal power." "We grieve," said an Italian Minister in the evening, "over Mr. Gladstone's expulsion from office; for next to Cavour we are indebted to him for the liberation of Italy." In Greece, too, and in Roumania, Bulgaria, and the European provinces of Turkey, it is Mr. Gladstone's policy that has prevailed. And, curiously enough, it was as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone that Lord Salisbury made his first important speech on foreign policy. The occasion was Mr. Gladstone's motion (in 1858) in favor of the union of the Rumanian Principalities. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli joined their forces against him, arguing that a united Roumania would inevitably become a Russian province. "If you want a bulwark against despotism," said Mr. Gladstone in reply, "there is no rampart like the breasts of free men." The sentiment was ridiculed at the time by the Palmerstonian school of foreign policy. Who ridicules it now?

A CURIOUS JUDGMENT.

We have all grown so accustomed to regard Mr. Gladstone as the "Past Master" in the art of rousing the populace and awaking the enthusiasm of the masses, that it requires an effort of memory to recall the fact that twenty years ago shrewd observers were inclined to doubt Mr. Gladstone's ability to take a first place in English politics, owing to his alleged lack of the very qualities which now pre-eminently distinguish him. It is said of Sir James Stephen that he one day remarked to Lord Blachford, at a time when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government, that "Gladstone would never be able to fill the place of his chief, inasmuch as he was deficient in that pugnacity which is necessary to rouse popular enthusiasm." This, however, is but characteristic of much else. The Dictator (Gladstone of to-day is an altogether different person from the financial Gladstone who made marvelous budgets twenty or thirty years ago. It was not until 1866, after his famous declaration about the franchise and our own flesh and blood, that he began to develop those gifts which have since made him supreme ruler of the empire.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MAGNANIMITY.

It has always been the rule among our public men—long may it last!—to exclude political antagonism from the sphere of private life. Nobody was more ready than Mr. Gladstone to defend in private a political opponent with whom he may have been a few hours before in hot conflict. He has always

maintained, for example, that Lord Beaconsfield was a man devoid of personal animosities, and he has often in private expressed his admiration of his devotion to his wife, his loyalty to his race, and "his splendid parliamentary pluck." The moment he heard of his great rival's death he telegraphed to Lord Rowton an offer of a public funeral. Once when Lord Salisbury was somewhat violently attacked in his presence, Mr. Gladstone said: "I do not believe that Salisbury is at all governed by political ambition. I believe him to be perfectly honest, and I can never think very unkindly of him since the day I first saw him, a bright boy in red petticoats, playing with his mother."

HIS CHURCH PATRONAGE.

There has probably never been so laboriously conscientious a distributor of ecclesiastical Crown patronage as Mr. Gladstone. In his ecclesiastical appointments he never took politics into consideration. A conspicuous instance of this may be mentioned. When it was rumored that he intended to recommend Dr. Benson the present Archbishop for the vacant See of Canterbury, a political supporter called to remonstrate with him. Mr. Gladstone begged to know the ground of his objection. "The Bishop of Truro is a strong Tory," was the answer; "but that is not all. He has joined Mr. Raikes's election committee at Cambridge; and it was only last week that Raikes made a violent personal attack upon yourself." "Do you know," replied Mr. Gladstone, "that you have just supplied me with a strong argument in Dr. Benson's favor, for, if he had been a worldly man or self-seeker, he would not have done anything so imprudent."

A NONCONFORMIST IDOL.

Although he sympathized more or less with the Nonconformists, who were struggling against the application of university tests and other disabilities, it was not until 1876 that he really discovered the true religious work of the English Nonconformists. The way in which the Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, and Unitarians rallied to the standard raised in the cause of Bulgarian nationality effected a great change in the attitude of his mind in relation to his Dissenting fellow-countrymen. He entertained the leading Nonconformist ministers at breakfast, and the fidelity and devotion of Nonconformists generally to the Bulgarian cause left on his mind an impression which has only deepened with the lapse of time. The extent to which this influences him may be gathered from the reply which he made to Dr. Dollinger whilst that learned divine was discussing with him the question of Church and State. Dr. Dollinger was expressing his surprise that Mr. Gladstone could possibly coquette in any way with the party that demanded the severance of Church and State in either Wales or Scotland. It was to him quite incomprehensible that a statesman who held so profoundly the idea of the importance of religion could make his own a cause whose avowed object was to cut asunder the Church from the State. Mr.



Gladstone listened attentively to Dr. Dollinger's remarks, and then, in an absent kind of way, said, "But you forget how nobly the Nonconformists supported me at the time of the Eastern Question." The blank look of amazement on Dr. Dollinger's face showed the wide difference between the standpoint of the politician and the ecclesiastic.

HIS RESPECT FOR THE NONCON'S CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Gladstone never displayed more respect for the Nonconformists than when, in deference to their earnest representation, he risked the great split in the Home Rule ranks that followed his repudiation of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone's action in that affair is too recent to need recapitulation here. Mr. Gladstone never made the slightest pretence about the matter. If the Nonconformists had been as passive as the Churchmen the famous letter about the Irish leadership would never have been written. He merely acted, as he himself stated, as the registrar of the moral temperature which made Mr. Parnell impossible. He knew the men who are the Ironsides of his party too well not to understand that if he had remained silent the English Home Rulers would have practically ceased to exist. He saw the need, rose to the occasion and cleared the obstacle which would otherwise have been a fatal impediment to the success of his cause. Mr. Gladstone is a practical statesman, and with some instinct divined the inevitable.

AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

Mr. Gladstone is one of the most unwearying of workers. Whether at work or at play he is always on the go. The coil of that tremendous energy never seems to run down. He is always doing something or other, and even when he is talking he is acting, using every muscle of the body to express and emphasize his ideas. He is singularly free from one great defect of his qualities. Most men who possess the keenness of intellect and the activity of mind which distinguish him would have so many irons in the fire that they would be perpetually in confusion. The instinct of order is easily crushed beneath the enormous multiplicity of ever increasing interests. To the man who has only one or two things to think about there is no difficulty in being orderly and methodical, but when a person is thinking about everything, and hardly an hour passes that does not supply fresh food for reflection, or utter a clamorous demand for activity; then, indeed, the instinct of order needs to be very strongly developed if everything does not fall into inextricable confusion. With Mr. Gladstone the principle of order is sufficiently strong to hold its own against the inrush of all the teeming ideas and unending duties which crowd upon him from every quarter. No person is more neat and methodical, and throughout the whole of his ministerial career he has always left his papers and his Department in apple-pie order. It was the same thing in his private affairs. He undertook the management of the Glynne estate, which had fallen into considerable confusion—his father-in-law not having been in any sense a

man of business—and soon reduced that chaos to order. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in every department of State in which he has had anything to do, he has left behind him a tradition for order, simplicity, and regularity.

HOW HE TRAINED HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Gladstone, although in many respects an ideal wife, was never able to approach her husband in the methodical and business-like arrangement of her affairs. Shortly after their wedding the story runs that Mr. Gladstone seriously took in hand the tuition of his handsome young wife in bookkeeping, and Mrs. Gladstone applied herself with diligence to the unwelcome task. Some time after she came down in triumph to her husband to display her domestic accounts and her correspondence, all docketed in a fashion which she supposed would excite the admiration of her husband. Mr. Gladstone cast his eye over the results of his wife's labor, and exclaimed in despair: "You have done them all wrong from beginning to end!" His wife, however, has been so invaluable a helpmeet in other ways that it seems somewhat invincible to recall that little incident. She had other work to do, and she wisely left the accounts to her husband and his private secretaries.

HIS PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Mr. Gladstone reduced to perfection the science of getting a maximum of work out of his private secretaries. When Prime Minister Mr. Gladstone kept three private secretaries constantly going, and the whole business of the office went with the precision and regularity of a machine. The two chief features of Mr. Gladstone's system were—first, that everything passed through Downing Street, and that all papers were kept there; and, secondly, that his chief secretary was informed of everything that was going. The first essential of a private secretary is to have plenty of pigeon-holes, and Mr. Gladstone used to keep six nests of pigeon-holes constantly going. One, for instance, was set apart for all letters relating to the Church and to questions of preferment, a matter which gave Mr. Gladstone an infinitely greater amount of trouble than any one outside the inner circle could conceive. Four of the other nests were appropriated to special subjects, while the sixth was set aside as a kind of general rubbish-heap, into which all letters of a rubbishy description were summarily consigned.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTERS.

All Mr. Gladstone's own letters were copied. If Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter from the House of Commons to Lord Granville in the House of Lords, it was sent round to Downing Street before it was delivered, and where it would be copied, so that Mr. Gladstone's biographers, when the time comes for writing his biography, will find several volumes of his correspondence carefully copied out in a legible hand in strict chronological order, and the whole carefully indexed. His secretaries' letters were seldom copied, the only record kept of the latter being Mr. Glad-

stone's memorandum of instructions on the docket. Rubbishy letters were taken to him once a week by the secretary with an endorsement showing how they had been answered. By this means Mr. Gladstone is able to go through hundreds of letters in a quarter of an hour.

In addition to the six nests of pigeon-holes which were kept going from day to day there were series of historical pigeon-holes which were fed from the others by a system of periodical weedings, but so carefully has the system been elaborated that Mr. Gladstone could at any moment lay his hand on any paper that had come before him at any time since first he entered office. Therein Mr. Gladstone differs very much from the late Mr. Forster, whose papers were often in confusion, and who would have been hopelessly involved in a maze of difficulties if he had ever attempted to get through one-half the work which Mr. Gladstone performs with hardly an effort.

A TERRIBLE MEMORY.

All the elaborate apparatus of pigeon-holes would have been useless had it not been combined with a phenomenally retentive memory. Mr. Gladstone not only remembers everything, but also knows where every fact can be verified. The whole of his facts are carefully tabulated and drawn up ready for instant mobilization, and although he has forgotten probably more than all his colleagues have ever learned, he still possesses a store of accurate and detailed information concerning almost every conceivable subject to which none of them can lay claim. It is this terrible memory of his, and not any overbearing imperiousness of manner, which makes him so absolute in his own Cabinet. Woe be to the luckless Minister who in Cabinet ventures to suggest to Mr. Gladstone that Sir Robert Peel or any one else has laid down a precedent which does not fit with the course which Mr. Gladstone is bent upon adopting. In his blandest tones Mr. Gladstone will remark that he thinks his colleague is slightly mistaken, inasmuch as he remembers discussing the very matter with Sir Robert Peel; then he illustrates the discussion by some little incident which shows the precedent invoked to have had an altogether different meaning to that attached to it. If his colleague still persists, Mr. Gladstone will pencil a note to his private secretary, asking him to produce at once a written memorandum of the conversation in question, which he will find in such and such a pigeon-hole of such and such a year, and in five minutes the memorandum is to hand, completely bearing out in every particular Mr. Gladstone's version of the case, and utterly discomfiting the Minister who has ventured to contend with "the man with the terrible memory." One such experience is sufficient to fill his colleagues with an awe which they are unable to shake off. Mr. Chamberlain is not a timid man, and he stood to his guns fairly well in his first Cabinet; but he could never shake off the dread with which Mr. Gladstone's eagle eye and superhuman memory inspire all those who have ventured to cross swords with him in debate.

AN ECONOMIST OF MOMENTS.

No one believes more than Mr. Gladstone in taking care of the odds and ends and fringes of time. The amount of correspondence that he gets through in the odd fragments of leisure which would otherwise pass unutilized, exceeds the total correspondence of most of his contemporaries. Lord Granville's correspondence, for instance, used to be comfortably got through by his private secretary in a single hour. Mr. Gladstone does a great deal of his own correspondence, and his autograph is probably more familiar than is that of any English statesman. He did a great deal to popularize the post-card, for no one could appreciate more than he the advantage of that economizer of time and abbreviator of formality. The little pad on which he could be seen writing during his term of office in the House of Commons on his knee, enabled him to work off a mass of correspondence, which most men in his position would have regarded as wholly impossible.

MENTAL SHUNTING.

Another enormous advantage which Mr. Gladstone possesses for the dispatch of business is that he is capable of entirely changing the current of thought. Nothing preoccupies him longer than he chooses to allow it to preoccupy him. His head seems to be built in water-tight compartments, and after tiring the lobe of the brain which deals with Ireland he will turn off the tap for Irish affairs and plunge headlong into ecclesiasticism or ceramics or archeology or any other subject in which he may at the moment be interested. "There are always so many interesting things," he said long ago, "with which to occupy your mind; the difficulty is only in making a choice." But whatever the subject is on which he is engaged, he devotes himself to it thoroughly, nor does any specter of the preceding subject divert his attention from that in which he is actually engaged. Whatever he does he does with his might, and does it with such concentration as to leave no room for thinking about anything else.

WHY HE FELS TREES.

But think about something he must, for a mind so active will never dose off into lethargy excepting when he is asleep, and it was this necessity of finding some means for gaining complete mental rest which led him to cultivate the felling of timber. In all other modes of exercise there is room for thinking; cricket, football, riding, driving—in almost all of these there are spells during which the mind can forget the immediate object and revert to the subject from which it is necessary to have a complete change. In chopping down a tree you have not time to think of anything excepting where your next stroke will fall. The whole attention is centred upon the blows of the axe, and as the chips fly this way and that Mr. Gladstone is as profoundly absorbed in laying the axe at the proper angle at the right cleft of the trunk as ever he was in replying to the leader of the Opposition in the course of a critical debate.

HIS CAPACITY FOR SLEEP.

Finally, Mr. Gladstone possesses the enormous gift of being able to sleep. All his life long he has been a sound sleeper. It used to be said that he had a faculty which was possessed by Napoleon Bonaparte of commanding sleep at will, and what is still rarer of waking up instantly in full possession of every faculty. Some people can go to sleep soon, but they take some time to awake. Mr. Gladstone, it used to be said, was capable of sitting down in a chair, covering his face with a handkerchief, and going to sleep in thirty seconds; and after sleeping for thirty minutes or an hour, as the case might be, waking up as bright as ever, all drowsiness disappearing the moment he opened his eyes. During all Mr. Gladstone's career he has never lost his sleep excepting once, and that was during the troubles that arose about Egypt and General Gordon. Then he slept badly, and for the first time it was feared that he would not be able to maintain the burden of office. He never suffers himself to be cheated of sleep. "In the most exciting political crisis," he once told a visitor, "I dismiss current matters entirely from my mind when I go to bed, and will not think of them till I get up in the morning. I told Bright this, and he said, 'That's all very well for you, but my way is exactly the reverse. I think over all my speeches in bed.'" Seven hours sleep is Mr. Gladstone's fixed allowance, "and," he added, with a smile, "I should like to have eight. I hate getting up in the morning, and hate it the same every morning. But one can do everything by habit, and when I have had my seven hours sleep my habit is to get up."

IN HEALTH.

Sir Andrew Clark, who has been his physician for years, says that he has no more docile patient than Mr. Gladstone. The moment he is really laid up he goes to bed and remains there until he recovers. He is a great believer in the virtues of lying in bed when you are ill. You keep yourself at an equable temperature and avoid the worries and drudgery of every-day life, and being in bed is a perfectly good pretext for avoiding the visits of the multitude of people whose room is better than their company. Mr. Gladstone has enjoyed singularly good health from his youth upward. Like Mrs. Gladstone he has hardly had a day's illness since he was married. He has lost less time from ill-health than almost any prominent politician.

HOW HE GETS THROUGH HIS WORK.

Mr. Gladstone is a kind of steam-engine on two legs, with heart of fire and lungs of steel, pursuing his unrelenting and unrelenting way at a pace which leaves all other men far behind. His distinguishing characteristics as a man of business are: First, an instinct of order that is dominant. Secondly, an immense faculty for eliciting the best services which secretaries and adjuncts can render. Thirdly, a phenomenally retentive memory. Fourthly, an immense faculty of concentration, and of diverting his thoughts from any subject at will; and lastly, a great faculty for sleep.

He generally retires to rest when in the country at eleven o'clock and reappears about seven. Add to all this a constitution of steel, and a digestion that nothing seems to upset, and you have some explanation of the amount of work which Mr. Gladstone is able to get through in the course of a day.

HIS METHOD OF READING.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to the other, when his mind has reached the limit of absorption. This is a necessary corrective to the tendency to think only of one thing at one time, which sometimes in politics leads him to neglect that all-around survey of the situation which is indispensable to a Prime Minister. He complains sometimes that his memory is no longer quite so good as it used to be, but although that may be true, it is still twice as good as anybody else's, for Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary faculty of not only remembering those things he ought to remember, but for forgetting those things it is useless for him to remember. His mind is thus unencumbered with any unnecessary top-hammer, and he can always, so to speak, lay his hand upon anything the moment he wants it. This retentive memory was no doubt born with him, but it has been largely developed by the constant habit of taking pains. When he reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin those passages which he wishes to remember. Querying those about which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes. At the end of a volume he constructs a kind of index of his own which enables him to refer to those things he wishes to remember in the book.

HIS GREATNESS.

Not, indeed, for naught and in vain has this great life been lived openly before all men, an object lesson unequalled in our time, of loftiness of aim, of integrity of purpose, and of unfaltering faith in God and trust in man. He has taught us that it is the high-souled man who has the greatest power, even over the poorest and most ignorant of the toilers of the world; that supreme capacity in Parliament is compatible with the most simple-hearted devotion; and that the most adroit and capable of statesmen can be at the same time as chivalrous and heroic as any of the knights of Arthur's Table Round. Amid the crowd of contemporary statesmen, he towers like a son of Anak above all his compeers.

In mind, in heart, in soul, in everything, excepting physique, he is a giant. Beside him there is not any man who can even be considered as a rival, and after him there cometh, as yet, no one with shoulders broad enough to bear his mantle. As Canon Liddon said to me as we drove one summer morning round the slopes of Benvenich, whose distant summit was hidden from our eyes by our nearness to its base, "That mountain reminds me of Mr. Gladstone. We shall never know how great he is while we are with him. After he is gone we shall begin to discover how vastly he towers over all the men of his generation."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

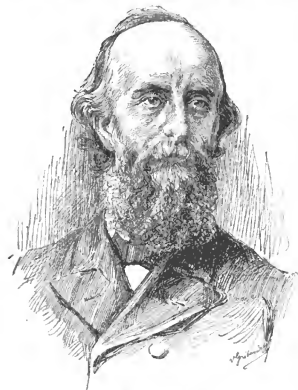
CHRISTIANITY AN EVOLUTION.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's Notable Position.

IT was a happy decision which placed Dr. Lyman Abbott's lecture on "The Evolution of Christianity" in the first pages of the first volume of the *New World*. Aside from the value of the paper as a scholarly essay, there are not a few thinkers in whom it has inspired a deep sense of gratitude to its author. Dr. Abbott begins with Professor Le Conte's defini-

evolution, three terms. Evolution is first a continuous progressive change; second, according to certain laws; third, by means of resident forces. Each of these elements enters into and characterizes the development of Christianity. Christianity has been not a fixed and unchanging factor, but a life, subject to a continuous progressive change; this change has been not lawless, irregular and unaccountable, but according to certain laws, fixed and inviolable, and never violated, though by no means well understood; and the cause of this change or these changes has been a force, not foreign to man himself, but residing in him. Thus Christianity, whether regarded as an institutional, an intellectual, a social or a moral life, has exemplified the law of evolution."

This does not explain the origin of Christianity; evolution does not tell how life began. "Life antedates all progress; and evolution only traces progress." So while the Christian evolutionist may not look to his theory to tell him how these spiritual forces became resident in man, he knows that they are there, and "he will expect to find modern Christianity more complex than primitive Christianity. For the purpose of this comparison," says Dr. Abbott, "I do not go back of Bethlehem: Then the confession 'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God,'—now the Episcopal Thirty-nine Articles, the Methodist Episcopal Twenty-four Articles, or the Westminster Confession of Faith of Thirty-three Chapters, with their numerous subsections; then the simple supper-talk with the twelve friends, met in a fellowship sanctified by prayer and love—now an elaborate altar, jeweled vestments, pealing organ, kneeling and awe-stricken worshippers; then meetings from house to house for prayer, Christian praise and instruction in the simpler facts of the Master's life and the fundamental principles of his Kingdom—now churches with preachers, elders, bishops, sessions, [presbyteries, councils, associations, missionary boards; then a prayer breathing the common wants of universal humanity in a few simple petitions—now an elaborate ritual appealing to ear and eye and imagination, by all the accessories which art and music and historic association combined can confer; then a brotherhood in Jerusalem, with all things in common and a board of deacons to see that all were fed and none were surfeited—now a brotherly love making its way, in spite of selfishness, toward the realization of that brotherhood of humanity which is as yet only a dream of poets.



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

tion of evolution: "Continuous progressive change according to certain laws and by means of resident forces" assuming, with the scientific world, the truth of evolution, of the orderly development of life from lower to higher forms, the writer's task is to show that Christianity—"the life of God in the soul of man"—is subject to this universal law of development; in other words that it is a living, growing thing, and no dead collection of precepts.

"There are in Professor Le Conte's definition of

Nevertheless he will expect to find the Christianity of the nineteenth century, despite its failures and defects, better intellectually, organically, morally and spiritually, than the Christianity of the first century."

Nor does this onward movement of the great spiritual development need to be entirely smooth, never halting, to consistently sustain Dr. Abbott's beautiful thought. On the contrary, the scientists will point out many cases of arrested development, of retrogression, in material life, and so it is with the wonderful tree which has grown from the mustard seed.

The doctrine of Christian evolution, the significance of which it would be a work of supererogation for the reviewer to point out, has found opponents alike among agnostics and orthodox divines. Dr. Abbott, selecting Macaulay and Dean Burgon as respective representatives of these classes of enemies, takes them on their own ground, and appeals to the Bible as authority on the dispute whether Christianity be a dead and fixed thing or a living and progressive principle. He finds everywhere, in the Book of Books, *promise*, of some one to come, of evil to be triumphed over, in the future.

"If Lord Macaulay and Dean Burgon were right, if 'theology does not admit of progress,' Moses could not have added to Abraham's call the clearer words of the Ten Commandments, nor David supplanted the Tabernacle with preparations for a Temple, nor the prophets of exile have encouraged the organization of the synagogues, nor the Master substituted the Sermon on the Mount for the Mosaic Law, nor Paul have completed the wisdom of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes with the diviner and profounder wisdom of the Epistles to the Romans and to the Ephesians."

The Bible itself, Dr. Abbott believes, is not a collection of all truth simplified to save man the trouble and strife of the search for truth. If it strikes the scales from his eyes, it is that he may look for himself, not to force vision upon him. And a creed is, or should be, not an inorganic thing, but a seed. "It is to be planted, and what comes from the planting will depend as much on the soil in which it is planted as on the seed itself.

"The belief, then, that the Christian religion is a divine life is not inconsistent with the belief that it is an evolution; for evolution offers no explanation of the nature or origin of life, it only explains life's process. The belief that the Bible is a revelation from God is not inconsistent with the belief that the Christian religion is an evolution; for revelation is not a final statement of truth crystallized into dogma, but a gradual and progressive unveiling of the mind that it may perceive truth clearly and receive it vitally."

The Church and the Labor Movement.—Mr. W. H. Wilkins has an article in the *Newbury House Magazine* for April, in which he appeals to the Church of England to grapple with the labor problem.

He says: "There is a great opportunity before our National Church—a greater than any since the days

of the Methodist Revival of the last century. Will she miss it as she missed that golden chance; or will she avail herself of it, utilizing these new-born energies and enthusiasms, and proving to all the world that the Church of England is the Church of the English people? That is the alternative I propose to consider. The labor question is emphatically the question of the hour. The air is rife with strikes and rumors of strikes, with conflicts of labor against capital, and disputes between employers and employed. One mighty factor in our national life alone remains silent—the Church. Combination, legislation, discussion—all these panaceas have been tried and tried in vain as a means of mitigating the bitterness of the strife, or of bringing about a compromise. What is wanted is an arbitrator—patient, kindly, impartial, just. Where should such be found? I answer emphatically in the National Church.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT?

Some Criticisms of the Higher Criticism.

THE *Review of the Churches* (London) for March 14 contains a symposium upon the subject, "What is Left of the Old Testament?"

Principal Cave.

Principal Cave has a somewhat disappointing paper, from which, however, may be extracted the following succinct statement of what is claimed for the higher criticism by the highest of the critics:

"For if it be true, as these extreme critics allege, that solid historical knowledge of the Old Testament begins with the days of Amos, Hosea and Isaiah, many traditional opinions will have to be reshaped. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to say nothing of Adam and Noah, would have to be relegated to prehistoric times; Moses and the Exodus and the Wilderness would become legendary; so would the epochs of the Judges and of the early Kings. On such a hypothesis the Sinaitic legislation is a myth; the Voice which Moses heard from between the cherubim is imagination; the association of Moses with any but a germinal portion of the so-called Mosaic law is problematic. Indeed, if the extreme left wing of the higher critics are right in their contentions, no such change in conviction as that which must speedily follow has been seen since the Copernican theory supplanted the Ptolemaic.

"Further, if the extreme theories of the higher criticism approve themselves as true, great doctrinal readjustments will be necessary. Over the idea of revelation, for example, a momentous change would pass. Instead of being the supernatural gift of Deity to the Chosen People during the lifetime of Moses, the Levitical religious system would become the natural and slow outgrowth of the religious instincts of man. In other words, instead of a religious system revealed by Moses, as a religious system was revealed by Christ, we should have a faith like modern Hinduism, which has grown during a thousand years through Vedism and Brahmanism and Buddhism and various philosophies and poetries. In a word,

a Pantheistic idea of revelation would be substituted for a Christian. On such a theory, too, the doctrine of God must be to no inconsiderable extent remodeled, and the doctrine of man, and the doctrine of sin, and, as recent discussions clearly show, the doctrine of the Person of Christ."

Notwithstanding this, Principal Cave still thinks that it is better to have criticism like this than no criticism at all.

Professor Davison.

Prof. W. T. Davison, after setting forth his views on the subject, sums them up as follows:

"We conclude that the present controversy concerning the books of the Old Testament need not disturb the religious faith of Christians, *first*, because so large a part of the Old Testament is untouched by criticism; *secondly*, because where criticism has been busy, it is rather the form and vehicle than the substance of revelation that is affected; *thirdly*, because where the substance is affected, the case of destructive criticism is at its very weakest, and depends largely upon rationalistic pre-suppositions and rooted disbelief in the supernatural. But we would not minimize the importance of the discussion. Very serious questions are raised by it, and very important interests are at stake. There is quite enough in the attitude and temper of criticism to make defenders of the faith watchful and alert. There is nothing to cause in the simple believer either panic or suspicion."

Mr. Horton.

Mr. R. F. Horton is more outspoken. He declares that the higher criticism has made the old view of the Bible quite impossible for any candid man who faces the facts; but he says:

"It has not injured the Bible itself in the least, it has not lessened its authority, it has not lessened its spiritual value, it has not explained away its inspiration. The historical books will not be presented to us as documents infallibly guaranteed against the possibility of error—a contention which is confuted by the careful perusal and collation of the books themselves—but as a sufficiently accurate record of a nation's life, the life of a nation which was very manifestly a people chosen by God to accomplish a unique religious work in the world by forming the cradle of the Saviour of men. And the Prophets—yes, the Prophets above all—will for the first time be understood by English readers; and the unmistakable inspiration of their utterance will be felt as their place in the development of Israel and their function as the organ of revelation are at length recognized.

"It is the gravest count against the old or the Jewish way of regarding the Old Testament, that it makes men think that God was more manifest in the Exodus and the giving of the Law than He is now in the days of the Holy Ghost; and that instead of encouraging us to grasp the promise of our Lord that we shall do greater things, because He is gone to His Father, it is always suggesting that the greatest things were done ages ago, and that God has in some way withdrawn from His world and hidden Himself

behind a veil since those earliest and brightest times. From this delusion the work of the higher criticism is, we may believe, destined to deliver us."

THE PRIEST DETRACHED BY THE PUBLICAN.

A Plea for the Church.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 1, devotes his third paper, in great part, to the consideration of workmen's syndicates. While asserting the right of free associations as the best safeguard for individual liberty and the welfare of the workers, he looks upon the existing syndicates as one of the greatest dangers of the age. They are on the way not only to abolish all individual freedom, but to usurp all the powers and functions of the State, and are irreconcilably hostile to religion and to the real welfare of nations. It is only in this article that we discover the real point of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's defense of the "right of association." It is the restoration of the Roman Catholic religious orders he pleads for, these exemplifying the true principle of association as against the false one shown in the syndicates. Hatred and strife are the watchwords of the latter, as peace and Christian love are of the former.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu protests vehemently against the complaints frequently made of the mischievous interference and domineering spirit of the clergy. Such complaints, he admits, may have had some ground in past time; in the present day they are a mere traditional parrot-cry. The fact of the matter is that the clergy interfere too little. They are looked upon with jealousy and suspicion—any manifestation of interest in the lives and affairs of their neighbors is at once set down to a meddling spirit of intrigue, and, repulsed and discouraged on all sides, they are forced to bury themselves in their books and let the world wag as it will. "Would that the masses of the people," he says, "would choose the Church as the mouth-piece of their grievances! The misfortune is—and this is what is making a social war inevitable—that the Church no longer has any influence over the masses, that in our *faubourgs* the Gospels are an unknown book—almost as much so as if they had never been translated from the Greek, that the shadow of the Cross is nothing but darkness to a people who formerly found strength and consolation at its foot."

The village *curé*, formerly the universal counsellor and confidant, was too indispensable a person to be left without a substitute; and his vacant place, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, has, almost all over France, been taken by—the wine-shop keeper. The *mastroquet* is present at every critical moment, especially during strikes, prompting the action of the syndicates, stirring up the men against the employers, advancing, in case of need, money towards the strike fund, in the certainty that a rise in wages will ultimately be for his benefit, and being repaid for his trouble by the chance of, at some future time, representing the labor interest in the Chamber of Deputies.

Another point touched on is the probable displace-

ment of the centre of gravity of the Catholic Church. M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not for a moment admit that Rome is not sufficiently "up to date"—not equal to meeting the needs of this or any other age—but he is willing to concede that she may be "played out" in Europe. That is to say, the "candlestick may be removed out of its place," and her temporal and spiritual power enter on a fresh lease of life in America.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

THE February number of the *American Geologist*, a monthly magazine of geology and allied sciences, is devoted to "an editorial tribute" to the



ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

late Alexander Winchell, LL.D., who was the senior member of the *Geologist's* editorial board until his death in February of last year. The biographical sketch makes it clear that Professor Winchell was a man of versatility, an enthusiastic and eminent

scientist, and an indefatigable worker. Even in his last illness his mind was actively forming plans for future work; and from his couch he promulgated a new theory which he believed would necessitate the essential modification of the La Placéan nebular hypothesis. This was his last legacy to science.

By the time he was seven years old, the youthful mathematician had mastered the multiplication table, and Emerson's First Part of mental arithmetic. At sixteen he was a school teacher, and the collection and solution of arithmetical problems now formed one of his amusements. It was some years after this that he began the study of the natural sciences, but he soon came to feel that they offered even a more inviting

field than the favorite study of his early days; and on his graduation at Wesleyan University he declined a tutorship in mathematics in that institution to become instructor in natural science in a preparatory school. Here he gave his first lectures on geology. He was called to Alabama, in 1850, and worked for a few years in struggling educational institutions there. When it fell to his lot to travel through the State in the interests of a college, he took his geologist's hammer with him on his long rides, and gathered much valuable information concerning the geology of Alabama. He returned to the North in 1854 to accept a chair in the University of Michigan, which was the field of his labors at the time of his death. His long professorship there was interrupted by briefer engagements at Syracuse, Kentucky and Vanderbilt Universities. It was at the last-named institution, in 1878, that his then heterodox views concerning pre-Adamites and evolution caused a breach with the governing board, and added to his fame as a scientist. After this incident he interested himself in showing in various writings that science was not opposed to the Bible.

Dr. Winchell did much to popularize science by his lectures, both in the class room and from the public platform. His lecture tours were numerous, and his writings voluminous; yet he found time to direct the geological survey of Michigan, and to interest himself actively in all educational matters. At one time,

in addition to his other duties, he was editor of the *Michigan Journal of Education*, and president of the State Teachers' Association. He was one of the founders of the Geological Society of America, which elected him president only a few months before his death.

A list of Dr. Winchell's published works occupies thirteen pages of the *Geologist*, and includes some 250 books, pamphlets and articles. His writings, some of which have been translated into foreign languages, have given him a wide reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. Probably the books best known to the public are "Pre-Adamites," "World Life," and "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer." But he did not confine his writings to the national sciences. Education, and the relation of science to religion, were topics of absorbing interest to him. He wrote also on philosophy and natural theology, composed an occasional poem, and contributed articles on political and social questions to the *North American Review* and the *Forum*. He was not a believer in universal suffrage.

"The most of Alexander Winchell's work was scientific, but as he followed his researches in their remote ramifications he found himself articulating with other fields, and making the acquaintance of scholars who did not consider themselves scientists. All his processes and conclusions, however, were characterized by strict adherence to scientific evidence and methods. He differed from most scientists in that he did not hesitate to follow any line of investigation, although it was but secondary to his main purpose. Thus he was equally at home in most of the 'natural sciences' and in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and ethnology. Whenever his many-sided genius inspired him to enter upon a course of systematic study, his fertile pen, with a ready command of apt expression, recorded his observations and his thoughts, and this constituted much of his scientific work. He sometimes lamented that he was so 'fatally balanced' that his energies, instead of being turned unitedly to one object, were perpetually distracted by the prosecution of all in succession. His achievements, however, in almost any one of the sciences in which he labored, would constitute an honorable record, and when they are considered in their aggregate, they mount up to a sum total which it seems almost impossible for one human life to compass."

"My admiration for him was boundless," wrote Bishop Newman on hearing of his death. "He was the most learned man I have ever met, and I preferred his society to that of any other American scholar."

THERE is a useful and informative article, in *Blackwood's* for April, by Sir Archibald Alison, on "Our Army," in which he embodies the suggestions which commend themselves to him for the improvement of the condition of the British army. He advocates that all stoppages should be done away with, that the soldier should be completely clothed and fed, and should receive his actual pay without any deductions whatever. He would also take steps to secure the employment of soldiers in Government service, if possible, on quitting the service. He pleads strongly for the use of conscription to strengthen the militia, a course which he thinks would indirectly be of advantage to the volunteers.

A SKETCH OF MISS CLOUGH.

The First Principal of Newnham.

MISS ELIZABETH S. HUGHES, sister of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, contributes to the *Educational Review* (London) a very sympathetic tribute to the memory of Miss Clough, first principal of Newnham, who died on February 27. Miss Clough was born in 1820. She was Welsh, on her father's side, but her mother was Yorkshire. The poet, Arthur Hugh Clough, was her brother. When only two years old the Cloughs went to America, and remained there for fourteen years. When she was twenty-two Miss Clough started a school in Liverpool with a friend. Ten years later she removed to



THE LATE MISS CLOUGH.

Ambleside, where she opened a school. Her brother died when she turned forty, and it was when she was living with his family that the movement in favor of the higher education of women began. She took a leading part in the agitation in favor of women being admitted to local examinations, and some years later she assisted in getting the University Extension Scheme carried out. It was not until 1871, when she was fifty-one years old, that she was asked to take charge of a house for the reception of women students who came to Cambridge. From that time she has been the leading figure at Newnham, of which she was

first principal. Her intense interest in everything human that surrounded her was her most marked characteristic. She seemed to be greatly interested in every human being that crossed her path. She was cautious, sympathetic, unostentatious and absolutely unselfish.

"No account of Miss Clough can be at all complete which does not refer to the way in which she responded to the deepest and most spiritual side of life. One felt very keenly that sacred things were to her most sacred. Newnham College is not connected with any special section of the Catholic Church, and it was a matter of no small importance that its first principal was herself so Catholic that she could detect real religion under many forms, and sympathize with those who held very different creeds."

In *Atlanta* Jane Lee, vice-principal of the Old Hall, Newnham College, writes a notice of Miss Clough. Miss Lee mentions that among her pupils at Ambleside was the granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, who is now Mrs. Humphrey Ward. The little girl had a very high spirit, and Miss Clough found it hard to control and restrain the future authoress of "Robert Elsmere" and "David Grieve."

In thinking of her character, the qualities which perhaps stand out most prominently are her largeness of mind, her sound judgment, her silent devotion to duty, her entire self-forgetfulness; but alongside of these memories of other qualities throng forward—of her patience, her hopefulness, her freedom from scorn or contempt of any, and, perhaps not least, her delightful sense of humor. She was most just and impartial in her views of things as well of people. She was not at all a sentimental person, although she had strong and vivid sentiments about many things; but she disliked silliness of any kind; she had too much humor not to do so.

NEW YORK VERSUS MASSACHUSETTS IN PIONEER EDUCATION.

MR. ANDREW S. DRAPER contributes a paper to the *Educational Review* for April, in which he maintains that "America is indebted to the Dutch rather than to the English for the essential principles of the free school system of the country, and that in the several most important steps which have marked the establishment and the development of that system New York has led the way." This thesis is advanced in opposition to the claim of Massachusetts to this distinction, as asserted by Mr. George H. Martin, in a paper read at the Department of the National Educational Association in Philadelphia in February, 1891.

Mr. Draper sketches in brief the history of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. In Plymouth he finds that there was no school of any consequence for fifty-two years after the settlement. All that the Massachusetts colony did for several generations in education was to promote sectarian ends. The Boston Latin School was the only school in Boston for fifty years after the founding of the town, and it did not teach the elementary branches. A com-

pulsory education law was passed in 1647, "to circumvent Satan," but this did not imply the establishment of schools. In fact, there was no school but the Latin School in Boston for thirty-four years after this law was enacted.

Moreover, the early schools in Massachusetts were not "free schools,"—except to the poor—but were supported by voluntary contributions, and did not receive all the children of the people. No girls of any age were admitted prior to 1789—one hundred and forty-two years after the passage of the compulsory education law.

In New York, however, where the Dutch ideas prevailed, public schools were very early established. In 1633 the first professional schoolmaster came, and school was thereafter held with as much regularity as the feebleness and poverty of the settlers would permit, for the schools were sustained out of the public moneys of the colony, each householder and inhabitant being required to bear such tax and public charge as should be considered proper for their maintenance.

Under English rule no disposition on the part of the Government was manifest to promote popular education in New York. The only educational act during the century of this rule, for which the English Government is entitled to any credit, is that of establishing Kings (Columbia) College—"to prevent the growth of Republican principles."

Mr. Draper's contentions are: 1. That in the matter of compulsory education injunctions and directions by force and with the authority of law antedated in New Netherland any action in Massachusetts. 2. That the facts do not sustain the claim of Mr. Martin that the towns and villages were first compelled to maintain schools in Massachusetts. 3. That there has never been any real and independent certification of teachers in Massachusetts, compulsory or otherwise. 4. That there has been no supervision, compulsory, voluntary or otherwise, in Massachusetts until in comparatively recent years. 5. That the early provision in Massachusetts concerning taxation "is not very compulsory." 6. That no compulsory attendance law is successfully administered unless it provides that, within fixed ages, all children should attend school at all times when public schools are in session, and these are not the provisions of the Massachusetts law.

THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT F. N. THWING, of Adelbert College, discusses, in the *Educational Review* for April, the difficulties of the college presidency. "The truth is," he says, "that the position demands not only great ability, but ability of such variety as to render eminent success in holding it the cause of much greater wonder than ordinary failure, for the college president represents at least four distinct and important relations." First, to the governing boards; 2d, to the professors and instructors comprising the faculty; 3d, to the students, and 4th, to the general

public. The general lesson which he derives from recent experience in college administration is that the work of the president should be made as definite as possible. His duties should be for his sake, and for the sake of all concerned, defined as accurately as their nature allows. Knowing his work, his success in its doing is more assured.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON POLITICS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' article on "Patriotism and Politics," in the *North American Review* for April, is an appeal for pure and honest elections. The Cardinal believes, as do all right-minded citizens, that the privilege of voting is a solemn and sacred trust, and that whoever sells or barter this prerogative degrades his citizenship and disturbs the security of his government.

Among the means suggested for the preservation of the purity of elections are: Strict and wholesome laws for preventing bribery and the corruption of the ballot box and a pure and independent judiciary to interpret and enforce the laws; a vigilant and fearless press; and a more hearty celebration of our national holidays. Furthermore, thorough instruction in the history of our country should be given in the schools, and the duties and rights of citizens, together with reverence for our political institutions, impressed upon the minds of the younger Americans.

The maintenance of party lines is regarded by Cardinal Gibbons as an indispensable means for preserving political purity: "One party watches the other, takes note of its shortcomings, its blunders and defects; and it has at its disposal the means for rebuking any abuse of power on the part of the dominant side, by appealing to the country at the tribunal of the ballot box. England owes much of her greatness and liberty to the active and aggressive vigilance of opposing political camps. Political parties are the outcome of political freedom. Parties are not to be confounded with factions. The former contend for a principle, the latter struggle for a master."

IS IOWA A DOUBTFUL STATE?

IN the *Forum* for April Gov. John N. Irwin, of Arizona, analyses the process by which Iowa has ceased to be the "Gibraltar of Republicanism in the Northwest." The defection in Iowa is attributed to two particular causes—the loss of the "railway vote," through hostile legislation, and prohibition. On national issues, local questions not entering as disturbers, Gov. Irwin believes that Iowa is still a reliable Republican State, and pointedly rejects the theory that the tariff has been a factor in the change by ignoring it altogether. The "one great cause" overshadowing all minor elements has been Iowa's prohibition law, which enacted by the Republican party raised in revolt the entire German element, hitherto Republican, and alienated thousands of good citizens disgusted with its workings.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Ballot Reform and the Electoral College

IN the editorial department of the *Century* for April, there is a short discussion of much interest on certain features of the coming presidential election.

The First President Elected under Ballot Reform.

The most novel feature of the canvass of 1892 will be that it is practically made under the Australian Ballot System. For three-fourths of the States have adopted some form of secret ballot, and these include most of the important States and all of the "doubtful" ones.

"If," asks the *Century's* editor, "money is no longer to be the controlling factor in the election, will it be either expedient or wise to put a professional corruptionist in charge of the campaign of either party? On the contrary, will it not be the highest political wisdom to put men of character in charge of all the committees—national, State, district and other?"

That the amount of money spent in the campaign will be enormously decreased, this writer thinks inevitable, from both a *priori* considerations and from the example of England, where the introduction of the secret ballot instantly killed direct bribery. And, too, he looks forward with certainty to an early American prototype of the English Corrupt Practices Act of 1883, which forbade the use of money and influence to unduly affect in any wise the result of elections, and established a maximum amount which might be spent in any one campaign, the candidate being required to publish a sworn statement of all expenditures.

"In the meantime the political managers will do well to make a note of the fact that money is certain to play a less important, and reason and argument a more important part in the campaign of 1892 than in those of its immediate predecessors, and select their campaign directors with this end in view. They can rest assured, furthermore, that the people are not in a mood to view with complacency the selection of a professional corruptionist to conduct the campaign of either party—much less the nomination by any party of a notoriously corrupt politician as a candidate for the presidency—though in these latter days such men have dared to attempt to juggle even the presidency into their pockets."

The New Electoral College

The admission of the twenty Electors from the six new States will increase the membership of the College to 444, making the number of votes necessary to elect 223. Figuring on the elections held since 1888, this writer calculates that the Republican "absolutely sure" Electors will number 186, while the Democrats have a certainty of 175 votes, leaving the 85 votes of New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Iowa and Massachusetts to be apportioned as fate decides. On this basis he makes some interesting possible com-

binations. "First as to the Republican side. Here are four:

Sure Republican votes.....	186
New York.....	36
Connecticut.....	6

Total.....228

Sure Republican votes.....	186
Massachusetts.....	15
Iowa.....	13
Indiana.....	15

Total.....229

Sure Republican votes.....	186
New York.....	36
Iowa.....	13

Total.....235

Sure Republican votes.....	186
New York.....	36
Massachusetts or Indiana.....	15

Total.....237

All these combinations are on a basis of ten Republican votes from Michigan [Michigan elects ten of her fourteen Electors by Congressional districts, and four are conceded to the Democrats]. If there were to be eleven, this combination, giving precisely a majority of the College, could be made:

Sure Republican votes.....	187
New York.....	36

Total.....223

"Turning next to the Democratic column, we can arrange the following:

Sure Democratic votes.....	173
New York.....	36
Indiana or Massachusetts.....	15

Total.....224

Sure Democratic votes.....	173
New York.....	36
Iowa.....	13
Connecticut.....	6

Total.....228

And if Michigan gave five Democrats:

Sure Democratic votes.....	174
Massachusetts.....	15
Indiana.....	15
Iowa.....	13
Connecticut.....	6

Total.....223

"The first point which will strike every observer of these various combinations is the overwhelming importance of the thirty-six votes of the State of New York. It is as true now as it has been for many years that the party which carries that State has by far the better chance of winning the election. The admission of the six new States with their twenty electoral votes, all supposed to be safely Republican, has diminished somewhat the importance of New York to the Republicans, that is to say, they have more chances of winning without New York than

they have had hitherto, and more chances than the Democrats have for winning without it; but as our combinations show, they will have to carry all the States of Iowa, Massachusetts and Indiana in order to accomplish that feat. As for the Democrats, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that New York is a *sine qua non* for them."

THE ANTI-HILL MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

MR. FREDERICK R. COUDERT, himself one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Democratic revolt in New York, defends, in the April number of the *Forum*, the grounds upon which the anti-Hill movement is based. He declares that the revolt is in no sense a rebellion, but is a protest against the high-handed manner in which the State Convention was called and its business conducted. "The Democrats who assembled at the recent meeting in the Cooper Union were brought together to protect the common right of Democratic citizens by insisting that forms should not be used to strangle substance. In the language of the protest formulated at this meeting, 'a convention selected in midwinter, upon so short a call, cannot be fairly and truly representative of the Democratic sentiment of the State, and would inevitably debar the mass of the Democratic voters of the State of New York from the voice which they are justly entitled to in the selection of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and the framing of the party's platform.' To say that these Democrats—many of them long eminent in the party councils for devotion and faithful service—were disaffected or disloyal or 'mugwump' is wholly beside the question. They stated their grievance, and based their reluctance to arbitrary dictation upon the statement above quoted. If the fact was as stated by them, who could deny the justice of their remonstrance? If it were otherwise, and the hastening of the Convention at so unusual a season was not intended to effect an ulterior and unavowed purpose, then it was incumbent on the movers to justify their action otherwise than by frivolous pretence or angry denunciation. The protest at the Cooper Union was not only a warning but a lesson, one that should be thankfully accepted. It means that even loyal and faithful party men will, on occasion, define their duty and their allegiance."

"Perhaps, it may be said, that to call a second convention and to send delegates to Chicago to knock at the door of the first for admission is in itself rebellion. Why, pray? For what are committees on contested seats provided, but to pass upon the very questions that the protestants are anxious to raise? To say that the first convention is regular merely begs the question. If regularity implies only an outward observance of forms and formulas, accompanied by undisguised contempt for substantial rights, then the claim is founded."

Mr. Coudert intimates that the revolt may not end with the nomination of a candidate by the National Convention, and declares that should the revolt work disaster to the Democratic party in the approaching

Presidential campaign there will be no question whose is the fault. The revolt was forced, not entered into voluntarily.

THE MICHIGAN SYSTEM OF CHOOSING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

IN the *North American Review* for April, Governor Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan, defends the recent action of his State in adopting the district method of choosing presidential electors. He asserts that the change was made in the belief that the district system will enable the people of the State to give a more definite and satisfactory expression of their choice for the presidency, and denies the charge that it was made for partisan purposes.

Governor Winans' chief objection to the method of choosing electors by general ticket is that through it the people cannot fairly express their choice. "In any State there may be a large section, a Congressional district, or several of them, in which a heavy majority of the voters are strongly opposed to the election of a particular candidate, yet, against their will, their influence is practically cast in favor of that candidate because a different sentiment prevails in the remainder of the State.

"In many of the States parties are evenly divided, but by choosing the electors on a general ticket the principle of the odious unit rule is applied, which permits the majority of a delegation to dictate the votes of the minority, and which is no longer tolerated, even in nominating conventions. Thus the entire electoral vote of a State may be cast for a candidate who is opposed by forty-nine per cent. of the voters. Objection has been made to the district system on the ground that it will divide the electoral vote of a State, and thus lessen her influence in the selection of a president. I answer that if popular sentiment in a State is divided her electoral vote ought to be divided, be the result what it may."

In reply to the claim frequently advanced, that a State legislature has no authority to refer the choice of electors to the people of subdivisions of the State, the Governor affirms that the district system was in use for many years after the adoption of the constitution.

Especial emphasis is laid on the advantage which might be gained through the district system by destroying the great importance of pivotal States. "As a general election approaches every man interested in the result can name the States in which the result is considered assured, and interest is practically withdrawn from those States and centred upon the few doubtful ones. These decisive States must be carried at any cost, and enormous corruption funds are raised and poured into them from every quarter. Thousands of votes are bought and sold, and corruption and debauchery are openly carried on, because the perpetrators can rely upon party spirit to shield them from punishment. And when it is all over, one wonders what the result would have been in those States had the people been left in peace to vote their own preferences. If the electors were chosen by districts, this

concentration of unhealthy effort in particular States would cease. The contest would be confined to the individual districts, and so many of these would be in doubt that political managers could not ascertain, as they now can, just what must be done to carry the day."

Governor Winans disputes the charge that, in the new Congressional apportionment which followed the adoption by Michigan of the district system of choosing electors, the State was gerrymandered. He presents figures to show that the difference between the most populous and least populous congressional districts of Michigan was in 1880, 64,951; in 1884, 50,607; in 1890, 103,459, and under the new apportionment of 1891, 44,353, and asserts that only three of the new districts may be considered safely Democratic.

THE HOME RULE CRISIS IN NORWAY.

1.—From the Swedish Point of View.

POLITICS in Norway and Sweden are approaching a crisis; so much so that even the union may be imperilled. Orvar Svenske, in *Svensk Tidskrift*, writes a long and interesting article on "The Union Question from a Swedish Point of View." He deplores the strong language of the Norwegian press, and of Norway's most popular author, Kielland, who, in his recent work, "Mennesker och Dyr" ("Men and Beasts"), has launched some very stinging epithets at the Swedes. "Consider," says Orvar Svenske, "how the feeling must be in our sister country when the Mayor of Stavanger can find it advantageous to again place before the public this hate-filled pamphlet? Continual dropping will wear away a stone, and surely these continual denunciations of the Swedes must at last foster a genuine hatred of us among the Norwegians. And what worth is there in the union if one side hates the other? Or is it possible that, should a serious opportunity of testing arrive, there will be sufficient loyalty to the union to lead to the fulfilment of mutual obligations in spite of the bonds of inner sympathy being broken? It may, indeed, come to pass that the feeling in Norway against Sweden will become such as to render it more desirable, even to Sweden, to dissolve the union than preserve it so artificially. Nevertheless, our loyalty to the union forbids us to hasten this development. We should, on the contrary, seek, if possible, to calm the heated uprising in Norway. . . . We believe, however, that there is still so much reasonable judgment to be found among the Norwegians that the matter will not be forced to such an issue. One must consider that it is the reckless play of intriguing parties for popularity that has brought about the present Norwegian Union programme. Right and Left (Conservative and Liberal) have sought each to carry favor by flattering and satiating the national pride, and in that competition have been driven, step by step, down the road of promises and responsibilities. But it is quite another question whether or not they will have the inclination and the courage to uphold and carry out the proud promises and phrases of the election

platforms. The impending crisis holds greater perils for Norway than for Sweden. Meanwhile on this side of the Fjeld," concludes Orvar Svenske, "we may calmly bide our time, and await the moment when possibly Norway itself may force us, in our turn, to lay aside loyalty to the union, and to look solely to our own Swedish interests in arranging our relations with our restless neighbors."

II.—From the Norwegian Point of View.

So much for one side of the question. The defect of Mr. Svenske's article is that it gives to outsiders no idea whatever of the nature of those claims of Norway which have led up to the crisis. The case for the democratic party in Norway (the party in the ascendant) has been stated to us by a prominent Norwegian. The Swedish writer quoted above denounces the "strong language" used in Norway, and quotes as an instance a recent work by Kielland, but he does not say that the Liberal press of Norway has pretty generally condemned the tone of that work, which cannot be fairly taken as an instance of the attitude of Norwegians generally. Ever since the Act of Union in 1814, when Norway, a "free, independent, indivisible and inalienable State," united with Sweden under one king, the Norwegians have made rapid strides in literature and commerce, but especially as a maritime power. Her shipping trade is three times as great as that of Sweden; in fact, reckoned by tonnage, Norway ranks next to England in Europe. The democratic instincts of her sea-loving people have lifted her into this position of importance among the maritime countries of the Continent. But while the democratic party is in the ascendant in Norway, the opposite is the case in Sweden, where the aristocratic element predominates, and the tendency is to presume too much upon the glories of a long-past age. The Liberal party in Norway is in a condition of determined agitation, its aspirations lying in the direction of an independent Foreign Office and Consulate; and if the official party in Sweden should succeed in defeating, for a time, the claims of Norway in this direction, the Norwegians appear to be determined to continue the agitation, even though it should end in separation. That, however, is not what they desire; nor is it probable.

It is all a question of ambassadors and consulates, although for the moment the burning question is one of consulates. As things stand, representatives of both Sweden and Norway in foreign countries are responsible to the Swedish Foreign Minister, who is practically responsible to nobody. The democratic party in Norway, ardently longing to be at peace with all her neighbors, and to be free to develop her already increasing trade with foreign countries, hankers after a Foreign Minister of her own, who shall be answerable only to the Norwegian Storting, and who shall have the power to appoint Norwegians to the foreign embassies, and Norwegian consuls in foreign ports. Nor have they the intention of settling down until they have carried their point. For the moment, however, as we have said, the question is

one of consulates. The question of ambassadors, they say, can wait. But, strong in the knowledge that their shipping trade with foreign countries is so much more important than that of Sweden, they are vigorously asserting the justice of their claims—claims, by the way, which are in perfect accord with the Constitution and the Act of Union. They regard the whole question as, for example, one of business partnership. If Norway decides that the consulate partnership shall be terminated it is her business, and hers alone; that Sweden, as a party to the partnership, has an equal right with Norway in determining how old business arrangements shall be terminated; but that she has no right to settle for Norway the question whether or not Norway shall have her own responsible consuls. That, however, is exactly what Sweden claims a right to do. This, then, is the origin of the present political crisis. It is whispered about that the reactionary Government in Sweden is seeking to put pressure upon the King by threatening to make this a Cabinet question. That the strong language is not monopolized in Norway is shown by the fact that some in the Swedish press have gone so far as to talk about sending 60,000 soldiers into Norway—if it were possible; but they have had the good sense to admit that Sweden is not strong enough to do that. "No," said our Norwegian informant, "Sweden must eventually give way and admit the justice of our claims."

KAISER WILHELM.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for April an anonymous writer dips his pen in gall in order to depict the German Emperor, whom he describes as a born actor, eaten up with egotism and consumed with vanity.

THE EMPRESS AND HER SON.

The writer, however, says that the story of his heartless conduct to his mother is groundless:

"The real fact of the matter is that his strong-willed mother used grievously to outrage his vanity by ordering 'Willie' about long after he had come to the conviction of his divine mission. Even now the Emperor has unconsciously a feeling of profound awe—yes, of jealousy—for his mother; and if she would only frankly acknowledge the heaven-sent Evangelist—the Great Man—in her son 'Willie,' there is nothing she could not do with him. But his mother is a proud and obstinate woman."

HIS CRAVING FOR NOTORIETY.

The writer has a kind word for Prince Bismarck. He declares that the lack of Germany's character and intellect is ominously up, and that the Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. A very characteristic extract from Carlyle, written fifty years ago, is pressed into the service of describing the young Emperor:

"Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men; who goes about producing himself, proudly anxious about his gifts and claims; struggling to force everybody, as it were

begging everybody for God's sake, to acknowledge him a great man, and set him over the heads of men! Such a creature is among the wretchedest sights seen under the sun. A great man? A poor, prurient, empty man; fitter for the ward of a hospital than for a throne among men. I advise you to keep out of his way. He cannot walk on quiet paths; unless you will look at him, wonder at him, write paragraphs about him, he cannot live. It is the emptiness of the man, not his greatness."

HIS INCONSISTENCY.

William's restlessness, his love of noisy notoriety, his craving to have constant paragraphs written about him in the newspapers, are very unworthy of a man who stands in his position, nor do his subjects pay much regard to his sermons on economy, which contrast very strongly with his personal habits:

"For, on the other hand, they hear of extravagant projects for building an Imperial palace in Frankfurt-on-the-Main (since abandoned), of expensive pleasure steamers kept up, of sailing yachts, of four million marks thrown out for a special train of carriages picked out in white and gold, and lastly of a brand-new cathedral to enshrine the tombs of the Hohenzollerns, and to cost the trifle of ten million marks."

A PERPETUAL FIDGET.

The Emperor has not read a book for years, and all his time is taken up with trotting round and quickly grasping the outward aspect of many things. He has made after-dinner speeches which arouse resentment and contempt. He has made mischief with his dilettanteism in every department of the State. He is perpetually posing as an earthly providence. His nervous irritability is in danger of degenerating into recklessness, and Germans hear with alarm of his proposed journeys to Copenhagen and Roumania. He has no eye for the true proportion of things, and he is continually irritating those whom he would do well to conciliate. Altogether, the writer would have us believe that, instead of being a heaven-sent ruler, a Napoleon of peace, "Willie" the German is a mere theatricality, a hollow fraud, without either heart or head—bitten by a tarantula of restlessness which leaves him no time for sober thought, and may easily precipitate him into the abyss.

Dr. Bamberger's Estimate.

In the *New Review* Dr. Bamberger has the first place with an article on the "German Crisis and the Emperor." The first part of it is chiefly devoted to a dissertation upon Prince Bismarck's Socialistic policy. The most interesting part of the article is to be found in the last two or three pages, in which he gives us his estimate of the Emperor's character. He attributes the Kaiser's attitude as the direct result of the cult of the House of Hohenzollern by some historians having erected their veneration for the dynasty into an ecstatic and mystic religion, a species of fanaticism without parallel in history.

"Never of the Atonines, nor of the Medicis, nor of the Bourbons, nor of the Hapsburgs was it main-

tained in such dithyrambic strains that every ruler of their house must, by the mere fact of his existence, be a pattern of superhuman perfection lawfully placed on the throne. The sense of its own power which has increased so greatly in Germany, and more especially in Prussia, since the war of 1870, has become personified in the reigning house and in the wearer of the crown.

THE SUM OF THREE FORCES.

"If we take into account the important part played by State activity in the tendency of its late legislation, and, further, the enormous success which Bismarck obtained, and which the world attributed less to his acknowledged intellectual superiority than to his strong will—a feeling which found utterance in the appellation of the Iron Chancellor; if we sum up the three forces—Hohenzollern, Bismarck and energy—taken in their widest sense, and if we picture to ourselves a young man brought up in this atmosphere, prematurely called upon to combine (according to his view of the matter) in his own person these three attributes, we shall be able to conceive with what claims on himself and on the world the youthful sovereign mounted the throne. He felt an irresistible impulse to be a great monarch, and the self-inspired creator of a great epoch. His disposition, no less than the fashion of the time, more especially the military taste which finds expression in the display of dazzling spectacles, tempted him to symbolize his high calling by the most effective stage surroundings. With the impatience of youth he longed to bring about some great event, and was more bent on a striking beginning than on a slow maturity. He accordingly set out on his travels to foreign courts in order to conquer the sympathy of dynasties and nations at a gallop, and to bring under their notice the magnificence of his majesty. With the same object he convened the International Conference for the solving of social problems, and inaugurated the reform of public instruction, in which he set out with the notion that the strength of the personal impulses that he followed was the very thing whereby to accomplish the difficult tasks of life, and give them the impress of creative force. An inward activity and craving for excitement and movement, the belief that the will is everything, and the wish to show the world by visible manifestations that his view was the right one, impelled him to restless demonstrativeness."

Notwithstanding all this, Dr. Bamberger concludes with reassuring us that, in spite of all the Kaiser's love of military power and pomp, he is deeply penetrated by the belief that it is an unspeakably holy thing to preserve peace, and this being so, he thinks we can leave future developments to time.

M. LOUIS GALLET, in the *Nouvelle Revue* for March 15, gives a vivid picture of what may conceivably happen to Paris 1200 years hence. It describes prophetically how at that epoch the Eiffel Tower was the only existing relic of nineteenth-century Paris, and even that was the subject of dim traditions, no *savant* being able to explain the name with certainty.

CAPRIVI COMPARED WITH BISMARCK.

NO name has been more to the fore during the last two years, and during the present year, than that of Count Leo von Caprivi, hence the interest attaching to the sketch of the German Chancellor and the work he has achieved since he took office, which appears anonymously in the April number of *Nord und Süd* (Breslau).

How did Prince Bismarck rule? and what ways were open to his successor to make rule possible? are the questions which the writer addresses to himself, and attempts to answer.

The most striking characteristic of the Bismarck regimen may be said to have been the almost unlimited power which the Prince managed to wield, in spite of all opposition. Yet this power did not depend on any absolute force; it was exercised on the principle of a free constitution, which granted complete freedom of movement to public opinion, as well as to the parliamentary forces. Prince Bismarck, however, was only enabled to continue so long as the ruling statesman because among the men and the parties who tried to resist him, none could awaken in themselves the belief that they would one day be in a position to hold together the complicated building of the State. Moreover, the longer the Prince maintained his power, the less any one thought of a serious danger one day threatening the State. All the same, it was evident that before the young Emperor came to the throne confidence in the Prince was beginning to fail, but it was the Emperor alone who came to the decision that he and Prince Bismarck must part.

Born in 1831, at Charlottenburg, the eldest of a family of five, Count von Caprivi received his early education at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and at Berlin. At the age of eighteen he entered the army, and from that time to 1890, when he was called to the Chancellorship, his military education and career continued in one long series of advancements and promotions, the most extraordinary being his appointments as Chief of the Admiralty and as Chancellor to the Empire. He has himself observed, since he has been Chancellor, that he never wished to be anything but a soldier, and if he could begin life over again he would still be a soldier. His most noteworthy characteristic is that he always recognized the advantages of each succeeding position, and made the most of the opportunities which each afforded him.

Very few have acknowledged the enormous difficulties which must attend any successor to Prince Bismarck, and hence the wrong and unworthy motives which have been ascribed to Count von Caprivi's every act since he came into power. He no sooner sought to bring relief to the social democrats than he was accused of attempts to reconcile the social democratic party. In the same way his policy with regard to the commercial treaties with central European States has been attacked and abused, while his endeavors to reform the unsatisfactory mode of taxation in Prussia and the whole Empire were said to have been made to buy temporary services from the separatist parties.

THE CZAR—PEACE KEEPER.

A German Tribute to Russia.

IN the *Neue Militärische Blätter* for March there appears, as coming from the pen of a German officer, a somewhat unusual article, in which the writer endeavors to show that the policy of Russia, at any rate for the present, is essentially one of peace. The article opens with a short sketch of the Czar, which in some respects resembles the character sketch which appeared in the January number of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CZAR.

The writer says: "If his real character is investigated, we find Alexander III. to be a man who forms his decisions slowly, but who, having once made up his mind, carries out his ideas with persistent steadfastness, regardless of consequences. One of his most prominent characteristics is the avoidance of all haste and precipitation. For years past Russian policy, as directed by the Czar, has resembled the irresistible undercurrent of a mighty river. A thorough organizer, he directs all his efforts on great measures of policy, but he is quite deficient in the fantastic element, which gains its ends off-hand by the display of daring and brilliant conceptions. Unsuccessful struggles against old-established State abuses, not unmingled, perhaps, with thoughts of imminent peril to his own person, have, in spite of his best wishes and unremitting labor for the welfare of his subjects, to a certain extent soured his temper, and made him somewhat repellant and irritable, like some of his predecessors on the throne. He does not love to descend among his people, and in this respect reminds one of Justinian, who, within the jealously-closed portals of his palace, busied himself in weaving plans for the whole world. So, likewise, the Czar, surrounded by his soldiers at Peterhof and Gatchina, unceasingly devotes his thoughts to the strengthening of Russia within her borders and to the external enhancement of the Empire.

THE CZAR'S THREE ALTERNATIVES.

"The Czar has three alternatives before him; either to maintain the *status quo*, or to move in the same direction as Austria, i.e., toward decentralization; or, finally, to endeavor to nationalize the Empire at the expense of the subject races, and in favor of the most important—Great Russia. He has chosen the third of these, and his watchword is now Russia for the Russians. Whoever stands in the way of the fulfillment of this design, whether Jew, German or Swedish Finlander, must inevitably go to the wall. To carry out this policy, however, time is required, for should war break out, and an enemy gain foot on Russian soil, revolution might possibly break out, and this would not only endanger the process of union, but might imperil the cohesion of the State. It is therefore essential to the policy of the Government that there should be peace, so as to afford leisure for the innovations now being introduced to take firm root. If this view of Russian policy is correct, then the in-

clination of the Czar to be mixed up in a Continental war, which would directly militate against the system pursued during the last decade, must be very slight.

SECURITIES FOR PEACE.

"The inducements which might sway him to break the peace could only arise either from the necessity of warding off internal dangers, or from a desire of conquest. As regards the first, it is sufficient to point out that the great mass of the people appear more favorably disposed to the Czar just now than they have been for a long time past, as is evidenced by the diminution of Nihilism and by the general tone of the newspapers and current literature. While as regards the second, the present moment is clearly unpropitious for a war of conquest. Germany is less likely to cause embarrassment to the Russian Government in its dealing with internal affairs than is France, with her republican and propagandist ideas.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

"As regards the *rapprochement* with France, it is not Russia but France who will have to pay the reckoning. Neither nation has any solid bond of union, except, perhaps, hatred against Germany. The Russians hate Germany because she withheld from them the fruits of their victory over the Turks, and gave Austria territory for which she had made no personal sacrifices. That this probably saved Russia from war with England and Austria hardly affects the case. Nevertheless, the Russians possess a large amount of innate shrewdness, and this offers some guarantee that they will not lightly allow themselves to be made use of for the attainment of purely foreign designs. France, in the event of a successful war against Germany, would gain immeasurably; Russia, however, but little, and even what little she gained would prove a dangerous possession. On the other hand, if Germany were victorious, France, on account of the keen national feeling which animates her population, their generally well-to-do condition, and the fruitfulness of her soil, would feel the blow far less than Russia, whose defeat might shake the Empire to its foundations. The stakes are too manifestly uneven.

PEACE.

"Russia needs gold, much gold. The Czar gained the goodwill of France in order to dip his hands in her well-filled coffers. Russia, on her side, will take good care not to venture too much for France. The Czar's policy will remain unchanged: cautious, reserved, he will ever keep exclusively before his eyes the well-being of his own land. As, therefore, in Russia it is only the Government which makes war, and not the people, as in France, we may rest tolerably assured that peace will not be broken in that direction, always provided that circumstances do not arise which at present cannot be foreseen."

The excellent series of articles in the *Leisure Hour* was continued in the March number, with an account of the "Queen's Horses, the Carriage Horses and the Coach Horses."

THE FIRST STEP TO FEDERATION.

Mr R. T. Reid on Home Rule.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for April, Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., has a very thoughtful article concerning the changes which will be necessitated by the concession of Home Rule if the Irish members are left in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Reid sees very clearly that Home Rule for Ireland will inevitably bring in its train Home Rule for Scotland and England, and the establishment of a truly federal system. He thus sums up his own paper:

EXCLUSION IMPOSSIBLE.

"Absolute exclusion of Irish members means an alteration in the status of Ireland, which must either be followed by her release from all contributions to Imperial expenditure, or provoke an unanswerable complaint of inferiority to every other self-governing part of the Empire. Retention of Irish members, with liberty to take part, as heretofore, by voice and vote on all subjects, affixes a disadvantage to England and Scotland by daily subjecting them to Irish interference in their internal affairs, including the choice of Ministers in Ireland—a grievance alike practical and sentimental, which, though slightly abated, would not be substantially removed by a reduction in the number of intruders.

RETENTION INVOLVES RECONSTRUCTION.

"Retention of Irish members, with liberty to take part only upon Imperial questions, unless accompanied by a reconstruction of our Ministerial system, involves much instability that the mere necessity of avoiding constant changes of government would weaken the authority of the House of Commons, and thereby enhance that of the Crown or the House of Lords. Of these three methods the first would be convenient for our ease, and simple to perfection, but a vast innovation, either not just or not final. The second would be unjust to Great Britain, inconvenient as breeding a legitimate resentment, simple enough if it could be maintained, and of a novelty quite startling, because though Great Britain may have inflicted, she has never hitherto submitted to, inequality. The third method would be free from injustice, except that created by the worry, complication, and impotence inseparable from a constant succession of short-lived governments, or by a diminution of popular power, whichever might appear to posterity the lesser evil.

THE INEVITABLE SOLUTION.

"For each of these three methods could be but a stage in a journey longer or shorter toward the fourth, namely, the maintenance of a House of Commons and an Imperial Government precisely as they are now, committing to representatives of Great Britain and Ireland respectively the duty of making and administering their own domestic laws. This method alone is at once just, convenient and simple, involving in reality less of novelty than any other. It would maintain the status of Ireland without encroaching upon self-government in Great Britain, avert risk of Ministerial instability, preserve the authority of the

House of Commons, and offer a visible sign of union which Unionists could hardly gainsay". And though scoffed at by many as an intolerable innovation, it would in truth be redolent of ancient usage, and salutary in itself, even were it not demanded by necessity."

JAPAN AND HER HUMILIATING TREATIES.

THERE are two interesting articles on Japan in *Our Day* for April. One treats of Japan's foreign relations, the other more especially of her internal progress. "Treaty Relations of Japan with America" is the title of Rev. J. L. Atkinson's paper. The reader is first reminded of the principal agreements which have been made between the two countries. The treaty of 1852 opened two Japanese ports to American vessels, and provided for the kind treatment of Americans in case of shipwreck on the Japanese coast. In 1857 it was agreed that Americans committing offenses in Japan should be tried by the American consul-general or consul, and punished according to American laws. "This article is still in force and is called the extra-territorial law. It is now most offensive to the Japanese, and with the tariff law, which allows the Japanese government no liberty or power to fix a tariff at its own pleasure for needful revenue, and for the protection of the industries of its people, constitutes and causes the irritating and incensed feeling which the Japanese of all classes now experience in their attitude toward 'foreigners.'"

A later treaty stipulated that "the President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European Power." By this treaty also a duty of 35 per cent. was placed upon intoxicating liquors, and of 20 per cent. on some other articles imported into Japan, but this was afterward modified so that now a few articles are admitted duty free, and all others, including liquors, must be charged a uniform *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent.

In 1863 the Japanese fired on some foreign vessels passing through the Straits of Shimo-noeki. A convention fixed the indemnity to be paid to the different treaty powers for this offense, and the United States received three-quarters of a million dollars as its share; but this was afterward returned to Japan. This act of friendship did much to increase the kindly feelings of the Japanese toward Americans.

It had been agreed that all the treaties should be revised in 1872, but this agreement was not kept. Since that time numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made by Japan to secure the right to regulate its own tariff and manage its own judicial affairs. One American minister negotiated a treaty on terms of equality, but with the proviso that it was to go into effect only when other treaty powers should make similar agreements. This the European nations have steadily refused to do. At one time they proposed the restoration of tariff and judicial autonomy on the condition that foreigners should sit as associate judges in Japanese courts in certain cases in which

the interests of foreigners were at stake. "Okuma (the Japanese minister of foreign affairs) was inclined to yield to this hard condition, but 'the people,' regarding it as but another shackle of the clanking, jangling chain of bondage they had worn so long, would have none of it. The feeling culminated in the throwing of a bomb into the carriage of Count Okuma which resulted in the loss of a limb. This incident, with the accompanying intense popular feeling, broke up this attempt to revise the treaties. 'The people' have now become so sensitive and so indignant in their feeling toward 'foreigners' that it is not probable that the treaties can now be revised at all except on terms of absolute equality."

In a postal treaty and an extradition treaty America has led the way in treating with Japan on terms of equality. The Japanese government now has full control of all foreign mails in Japan. "In view, then, of these repeated acts of friendship of our government and people toward Japan in the past, would it not be eminently just and kind for us once more to step out alone, and to the front, and irrespective of any aid, co-operation or opposition from any other of the Great Treaty Powers, offer to restore to Japan freely and fully the judicial and tariff autonomy we took from her in the days of her ignorance and weakness? Japan has struggled hard and most pathetically to attain to our standard of civilization so that she might acquire the coveted position of equal among the best, the most enlightened and the most powerful nations of the West. She has become a constitutional government. She has produced a code of laws in harmony with her constitution. She is educating her judges and fitting them for their higher and more difficult positions as fast as the nature of the work will allow. She grants by her constitution civil and religious liberty to all her subjects, and in every way is straining every nerve to modify and improve her ways in order to gain the good will of, and the rank of equal among the Powers with whom she is now in treaty relations."

The New Japan.

Prof. Morihiro Ichihara writes from Yale University on "Signs of the Times in New Japan." He also demands revision of the treaties, but the political and social progress of Japan is his special theme. He points out how the fruits of Occidental civilization have been successively introduced, and how the laws, customs and manners of the people have been changed.

Japan is the first nation of the Orient to adopt the principles of representative government and local self-government. So far the results seem to be all that could be expected. Universal suffrage has not yet been adopted—voters must be male taxpayers—but there is a popular party, whose two chief objects are extension of the suffrage and economy in governmental affairs.

The growth of Japanese journalism has been rapid, and there are now more than five hundred dailies, weeklies and other periodicals. A large number of books and pamphlets, both translations and origi-

nal productions, have also been published. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," and Pfeiderer's "Philosophy of Religion," are in the translator's hands. The Tokio Economist Company has issued a "Japanese Biographical Dictionary" and a "Cyclopedia of Social Science." There is also considerable light literature in the form of novels, and there have been some rather crude attempts at poetry. There are numerous schools and colleges, public and private, leading up to the Imperial University at Tokio. The relation of the State to education has become one of the leading questions of the day.

Professor Ichihara records a reactionary sentiment against foreign influences, due partly to the over zealousness of innovators, partly to the obstinate refusal of some foreign nations to treat the Japanese as an independent and civilized people. He believes that in one field at least, that of the fine arts, Japan has not benefited by contact with Western civilization. Her artists have become imbued with a commercial spirit. "But no fair-minded Japanese," he says, "can overlook our indebtedness to the Occident: (1) For the modern scientific knowledge in all its branches and the wonderful improvements in arts; (2) for the free and representative system of government, and (3) for religion and morality in rational and refined forms. However the Orient may boast of its ancient services to the Occident, it can now only deplore its inability to repay its debt to the Occident."

LONDON'S SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

SO tremendous is "The Social Awakening in London," and so vast the area of the activities, that Mr. Robert A. Woods, who writes under that title in the current *Scribner's*, can do little more in his admirable article than outline and touch upon the great charities of the English metropolis. The paper has been made the prominent feature of the magazine and is magnificently illustrated. It is the first in the series which, it is elaborately announced in an introductory editorial, will deal with "The Poor in Great Cities."

THE SOURCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

"The Social Awakening," says Mr. Woods, "began in an agitation. All classes were moved by it. The state of the London poor was felt to be to English civilization something like an imputation of failure. It touched British pride, and by the very greatness of the difficulty stirred that wonderful reserve energy which distinguishes the British race. Each of the various elements in the life of London felt the summons. And so the social awakening has several phases. It includes one of the most significant labor movements in the whole history of labor since the Egyptians lost their Israelitish slaves. There is a social movement from the universities; there is a social movement in art; a strong social movement in politics, and a social movement, having much of the impulse of original Christianity, in the Church."

THE CHURCH.

While it is true that the East End, the home of a million poverty-stricken—including a hundred thousand destitute—mortals, has been for centuries in the hands of Church charity, and while it is true that evangelical mission has not improved its talents in a degree adequate to the problem before it, Mr. Woods is far from detracting from the results accomplished by Church work. And now, when for the first time the Church finds rivals in the holy crusade, it has put forth new efforts and not vain ones. "So far as he has light and power, a clergyman in East or South London is, in a very deep sense, eyes to the blind and feet to the impotent." The Established Church has the aid of the parish system, which gives it a powerful purchase.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

But the most extraordinary work in feeding and reclaiming lost humanity has not been done by the evangelical organization. Many members of that organization, its most revered and eminent members, accord the palm for practical results to the Salvation Army. Mr. Woods pays a hearty tribute to this "unique and wonderful organization." "Ever since 1884 the slum sisters have been freely going in and out like sweet angels among the haunts of the lost. For as long a time the prison-gate brigades have been setting discharged convicts on the way to manhood again. But the large scheme of the book, 'In Darkest England,' of which an encouraging yearly report has just been published, is intended to be a comprehensive mission of helpfulness to all the elements of people in the lower social grades.

"The food and shelter depots, which have displaced the meeting halls in several instances, take care of those who are without other resort, at a charge of fourpence for supper, lodging and breakfast. Thence the men are introduced into the Army's factories and workshops, where they are put to wood-chopping, mat-making, carpentering and other industries. The women are employed at sewing and laundry work, and in the match factory."

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Charity organization has accomplished wonders in binding together outlying bands of workers and in rendering possible the scientific dispensing of relief. "It is almost a part of popular ethics now in London to refrain from giving without due investigation. And many have arrived at the higher stage where they can see the importance and the human interest of learning for themselves how the poor live and of helping them as their deepest needs require."

Mr. Woods' criticism of the Charity Organization Society is that it has become, to a certain degree, unsympathetic, so fiercely has it, of necessity, fought against undue and harmful sentiment. That has been its mission, and it has become "subdued to what it works in." It reminds us of Mr. Ruskin's complaining that he could not give a blind man a penny until he had assured himself that there were no clergyman or charity organizer in sight.

INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS.

Toynbee Hall, with its Mr. Barnett, the Oxford House, with Mr. Buchanan, establishments breathing the dignity of the university with an added humanity and hospitality, receive their share of congratulation, and numbers of others doing scarcely less valuable work, can only be mentioned. As to the People's Palace, best known of all in America, this writer says:

"The People's Palace is essentially an institution. At Toynbee Hall they resent the term. The People's Palace is now not much different from a great technical school, where boys and girls may receive instruction in nearly all lines of art and skill." Having fallen into the temptation of too elaborate plans, the institution became financially involved, and was rescued by the wealthy Drapers' Company, whose influence now dominates its management—not, Mr. Woods thinks, very felicitously. The Regent Street Polytechnic, described in a recent number of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, has taken up the work, and has, under the magnificent management of its founder, Mr. Quintin Hogg, complemented and improved upon the usefulness of the People's Palace.

The latter part of Mr. Woods' valuable article deals with the labor movements headed by John Burns and Tom Mann, the Fabian Society of Socialists, the London coffee-houses, and Mr. Charles Booth's writings on the question.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for April John Burns has a vigorous article in reply to Mr. Prothero, who ventured to cross his sword of lath with the claymore of the London Scot, with the inevitable result. After demolishing Mr. Prothero, Mr. Burns proceeds to set forth his views of the future of the London County Council:

"Let Mr. Prothero and his political partisans cease carping at the greatest political fact of this century—the nascent commune of London that, in proportion to the attacks made upon it by vested interests, will play to Parliament the rôle that the Cordeliers and Jacobin clubs played to the States-General a century ago. Its influence will mould and dominate in a collectivist direction those political principles and institutions that to-day are arrayed against it. It must always be more popular with the people than Parliament. It ministers to their municipal and material needs. Its activity is seen in its parks, roads and public places; it enters over the threshold of its citizens' doors; they feel its pulse, the people provide its motive power; its victories and its gains are theirs, its defeats they poignantly resent. Londoners, with the daily living presence of its Council's loving care before them, stood up as one man and annihilated at the last election day the decaying remnant of Pinchbeck politicians who would sell London, bound hand and foot, to be sacrificed to Bumble and the middlemen, and over its remains would promote a company to exploit the profits of their city's funeral feast."

Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M. P., in the *National Re-*

view for April, endeavors to explain why the Moderates were beaten in the recent municipal election. London returned a majority of Progressives because the Moderate newspapers were so very abusive. "The criticism of the Tory newspaper," says Mr. Whitmore, "was so acrid and so indiscriminate as to produce among the middle and poorer classes a revulsion of feeling in favor of men who were working out an administrative experiment of enormous difficulty. It had, moreover, by its continuous carping at the Council, and belittling of its position, tended to deter fit men from standing for it. Finally, in the attitude of the representatives of the Moderate party there was a want of adequate appreciation of the potential dignity and utility for administrative purposes of the County Council of London. There was not sufficient sympathy with the hopes of increased comfort and amenity in London life, which its creation had, howsoever wildly, excited."

A SOUTHERNER'S VIEW OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

THE Southerner's side of the negro question is vigorously presented by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page in the *North American Review* for April. Mr. Page is plain spoken but dispassionate in the treatment of his subject. He contends that it was a great mistake to have enfranchised the negroes, holding that it has not particularly benefited them and that it was unjust to the white element of the South. He asserts that the negro does not possess the essential elements of character for self government, and cites facts from the history of the race in Liberia, Hayti and during the "carpet bag" régime in support of this assertion.

Notwithstanding the large sums which have been expended on negro schools by the Southern States since the negro was given his freedom—over five million dollars having been appropriated to this purpose by Virginia alone during the period 1870-1890—he has not greatly improved. Indeed, according to Mr. Page's report, the negroes as a class would seem to have degenerated during the last quarter of a century. "They are now," he says, "barbers and white-washers, shoe-blacks and chimney-sweepers. Here and there we find a lawyer or two, unhappily with their practice in inverse ratio to their principles, or now and then a doctor. But almost invariably these are men with a considerable infusion of white blood in their veins. And even these have in no single instance attained a position which in a white would be deemed above mediocrity. Fifteen years ago there were in Richmond, a number of negro tobacco manufacturers and other negro dealers. Now there are hardly any except undertakers. They have been losing ground as mechanics. Before the war, on every plantation, there were first-class carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, etc. Half the houses in Virginia were built by negro carpenters. Where are they now? In Richmond there may be a few blacksmiths and a dozen or two carpenters; but where are the others? A great strike occurred last year in one

of the large iron-works of the city of Richmond. The president of the company told me afterwards that, although the places at the machines were filled later on by volunteers, and although there were many negroes employed in the works who did not strike, it never occurred either to the management or to the negroes that they could work at the machines, and not one had ever suggested it." Mr. Page freely admits, however, that where the negroes "have been brought in contact with the stronger race under conditions in which they derived aid, they have in certain directions improved."

"The negro has not progressed," he continues, "not because he was a slave, but because he does not possess the faculties to raise himself above slavery. He has not yet exhibited the qualities of any race which has advanced civilization or shown capacity to be greatly advanced. What the future may bring forth no man may certainly foretell: it belongs to prophecy. We can only hope. But the past is fixed."

The prediction is hazarded by Mr. Page that the negro race in the United States will be in the course of centuries crowded over the line into Mexico and from there passed on to South America. He would favor, in the meantime, the establishment "of such a proper qualification, as a condition to the possession of the elective franchise, as shall leave the ballot only to those who have intelligence enough to use it as an instrument to secure good government rather than destroy it. In taking this step, we have to plant ourselves on a broader principle than that of a race qualification. It is not merely the negro, it is the ignorance and venality which we want to disfranchise. If we can disfranchise these we need not fear the voter whatever the color. At present it is not the negro who is disfranchised, but the white. We dare not divide."

IS THE NEGRO RACE DYING OUT?

IN the April *Arena*, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman views the negro problem in the light of the vital statistics of the race furnished in the United States Census Reports. He, too, is led to believe that the negro population of the country will finally disappear, but for a different reason from that expressed by Mr. Page. The race will not be crowded out, but will gradually "die out." The statistics presented show that while the birth-rate among the negroes at the present time greatly exceeds the mortality, the increase in the colored population is becoming less each year.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Hoffman makes light of the prediction which has often been ventured that the negro race will some day predominate in the South. He says: "Most writers on this subject have ignored the important fact that the colored population of the United States is an isolated body of people, receiving no addition in numbers by immigration, and in consequence present conditions essentially different from those of other races and nationalities that have settled on American soil. Up

to the year 1830, the negro increased at a greater rate than the white race of the South, but since the white race has been slowly gaining on the colored element, and this gain has been due to the natural increase of population, and not, as may be argued, to Northern settlers or European immigration. But for the enormous losses sustained by the Southern people during the late war, the result for the past thirty years would have been still more astounding. For some generations the colored element may continue to make decennial gains, but it is very probable that the next thirty years will be the last to show total gains, and then the decrease will be slow but sure, until final disappearance." The chief causes of the great mortality among the colored population are the unsanitary condition of their dwellings, their ignorance of the laws of health and general poverty.

HENRY WATTERSON ON THE NEGRO.

IN the April *Chautauquan*, Mr. Henry Watterson writes historically of the negro in America. Regarding the position which the negro has occupied in the South since the war, he says: "The slave was unprepared for his freedom. Easy and docile, densely ignorant, and in many cases semi-barbarous, he became the ready prey of all who found a profit in subjecting him to their uses. Naturally he fell into the worst hands.

"Then came an era of political freebootery, to which he served as a mere appendage and pretext. Then came an era of reaction and violence, to which he served as a victim. Then came an era of exhaustion, to which, and both with the blacks and the whites, peace stood in the relation at once of a blessing and a necessity." In short, the *ante-bellum* theory that the negro once a freeman, a citizen and a voter could and would take care of himself, is held to have proved a failure in practice.

What, then, shall we do? "We have tried force. The absence of force has tried itself. All to no purpose. Guns will not educate the blacks to citizenship, and schools—where they exist and are attended—are neither satisfactory nor encouraging. Schemes of colonization would be cruel if they were not idle. There he is—the negro in the South—and he is there to stay. Mr. Lodge, with his Massachusetts plaster for Mississippi ills, may be a good doctor, as doctors go, in New England; but after the total breakdown of the heroic treatment, to which General Grant gave eight years of his vigorous administration, ending with a confession of its ineffectuality, what might be expected of a weak imitation at second-hand? Nothing but irritation and outcry, confusion and anarchy, reaction and stagnation, with a record of no progress and a pretty bill to pay! Texas cannot be squared by rules laid down in Rhode Island or Vermont. The Federal government cannot police the States. Meanwhile it is as easy to make a black skin a white skin as it is to protect the vote of a man who cannot read or write."

Mr. Watterson has no definite remedy to offer, but believes that if the question can only be kept out of politics for a time a solution will naturally suggest itself. "The time must come," he concludes, "when all men will turn a deaf ear to the appeals of sectional passion. Northern men and money are pouring into every part of the South. They are doing a great work of pacification. They will in the end do their work of unification."

METHODS OF STRENGTHENING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS.

THE *North American Review* for April contains two articles on the subject of immigration, one by Hon. John B. Weber, United States Commissioner of Immigration, and the other by Mr. Charles S. Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

More Rigid Inspection.

Commissioner Weber believes that much of the crime and pauperism attributed to unrestricted immigration is due rather to the imperfect distribution of labor in this country. He does not deny that foreigners furnish a larger percentage of paupers and criminals than the native element, but holds that it is not because they belong to the poorer classes of society.

While thus inclined to minimize the evils of immigration, Mr. Weber, nevertheless, recognizes the necessity of stricter regulations than the present laws provide. He would continue the present rigid inspection of our ports and "place the expense of all returned immigrants upon steamship companies whom self-interest will force to look for reimbursement to their sub-agents, who have a personal knowledge of the qualifications of intending immigrants better than any one else, and who would have a direct pecuniary concern in the returns of a defective; then up to the time of their acquiring citizenship hold all aliens liable to compulsory return to the country to which they owe allegiance, expelling those convicted abroad of crime, upon discovery, those convicted here, after serving sentence, and paupers, as soon as they reach the implied condition; this status to continue until the burdens of our citizenship have been assumed and its privileges obtained."

Consular inspection is regarded by Mr. Weber as impracticable. Such inspection, he says, "will not effect a better sifting and rejection of defective, but will facilitate the admission of the undesirable, and hinder and obstruct the desirable; that as regards the excluded classes, except as to convicts and paupers, detection is as easy here as abroad, and in some cases more so; that in regard to character the certificate of foreign local authorities must be the basis; that these officials cannot be compelled to certify, and, as their desire is to retain the good and facilitate the going of the defective, their certification may prove to be an expensive fiction, and that it will create a brokerage in selling to objectionable persons certificates obtained by eligible ones."

Some Statistics Regarding Immigration.

Mr. Charles S. Smith inquires into the effect, during the present century, of the increasing stream of immigration upon the social and material interests of the United States. He finds from a study of government statistics that 15,500,000 immigrants have come to the United States since the close of the Revolutionary War, and that of this number more than one-third arrived during the last ten years. From these statistics he estimates that the present foreign-born population of the United States amounts to about 10,000,000, and that they add to the earnings of the country at the rate of \$900,000,000 per year.

It is further shown that the foreign-born population of the country contributes directly or indirectly more than one-third of all the inmates of our State prisons and penitentiaries, and very nearly three-fifths of the paupers supported in almshouses.

In Mr. Smith's opinion, the present laws properly enforced, "with an amendment requiring all immigrants over fifteen years of age as a condition before embarking for the United States, to appear before the American Consul and receive from him a certificate, to be presented on arrival, that the person intending to emigrate to the United States could read and write his native language," would be a sufficient protection against the evils connected with immigration.

WANTED, 200,000 EMIGRANTS FOR MANITOBA.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, one of the most honest men in public life, is also an extremely able writer. It is a notable illustration of the literary talent which exists in the ranks of labor that two of the best articles in this month's reviews should be written by Michael Davitt and John Burns, both of whom have no other university education than that of the workshop and the jail. Mr. Davitt's literary gift, however, is much less important than his sterling honesty and courageous candor. In times past Michael Davitt was one of the most vigorous of the opponents of the policy which Mr. Morley, we believe, condemned as that of "manacles or Manitoba." Mr. Davitt, however, has now seen cause to change his views. He has been to Manitoba, and in the *Nineteenth Century* for April he publishes a remarkable plea in favor of the emigration of 200,000 English laborers to the Canadian back country.

AN INEXPRESSIBLE YEARNING.

He says: "No matter what one's views upon emigration may be—and mine are very radical and have been frequently stated—it is impossible to visit this vast and naturally rich region of the Northwest, with its all but limitless extent of rich loamy-subsoiled land, without a yearning for the transplantation of some of the dense population of parts of Great Britain to these fruitful prairies. When one has to call to mind the slum-life of London, the squalid quarters of the working poor in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and other large centres of crowded social life, and the conditions under which tens of thousands

of such people live, while, on the other hand, he views, day after day, millions of acres of arable soil hungering for the application of food-producing labor, it is impossible not to have one's opinions influenced more or less in favor of a movement which might ease and tend to eradicate these demoralizing conditions of labor-life in Great Britain, while removing their victims to the advantages of those all but unpeopled regions of bracing air, and healthful life, and latent opportunities of a better and brighter social existence.

THE KIND OF COLONISTS WANTED.

"It would, however, be a huge mistake to bring some of the class of people who overcrowd our cities at home out to the Northwest. They are not the kind of colonists whom the country would suit, or who could help in its development. Those who have been brought up to agriculture, or who have strength and willingness to work the land, are the class of colonists who are wanted.

"To propose the colonization of the Canadian Northwest by means of one or two hundred thousand agricultural laborers from Great Britain will seem a 'large order.' The opponents of emigration will be up in arms at once in opposition to any such suggestion. Paradoxical as it may appear, I am not, and never have been, an advocate of emigration.

MR. DAVITT'S ATTITUDE.

"My present proposal is made homoeopathically. It would, if carried out, promote many interests which have not been benefited by the process of emigration that has called forth the objections of radical land reformers and other labor advocates, who demand the full utilization of the soil of Great Britain for labor purposes, before British workers are sent away to colonial or other countries in search of work which is practically denied them at home through the operation of the rent-earning system of land tenure. To withdraw 100,000 land-workers from the agricultural industry of these countries would enhance the price of the labor that would remain. Wages would necessarily go up, while the influx of laborers from the country into towns would be diminished, to the advantage of town toilers.

WHY EMIGRATION IS NECESSARY.

"The lot of the landless agricultural laborer excites the active sympathy of reformers and demands the attention of the Legislature. He is also a disturber of the labor market in industrial centres. He is virtually driven off the land, by low wages and a cheerless prospect, into the towns and cities, or he voluntarily goes there in search of a more varied existence; and in the struggle to obtain his desires he brings down the wages of other workers, adds to the congestion of city life, and creates the social problem."

Among the social and philanthropic articles of the month are the Countess of Meath's paper on "Some Interesting Swedish Institutions," in the *Quiver* (London), and an article by Mr. F. M. Holmes, in the same magazine, on "Housing the Houseless."

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

THE *Century* has an important paper on "The Ocean Postal Service," by the veteran authority, Thomas L. James. Mr. James reviews the history of letter carrying on the Atlantic from the good old times when the thrifty Dutchman of New Amsterdam had to privately subsidize some outgoing skipper to get his love missive or factor's business letter transported to the old country, through the "Coffee-house delivery" system, and after gradual improvements, down to our present, comparatively speaking, marvelous facilities.

"In the year 1845 Congress passed the first law having reference to ocean mail transportation. This law authorized the Postmaster-General to make contracts, not exceeding ten years, for the transportation of mails to any foreign port. All such contracts were to be made with citizens of the United States, and the mail was to be transported in American vessels by American citizens."

From this time forward the service was rapidly extended, though in the face of considerable opposition at Washington. In 1851 the Postmaster-General was authorized to make general contracts "for better postal intercourse with foreign countries." The present law, by which the contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, was enacted in 1885. "Even as late as 1855 the condition of the foreign mail service presented some remarkable features. At that time a letter destined for Brazil, 4,000 miles distant, had to be sent via England, Portugal, the coast of Africa, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, thus traveling 8,000 miles, and this, too, in a British packet."

REFORM IN OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Less than fifty years ago it cost twenty-four cents to take a letter to England. The rate was successively reduced until, in 1874, when the United States entered the Postal Union, the present rate of five cents per half ounce came into effect. The time seems to be ripe now for a further reduction.

"In my opinion," says Mr. James, "the letter rate of ocean postage should be reduced to two cents an ounce, and newspapers and periodicals from the office of publication should be carried for one cent per pound. Under the present system a letter going across the ocean requires a five-cent stamp, or $\frac{3}{4}$ d., English money, the weight of the letter not to exceed half an ounce; for three cents more a letter could be sent all the way from England to Hong Kong. The same high rates apply, relatively, to Germany and other nations on the Continent. We boast of having cheap domestic postage, but notwithstanding the great increase of foreign correspondence, there has been no reduction in the postal rates. We can send a letter from New York to Alaska, a distance of 5,000 miles, for two cents, while it costs five cents to forward one from New York to London, a distance of 3,000 miles."

Of the great increase in our foreign mail which would seem to warrant such a decided reduction as

Mr. James advocates he gives some striking evidence. In the year 1840 Mr. Rich, now postmaster at Liverpool, was accustomed to put the two bags of American mail matter on the *Great Western*. Now it amounts to half a dozen truck loads. Less than twenty years ago the outgoing English mail from New York rarely contained 20,000 letters. At present every sailing day brings over five times that number.

In England the struggle for penny postage with foreign countries is going on briskly. Sir James Ferguson has opposed the measure, which finds its most outspoken friend in Sir Henniker Heaton. He holds broadly that the State should not make money out of postal revenue, nor tax the machinery of trade. He and other advocates of penny postage lay the greatest emphasis on the far-reaching effect their reform would have in uniting more closely the English-speaking world and in strengthening the sympathy between the mother country and her colonies.

MARINE WAR TORPEDOES.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Mr. A. M. D'Armit, of the United States Engineer Corps, has a good, commonsense paper on "Torpedoes in Coast Defense." In speaking of the possibilities and limitations of this phase of warfare, the writer emphasizes the fact that torpedoes can never provide the all-sufficient agency which some people think; they can never take the place of powerful land batteries, nor in any wise of an adequate fleet in coast defense. What they can do is to offer a serious obstruction to harbors, and, if not injuring intruders themselves, keep them under the fire of the flanking batteries on shore.

Their greatest efficiency comes when they are arranged in groups, or mines, distributed in so complex a form as to defy location by the enemy, and consequent countermining, &c. To get through the iron hide of a modern sea-monster, each torpedo must contain about 100 pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton, and must be exploded within 16 feet of the enemy. As a matter of fact they are placed in series about 100 feet apart, and parallel lines fill up the intervals so that a vessel must blunder through without coming within the requisite deadly distance.

Many experts counsel ground-mines, and their value in shallow water is generally conceded. But in deep channels these would require huge charges to produce any effect, and the buoyant mine, exploded by contact, seems to be the thing. Casemates on opposite sides of the channel are a valuable accessory, and their occupants should be able to fire the mines voluntarily by electrical communication.

"Several fairly successful systems of range-finding are in vogue, and as this question of accurate range is a vital one for the heavy artillery fire, the torpedo operators may always be certain of a vessel's position by simple reference to the captains of batteries. As range-finding approaches more nearly the state of an exact art, judgment firing of mines will assume a correspondingly more important rôle, although, owing to the effects of fogs, darkness and smoke, it can never replace automatic firing entirely.

"Another expedient likely to be adopted by the enemy is the use of triggers or torpedo netting. In opposing these, electricity again demonstrates its great value for this service. The torpedo being struck by the trigger, signals the fact to the operator in the casemate, who, simply deferring firing for a few moments, sends the firing battery current through the fuse at exactly the right instant, when the ship has passed far enough to place the mine directly under her hull."

Then, in a perfect system of electrical communication, the whole mine can be rendered innocuous to friendly vessels by simply switching off the current.

As to movable torpedoes, Mr. D'Armit says:

"For accuracy of direction and range of destructive power the Sims-Edison fish torpedo is perhaps unexcelled. Extended trials at Willett's Point have satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to carry 300 pounds of dynamite to a distance of two miles, at a speed of about twenty miles per hour. The charge is exploded upon contact with the vessel, or by the action of the operator on shore. The dirigibility of the torpedo is perfect, it follows its prey as though endowed with life, swerving to the right or left as necessary, diving under booms or other obstructions, cutting through nets, and never slackening its great speed until the end of its cable is reached. At present a two mile radius is deemed sufficient, although this could be increased, if necessary, by enlarging the 'fish' itself."

CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

Some Features of Their Municipal Government.

IN the April *Harper's* Mr. Julian Ralph endeavors to get more nearly at the inward and spiritual significance of the great Western cities, the outward and visible signs of which he has described so breezily in other articles. In "Western Modes of City Management" he says:

"A study of the subject in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, is a revelation of a movement like that of a band-master's baton along the sides of a triangle, from mayoral supremacy to diluted control by commissions, and from these to vicarious government by State Legislatures."

CHICAGO.

As to Chicago, Mr. Ralph instances the great Rookery Building with its four thousand inhabitants and elaborate appointments, and draws a suggestive parallel between its management and a municipal government. The one is the product of business methods and exigencies, and is conducted on a business and common-sense basis. The other—but we American citizens have been "bossed" long enough to know what our municipalities are. Mr. Ralph demands that the work of governing our cities should be carried on just as these business men plan the management of their office building.

The salient feature of the Chicago municipality, and this writer has it the worst feature, is the mayoralty.

"The Mayor of Chicago has to hide behind a series of locked doors, and it is almost as difficult to see him as it would be to visit the Prefect of Police in Paris. When he leaves his office he slips out of a side door—the same by which he seeks his desk. When he goes to luncheon he takes a closed cab, and is driven to some place a mile or more away, in order that he may eat in peace. The reason for this extraordinary and undemocratic condition of affairs is that the Mayor of Chicago is the worst victim of the spoils system that has yet been created in America. The chase for patronage fetches up at his door, and all the avenues employed in it end at his person. He is almost the sole source and dispenser of public place of every grade."

The consequence of this embarrassing wealth of patronage is that the Mayor has time for nothing else. He is at present grappling with the enforcement of the "midnight closing" liquor law and with the reform of the police, who until recently have lived by "influence" alone. Mr. Ralph speaks with much admiration of the perfected electrical system of communication between the policemen on duty and their station houses. He intimates that New York might profit greatly by such a system.

MINNEAPOLIS.

"In Minneapolis, a city of 164,000 population, the striking feature of the city government is the system of licensing saloons. Of the government in general there is little more to be said than that it appears to be reasonably satisfactory to the people, and business-like in its general plan and results. There are no bosses, "halls," or other organizations among the politicians. Here the Mayor becomes a figure head, and the Chicago plan is diametrically reversed."

New Yorkers—not to speak of Philadelphians, Bostonians and Baltimoreans—will hear with longing of what has been accomplished in Minneapolis in the solution of the liquor problem. The fight against drain-selling has been aided by the fact that Minneapolis is a city of magnificent distances, covering an area of fifty-three square miles. "The entire city area is very park-like in its appearance and surroundings, and up and down its beautiful residence avenues and along its scores of semi-rural streets, the home atmosphere and influence are unbroken by the presence of saloons. They are relegated and confined to a comparatively small fraction of the space covered by the town." With the State high-license law and the city regulations, Minneapolis seems to have reduced the liquor evil nearly as low as the great principle of thirst will allow.

ST. PAUL.

In St. Paul—in which a revolutionary shaking-up of municipal balances was bringing the Mayor into fresh power—Mr. Ralph was most struck by the public-school conditions.

"The 17,227 pupils in the schools of St. Paul enjoyed the benefits of an expenditure of \$1,205,000 last year. This is practically at the rate of \$70 per capita. The

Superintendent of Schools reports that the city maintains a carefully graded course of tuition, covering a period of eight years! It includes tuition in civil government, physics, hygiene, manual training, Greek, Latin, French, German, political economy, common law, zoology, astronomy, chemistry and English literature."

THE BIRMINGHAM IRON INDUSTRY.

SOME valuable information regarding the iron industry of Birmingham, Ala., is furnished by Mr. William Kent, M. E., in *Cassier's Magazine* for March.

It is estimated that the Birmingham district produced in 1891 over 650,000 tons of pig iron, or about one-thirteenth of the total output of the United States in that year. The number of its furnaces has increased from two in 1887 to twenty-five in 1891. Of these twenty-five furnaces all are in blast excepting two. "The fact that twenty-three out of these twenty-five furnaces are now running, notwithstanding the present overproduction of pig iron in the country at large, and the lowest prices that have ever been known, is strong evidence of the stability of the Birmingham iron industry. The furnaces are shipping iron to every part of the United States, and even into Canada.

"This remarkable position of the Birmingham furnaces has been reached in spite of great disadvantages. Critics of the Southern furnaces have pointed out that they are handicapped by great distance from market, most of their iron being sold north of the Ohio river; by lean ores, poor coke, inefficient labor, heavy bonded indebtedness, imperfect equipment, poor management and low grade of product. Many of these disadvantages, in fact, exist to a greater or less extent, but they are all offset by the supreme advantages of short distance of transportation of raw material and inexhaustible supplies of both ore and coal, within five miles of each other, cheaply mined and above water level. Most of the furnaces own both ore and coal mines, but some of them buy all their raw material. When this position is contrasted with that of Pittsburgh, which has to pay 1000 miles' freight on ore, and with that of Chicago, which has to pay 500 miles' transportation of coke, it is easily seen why Alabama iron is sold in both Pittsburgh and Chicago."

But while recognizing the advantages which the Birmingham furnaces possess, Mr. Kent is not inclined to overrate them. He does not agree with Mr. Edmund Atkinson that the southern part of the great Appalachian range is to be "the future great centre of the iron production of the world," holding that there will be no great centre. He says: "Both Pittsburgh and Chicago are increasing their iron-producing capacity at a more rapid rate than Alabama. Notwithstanding the great increase in Alabama from 1885 to 1890, its increase was less than that of Allegheny County, Pa., and but little over one-third that of the State of Pennsylvania in the same time. Pittsburgh and Chicago make iron suitable for Bessemer steel.

Alabama makes none. Nevertheless, the Alabama iron industry is destined still to increase, and it has an assurance of permanency equal to that possessed by any other section. The plants are being steadily improved, reducing the labor cost per ton. The cost of mining is being reduced by the introduction of improved methods. The demand for consumption in the South is increasing, and is likely to increase more rapidly in the future."

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE CENSUS.

THE HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor, discusses, in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, the lesson which the census has for us on the subject of "Rapid Transit." With the steady advance of business establishments over the congested city areas and the consequent driving of workmen to the suburbs, this question is becoming more and more vital. "It is something more than a question of economics or of business convenience; it is a social and an ethical question as well."

The result of the census inquiries into the street railway systems of fifty-six cities do not seem, through Mr. Wright's interpretation of them, to present any startling revelations as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of the three kinds of street railways—cable, electric and animal power. One notes that the electric cars carry decidedly fewer passengers per car mile than the other two systems, and that the cable system, while second in operating expenses, is vastly greater in cost of plant; and the operating expenses of animal power railways are so great as to effectually exclude them from any final competition.

Reverting to his statement that the rapid transit problem assumes even ethical importance, Mr. Wright says: "The reduction of fares, through improved means of rapid transit, however desirable, is really a minor question. It is probably true that by a slight reduction from a five-cent fare, the head of a family engaged in mechanical labor, earning perhaps five or six hundred dollars per annum, might save enough to pay taxes, or to offset church and society assessments, or to furnish his family with boots and shoes, in any event extending his power *pro tanto* for the elevation of his family; but he does much more than this when speed is taken into consideration. By the old methods of transit from suburbs to the heart of a city, a workman going into the city of Boston was practically obliged, while working ten hours at his occupation, to spend an hour on the horse railway, when now, on one line, by the use of the electric car, he can go and return from his place of work in half that time, thereby actually adding to his own time half an hour each day, practically reducing his working time from eleven hours to ten and a half hours without reduction of wages and without increased expense for transportation. The question of rapid transit, therefore, as seen by this simple illustration, becomes an ethical consideration: for if there is anything to be gained by adding to the time which men

have at their disposal for their own purposes, for intercourse with their families, for social improvement, for everything for which leisure is supposed to be used, then the question of rapid transit is of far greater importance than that of saving money either to the man who uses transportation or to the company that secures dividends upon its stocks."

The great crowding of streets and the consequent impeding of business and danger, not to speak of the bad sanitary results of so many animals vitiating the atmosphere, lead this writer to see the street railway of the future in underground viaducts, constructed after the methods which now enable engineers to avoid dampness and darkness in tunnels. He considers that the statistics of the subject demonstrate that the public might enjoy these more perfect systems without an extra tax, and he points out that if it become necessary, no more deserving object for private philanthropy could be found.

"Private capital, encouraged and protected by public sentiment and municipal enactments, may be capable of solving this problem. If it is not, then public sentiment, interested in the welfare of the people at large, not only from an economic point of view, but from sanitary and ethical considerations, will insist upon a public solution of the question."

THE NEW PARKS OF GOTHAM.

E. S. NADAL writes in the April *Scribner's* of "The New Parks of the City of New York," which were acquired, eight years ago, at an expense of \$10,000,000. There are six of them situated beyond the Harlem River on either side of the pastoral Bronx. That beautiful little stream gives its name to one of them, containing 633 acres; the largest, Pelham Bay Park, is situated on the Sound and boasts 1740 acres, while the second in size, with 1069 acres, bears the unimpeachable name of Van Cortlandt, and lies just west of Woodlawn Cemetery. Then there are the three smaller ones, Crotona, St. Mary's and Claremont Parks.

These spots have been well chosen. Nature has saved the expense of beautifying and they lie directly in the line of advance of the city. No doubt they will repay manifold the millions invested in them.

"The new parks will be used by the poorer classes for excursions and picnics, and they will also be of great service and attraction to them if in the future they should get homes in the neighborhood of these parks. . . . Should such arrangements [of transit, &c.] be made as will enable the poor to live near the new parks, the parks will be a great pleasure and service to them. Of course the land immediately about the parks will be too expensive to be occupied by the houses of the poor, but they will be near enough to the parks to use them and enjoy them.

"The immediate service, however, of the parks to the poor of New York will be to provide them with places for excursions. There are already sufficient means of transit for the parks to be used in this way."

But of course the ideal way to go a'jaunting will be by water, *apropos* of which Mr. Nadal says:

"One important thing remains to be done, which, indeed, has not yet been contemplated, namely, to connect Van Cortlandt Park with the Hudson River. It is a great pity that this park does not go through to the river. As the system of parks skirts Long Island Sound on the east, there would have been a special completeness in having it extended to the Hudson on the west. But there should, at any rate, be a parkway to the river. A parkway laid out as it is proposed to arrange the Mosholm parkway, having also spaces for cables of electric cars, could be obtained without any great difficulty or expense. It would then be possible for people to sail up the Hudson in the morning, land in Van Cortlandt Park, cross from Van Cortlandt Park, through Bronx Park, to Pelham Park in some kind of conveyance, and sail homeward by the Sound and the East River in the evening."

COUNTRY ROAD-BUILDING.

IN the April *Century* Isaac B. Potter states prominently and strongly the needs of "Our Common Roads," and the methods by which they should be reformed. He shows that the shameful condition of our country highways has the most far-reaching effects in retarding the progress of the farmer in prosperity and civilization. The all-powerful mind keeps his children at home when they should be at school; it stalls his horses and wears out them, the wagon and himself, in his attempts to get produce to the railroad. A rain-storm just before an election may prevent an expression of the popular will. This sounds almost absurd, but it is quite shamefully true.

The following paragraph quoted from Mr. Potter's article will show how very easily we could afford to be sensible in this matter:

"We have in the United States something like 16,000,000 of horses and mules above the age of two years upon our farms, and at the moderate estimate of 25 cents as the cost of feed and care of each of these animals, we see at a glance that the aggregate expense of maintaining them is about \$4,000,000 per day. If, by a similarly moderate estimate, we say that they are kept in the stable in a condition of enforced idleness, by the deep mud of spring and fall for a period averaging twenty days in each year, we may easily compute that the loss, in this respect alone, will amount to \$80,000,000 per year, a sum sufficient to build 16,000 miles of excellent highway."

In the Spring of '91, "half-loaded farm wagons were stalled in deep mud almost in the shadow of the magnificent twenty-million dollar Capitol at Albany," [New York] while, as if to show to what ridiculous ends the perversity of the human mind will sometimes lead us, the good farmers of Albany County were actually sending telegrams to the legislature, asking for the adjournment of a committee-hearing, because the roads of Albany County were too bad to

permit them to get to town to oppose a bill which promised to make them better!"

And Mr. Potter argues, as do all sensible authorities on the question, that a good system of Macadam or Telford roads would actually cost less, absolutely, in the end, since, after the first expense of building, the cost of maintenance is much smaller than with the dirt enormities now the fashion. He describes the fine road systems of France and other European countries, maintained at a cost of but three per cent. on the first outlay.

The latter and greater part of Mr. Potter's article, which one wishes might be learned and inwardly digested by every farmer in the United States, is taken up with a careful exposition of the proper way to build a country road, in order to obtain a permanently hard, smooth and well-drained surface.

THE FAMINE WILL STRENGTHEN NIHILISM.

Some Russian Articles.

IN her paper on "Nihilism and the Famine" in the April *Lippincott's*, the Countess Norraikow talks a great deal about Nihilism—indeed reviews the movement from its beginning—but has nothing to say about the famine until she reaches her closing page. There she inclines to the belief that Nihilism will more than recover from the shock it received in the horrible death of Alexander II. and the consequent reactionary surge. "Their present bitter distress has led the peasantry to inquire whether their misery is really the result of an act of Providence or is due to conditions which a change in the governmental system may in part relieve.

"A study of the question leads the thinking to believe that the government can be held largely responsible for the terrible famine which is at present devastating the Russian land. Let us go back to the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. At that time a small portion of land was allotted to each peasant, barely sufficient for the sustenance of himself and his family, but no provision was made for the probable increase of population. As the years went by and the peasants increased in numbers, the surplus thousands of souls drifted to the towns and cities and formed an immense proletariat, which in time became a menace to the empire.

"There is always more or less famine throughout the Russian land, but last year, provinces heretofore fertile, refused to reward the husbandman's labors. To-day no less than forty millions of the Czar's subjects are suffering the pangs of hunger, and the misery is indescribable. Thousands of people are dying by the wayside, while others are subsisting on roots and other food unfit for dogs. Mothers are subjecting their little ones to exposure to contagious diseases, believing that form of death to be preferable to the slow one of starvation. . . . It is estimated that it will require three hundred million dollars to tide over the famine season, while barely one-third of this amount has as yet been subscribed."

The Russian Peasants.

That the Russian peasants are generous among themselves, and mutually helpful in times of distress is strongly brought out in another article, "Peasant Life in Russia," contributed to the *Chautauquan*, by Lillie B. Chace Wyman. She says "the peasants will give bread to their poorer neighbors as long as they have it to give. They even give bits from the pieces they have themselves received in charity. To be a professional beggar from idleness may be a disgrace, but to ask for bread in a season of distress is no shame, while to refuse it would be held a great sin."

Madame Dowlhoff on Tolstói.

Another sign of the universal interest inspired just now by the country of the Czar is an article in the *Commonwealth* on "Count Léon Tolstói," by Madame Dowlhoff. It is not in full sympathy with its subject, the writer taking great pleasure in making fun of the Count's creed of "Simplification." Tolstói is too great and too earnest to be laughed at by thinking people.

DIVORCE: ITS EVILS AND REMEDY.

IN the *Methodist Review* for March-April appears a group of three articles on "Divorce," by Charles W. Smith, D.D., editor *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Hon. Hiram L. Sibley of Marietta, Ohio, and Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., President of the Northwestern University.

Evils of Divorce.

Mr. Smith writes particularly of the evils of our divorce system. He denounces the system as vicious, maintaining that it encourages hasty and ill-considered marriages, leads to recklessness of marital conduct, and, by the low estimate it places on marriage, influences the sentiment of the people in the same direction.

Of the system in general, he says: "Instead of resisting the erroneous and sinful inclinations of human nature, the State, through this system, surrenders to them almost without condition. It has adopted laws which, taken as a whole, come perilously near throwing off all restraint, and giving to human nature in its worst forms almost unlimited license to deal at will with the most important earthly relation, for, view it as we will, or apologize for it as we may, legal divorce is a scheme of government by which it deliberately allies itself with the infirmities, passions and vices of human nature for the destruction of the divine institutions of the family. It is the government abdicating its high function of resisting evil and putting itself in league with evil-doers for its own overthrow; for to destroy marriage is to sweep away the foundations of the State."

Grounds of Divorce.

Mr. Sibley, discusses the grounds upon which the marriage bond might, according to Biblical authority, be dissolved. He asserts that while the Scriptures nowhere lay down a hard and fast moral law of di-

vorice, both Christ and Paul give examples which may be taken as illustrative of what that law should be.

He states the law thus suggested in the Scriptures, as follows: "Adultery, desertion, and other acts, which, like the first, destroy the sexual parity of marriage, or, like the second, operate to deny to an innocent partner and to society the substantial benefits of, and so what is essential in, the right of marriage, if its bond be held indissoluble, are in morals as on sociological grounds valid causes for annulling it."

"This view of the subject makes the great ends of marriage, moral and social, more important than its naked bond, as manifestly they are. It looks on the union, also, in its real character of a means designed to work noble results for those within it, and not a chain to fetter the good after the bad break and repudiate it. Moreover, it leaves to the innocent escape from propagation with the moral rot of adultery or kindred vices, and from celibacy forced upon them otherwise by the wickedness of desertion or like crime. Finally, we profoundly believe it accords perfectly with the Scriptures, so read as to give the life of their teaching on the whole law of marriage."

The Remedy.

Assuming that divorce is sometimes a "sorrowful and imperative necessity," President Rogers considers the question as to how the remedy may be best applied.

He maintains that the remedy should be not dependent solely on the will of the parties concerned, or, in each particular case, on the will of the legislature. "The power to grant a divorce should exist only in the courts, to be exercised upon notice given after a judicial investigation has been made into the facts, and it has been made to appear that some matrimonial offence has been committed in violation of a law previously enacted." It is held, still further, that the remedy should be obtainable only in the State where the domicile is; that it should be without any respect to sex, and should be granted on such terms as leave both parties free to marry.

THE INALIENABLE RIGHT TO LIVE.

An Irreducible Minimum of Property.

THERE are two articles in the reviews this month which tend to show that we are rapidly approaching the legal recognition of the right of every individual to a certain irreducible minimum of the means of subsistence. These articles proceed from very opposite camps.

Mr. Moulton's Suggestions.

The writer of one is Mr. Fletcher Moulton, who, in his paper in the April *Fortnightly* on "Old Age Pensions," maintains that:

"The common element in all these plans from which, in my opinion, they derive whatever true value they possess, is that they propose in a more or less effective way to endow the poor, or to aid the

poor to endow themselves, with an income which is beyond the reach of fortune.

"Would it be immoral to render inalienable such a modicum of property as does not exceed that which is requisite to support life honestly? Provided that the State can insure that it will be devoted to the purpose, I think it would not. In my eyes it is a natural and proper extension of the principles which preserve to a man his liberty, however deeply he be in debt, and which save to him sufficient wearing apparel notwithstanding that he is a bankrupt and his property is to be divided among his creditors. It is not to the public good that he should be stripped of these, neither is it to the public good that he should be rendered utterly destitute."

The idea here struggling for recognition is that as human liberty is inalienable, so an irreducible minimum of substance by which life can be maintained must also be inalienable. As no man can sell himself for a slave, so no man will be allowed to mortgage or pledge his five shillings a week, for instance, which is now regarded as the indispensable minimum upon which life can be sustained. The idea is not fully worked out, but we shall certainly hear more of it before long.

A Hint from the Canadian Northwest.

The other writer is Mr. Michael Davitt, who does not discuss the question, but contributes valuable information for its consideration by quoting in his article on "Impressions in the Northwest," in the *Nineteenth Century*, the terms of the Canadian Homestead Law.

The following real and personal property are declared exempt from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any court in the Territories (Revised Ordinances N.W.T. cap. 45):

1. Clothing of defendant and family.
2. Furniture and household furnishings of defendant and family, of value of 500 dols.
3. Necessary food for defendant's family for six months, which may include grain and flour, or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.
4. Two cows, two oxen and one horse, or three horses or mules; six sheep and two pigs, besides the animals kept for food purposes, and food for same during the six months beginning in November.
5. Harness for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or scythe, one breaking plough, one cross-plough, one set harrows, one horse-rake, one sewing-machine, one reaper and binder.
6. Books of a professional man.
7. Tools and necessities used by defendant in trade or profession.
8. Seed grain sufficient to seed all land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres (two bushels to acre, and fourteen bushels of potatoes).
9. Homestead up to eighty acres.
10. House and buildings, and lot or lots upon which same are situated, up to the sum of 1,500 dols. in value.

No article (except of food, clothing or bedding) is

exempt from seizure where the judgment and execution are for the price of such article.

Candidates in want of something better to fill up their programmes for the coming election might do worse than propose some modification of the Canadian homestead law in his country.

INVOLUNTARY MUSCULAR MOVEMENTS.

ONE of the attractive features of the *Popular Science Monthly* is a paper on "Involuntary Movements" by Joseph Jastrow, Ph.D., Professor of Experimental and Comparative Philology in the University of Wisconsin. These extraordinary phenomena, so incredible to our conscious selves, go far toward explaining the mysteries of mind-reading, the theory being that the operator interprets the thought-processes from his observation of these involuntary movements, of which the subject and the spectators are ignorant. That there is a definite relation between the working of the mind and these will-less muscular manifestations is proved by Dr. Jastrow's experiments. His apparatus is described as follows:

"There is first a strong wooden frame, holding a heavy plate glass, fifteen inches square, and mounted on three brass legs, with screw adjustments by means of which the plate may be brought into exact level. Upon the plate glass are placed in the form of a triangle three very perfectly turned and polished brass balls, and upon the balls rests a thin crystal plate glass fourteen inches square, set in a light wooden frame. Covering the upper glass is a sheet of paper, and upon the paper the subject lightly rests the fingertips of one hand. When all is properly adjusted, and glass and balls are rubbed smooth with oil, it is quite impossible to hold the apparatus still for more than a few seconds." A further connection of a glass stencil point moving over a blackened paper records the movements, and in this article we are shown a dozen *fac-simile* representations of typical experiments.

If the subject closes his eyes and thinks intently of a hidden object, the hand will involuntarily move, at first slow and hesitating, then with continuous regularity, toward the locality in the subject's mind. If he be required to count the strokes of a pendulum, the stencil will record horizontal lines and loops synchronously with the strokes of that pendulum. If a series of colors be arranged in three rows, the first to be read from left to right, the second from right to left, and the third from left to right again, the involuntary movement will exactly accord with the several changes in directions as the subject reads off the colors.

"How far," says Dr. Jastrow, "these movements are involuntary or unconscious, must be largely determined by the subjective experiences of those who execute them. While here, as elsewhere, there is some difference among individuals, the consensus of opinion indicates that the subject exercises no essential control over the results; and as a rule he is considerably surprised when the results are first shown to him. At times he becomes conscious of the loss of

equilibrium of the apparatus, but the indication is rarely sufficiently definite to inform him of the direction of the movement."

THE UBIQUITOUS BACTERIA.

"BACTERIA in Our Dairy Products" is a valuable article contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. H. W. Conn. It will be news to many persons that there is a bright side even to bacteria, but so this writer informs us, asserting that they are absolutely necessary to the butter and cheese maker. As for milk, they are not present in the mammary glands of a healthy cow, but are lying in wait for the lacteal fluid at every point, so that by the time city folks get it from the milkman there are about 50,000,000 in every quart. Not all of these are harmful, but some are apt to be, and the presence of even the harmless ones invite the tuberculosis and typhoid germs which are often transmitted through the milk we drink. And then the bacteria are the cause of the phenomenon we know as souring—perfectly pure milk will never sour—and the introduction of the lacteal acid is obnoxious to weak digestions.

"At first thought it seems hardly possible to believe that this immense number of bacteria (50,000,000) could have found their way into the milk since the milking. But when we learn that they are abundant in the air; that they are crowded into every particle of dust clinging to the hairs of the cow; that they are always present in the milk duct for a short distance from its opening, living there in the remains of the milk left from the last milking; that the milk pail in which the milk is drawn cannot be washed clear of them by any ordinary methods; that the milk cans will always contain them in cracks and chinks, even after the most thorough cleansing; that they are always on the hands of the milker; and when, in addition to all this, we learn that bacteria multiply so fast that by actual experiment a single individual may in the course of six hours give rise to 50,000 progeny, it no longer remains a marvel that their number is so great in milk of a few hours' standing."

It is an eminently desirable thing to oust these bacteria, but it is also a very hard thing to do. It has been attempted to poison them, but the poison occasioned more harm than the poisoned. The only safe means of making war on them is through the agency of heat. Boiling the milk kills many of them, and if the heat can be increased, under pressure, beyond the boiling point, every additional degree means so much more immunity from danger. In France there are machines which heat the milk to 1,550 Fahrenheit and then allow it to cool rapidly, thus obviating the unpleasant flavor of boiled milk. This is called the "pasteurization" of milk. Mr. Conn advises its introduction into America, and looks forward to an infant industry which will gradually supply our large cities with huge quantities of milk, the bacteria of which have been effectually discouraged.

But if this sounds very *fin de siècle* and ultra-scientific,

what will one think of his proposal to furnish to butter and cheese makers the kind of bacteria they need to perfect their products? For, as we warned our readers, there are degrees even in bacteria. The processes by which butter is obtained from cream and cheese from milk are little more than a growth of diverse species of these minute organisms. Certain kinds of bacteria favor the "gathering" of the butter and give it a delicate aroma, while the strength of cheese is but the strength of bacteria. At the same time there are other species which fight against the benevolent kind, and try their best to keep the butter from "coming." He who has taken an hour's turn at churning "unripe" cream will appreciate the active malevolence of the latter type.

Now, the next thing in bacteriology will be to supply dairymen and housewives with carefully assorted altruistic bacteria which will be able to triumph over the wild kind. This is actually looked forward to as a very possible scientific achievement.

THE THEATRE OF TO-DAY.

CORA MAYNARD has an earnest paper in the April *Cosmopolitan*, in which she takes a determined stand against those tendencies of the modern stage which crop out in such manifestations as "La Tosca," the "Clemenceau Case," and the swarm of comic operas which have no reason for their existence beyond an "Amazonian March" backed with a topical song. She sees a great influence exerted by the theatre; she realizes that manager, playwright and actor must live; but she boldly calls on all three for reform in the name of decency, and she insists that the public will patronize a better class of representation than those we have mentioned. She instances Belasco and De Mille's very successful play, "Men and Women," and "The Old Homestead," which packed houses for three seasons. And, she boldly asks, rather than the "Clemenceau Case" let us have melodrama, the good old fashioned sentimental kind, with the very bad villain and the very good hero. Truly it were better.

She looks for the stage of the future to follow the "subtler, more inward, more spiritual" fortunes of man. Nor will she admit that it will therefore be less dramatic. "Can there be any more intensely dramatic period in a man's experience than when, having tried all means of finding happiness and all having failed, having sought satisfaction from all sources of knowledge and found none, he stands stripped, scourged, baffled, with the wreck of his past behind and the veiled mysteries of the future before him, and he cries in his agony: 'I see nothing, know nothing, am nothing. God help me'? Is it more dramatic for a man to be starved to death in a mediæval dungeon than to be starved to death in the streets of a city where he can feast his eyes on the contents of butchers' and bakers' shops—contents that the wrongs of a social system against which he is beginning to rebel empty only into the larder of the man whom sugar trusts and oil trusts have enriched at the expense, perhaps, of his, the starving man's, very life?"

THE SPEECH OF MONKEYS.

PROFESSOR R. L. GARNER describes, in the April *Forum*, some further results which he has attained in his study of the speech of monkeys. He is now able to state with certainty that monkeys laugh and that their laughter is not intrinsically different from that of nineteenth century man. This he discovered by means of a phonograph. The experiment is described as follows: "I simply take a record of a monkey laughing while the cylinder is revolving at the highest rate of speed I can attain, and by reducing it to a very low rate, I lengthen the sound-waves and lower the pitch to that of human laughter, and find them identical in all respects except volume. Then by taking a record of human laughter at a very low rate of speed and increasing it to a very high one, I simply shorten the round-waves and raise the pitch to that of the monkey, and find that it is identical, except in volume. In this manner I have analyzed the voice sounds of man and monkey, and have constructed some devices to imitate monkeys."

So far, Mr. Garner has not found any essential difference between the vocal sounds of man and monkey. The voices differ in pitch and flexion, but not in the mode of propagation.

Mr. Garner has made the further discovery that the shaking of the head from side to side is used intuitively among the simian race as a negative sign. In this he believes he has found the "psycho-physical basis of expression." He does not regard the fact of its being common to man and simian as a mere coincidence. Seeking a source from which this sign may have originated, he says: "I have concluded that it arises from an effort to turn the head away from something not desired, and that it was crystallized into an instinctive expression of negative or refusal; while the nod of approval or affirmation may have grown out of the instinctive lowering of the head as an act of submission or acquiescence, or from reaching the head forward to receive or procure something desired, or conjointly from these two causes."

Professor Garner has recently devised means for testing the skill of monkeys in numbers, and promises soon to announce the result of his work. He is already satisfied that they possess limited ability in this direction: "Monkeys know singular from plural, much from little and many from few; some of them count three, and show that they possess the simple rudiments of reason and method. Though I doubt if they have any ideas in an abstract form, I think that as the concrete must have preceded the abstract idea in the mind of man, there is no reason to ignore it as a step in the development of simian intelligence." He is also trying the taste of monkeys for colors.

THERE is an article in the *Lycern* of March 15 which every one should read who is interested either in agricultural co-operation or in Irish prosperity. It is entitled "Co-operation in Ireland," and describes the working of the creameries around Limerick.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

A Swedish Tribute to the French Novelist.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

ORD OCH BILD (Stockholm), a new Swedish magazine, has among its many interesting contributions a well-written article by Hellen Lindgren on Guy de Maupassant. The article is headed by a fine portrait, from which the great French writer appears to be almost handsome, haughty and fiery enough to serve as a model for one of Ouida's magnificent creations.

A PESSIMIST WHO LOVED LIFE.

Pessimist though he was—and his pessimism seemed ingrained in the very core of his heart—there was a brightness about him, and an airy, nonchalant gaiety that was irresistible and made him a favorite. *Très drôle* the laughter-loving French were wont to call him. His character was such a strange, fascinating mixture. He could be "as wild as any scampish lad, as delicately sensitive as any girl, as intensely gallant as any courtier." It seems rather paradoxical to say so of a pessimist, but he looked really on the bright side of life, and if he talked and wrote much discontentedly of its bitterness, he nevertheless helped himself heartily enough to its sweets. And, to quote Hellen Lindgren's trite remark, since it is possible to live with a pair of "'ragged' lungs, surely one may manage to live, too, with a 'ragged' heart."

WITHOUT A HEART?

Maupassant's style of writing was somewhat similar to his uncle Flaubert's, whose amannenss he had been, but with this difference: "Maupassant never betrayed by so much as a word that he possessed any warmer feelings." Through Flaubert's steely coldness one could feel the beating of the romantic heart. Realistic, materialistic and outspoken, Maupassant is of the Zola and the Strindberg school, only less brutally unchivalrous to womanhood than the latter perhaps. How often and how well does not Maupassant, who otherwise writes of *L'amour-distracted* as if he neither knew of nor believed in anything else, describe the truer and more lasting affections of the human heart? Yet it is the bitter pessimism of his writings that has proved the more fascinating—the *curry flavur* that, in this most pessimistic age, is the favorite seasoning. He is so quaint in his plump straightforwardness, so thoroughly bizarre.

HIS GROTESQUE HUMOR—

What can be more humorously grotesque than the way in which he seeks to show that the artist's instinct is never judged rightly by the world because he is an exception and out-of-place among his fellowmen. Boitelle, in *La Main Gauche*, is a lover of contour and color. He delights to stand and gaze at bird cages, admiring the bright hues of the little tropical feathered dwellers within, until one day he sees through the opening of a door in a *café*, what he has never clapped eyes upon before—a negress. The study in black enchants him so much that he completely loses his heart to the ebony-hued beauty, whom he discov-

ers to be a waitress, and they become engaged. But alas! strangely enough, what has so charmed him proves odious and repulsive to all others, and at last he is obliged to part with his treasure, for, says his mother, "She is too black; it is like the devil himself." So poor Boitelle, because of his uncommon, but no doubt truly artistic taste and the misfortune it brought upon him, loses henceforth all interest in the unartistic world.

—AND SICKLY FANCY.

There is a sketch of Maupassant's *La Chevelure*, which Hellen Lindgren says, shows up the perils to which such an artist's temperament as his is exposed, though she hardly has courage to narrate it. It is the story of a maniac, who tells how he fell in love with a woman's hair which he had found in an old drawer. The long, soft, waving tresses so grew upon his imagination as he stroked them that, at last, his mind conceived them a living creature. It is just such a growing sickness of fancy as this that Maupassant has shown in his later works—an inclination to sink, like Edgar Allan Poe, into the ghostly and morbidly fantastic. It seems, says Hellen Lindgren, as if his writings foreshadowed his own fate. And now "*le dieu malveillant et économe*" he writes of has revenged himself. The clever but overworked brain of Guy de Maupassant has thought itself away.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

The Spiritual Father of this Century.

THE Vicomte de Vogüé, in reviewing a recent book on Chateaubriand, contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 15 a very agreeable study of that writer, once so popular, now so much neglected. To show that there was an abiding element in the popularity, and that the neglect is not altogether just, he relates how, in the *salon* of a Russian country-house, an old lady was praising the writer of her youth, and defending him against the irreverent scoffs of the younger generation. A gentleman present at last proposed to put the matter to the test. Some pages of "Atala" were read aloud to two girls who had never even heard of the book. Their ready tears showed that its pathos was not wholly dependent on a bygone fashion.

M. de Vogüé finds two salient points in Chateaubriand's disposition: pride—the rugged pride of the long-descended Breton gentleman—which was never stronger than in his most democratic or most cynical moods, and "desire," that longing for the unattainable, which is the key-note of the "romantic" school, and is the root of that gentle melancholy, that longing for solitude, and love for forests, rocks, and seas, which came in with the century. M. de Vogüé explains the feeling in this way:—"Paganism knew what it wanted—its longings and their objects were both limited to what was to be had on this earth. Christianity enlarged the scope of the mind by opening prospects of happiness beyond the grave. With the decay of faith in modern times, the hopes of

Heaven vanished; but the wants they had so long fed remained, and could find no satisfaction." Such an age was just suited for the appearance of a hero like René, with "his great secret of melancholy." Chateaubriand could not escape the influence of his time.

His works reflected his age, as well as himself, and they are passing away with it. The *Génie du Christianisme* was the expression of a faith, of a society in a state of transition. Another world is rising, rough, serious, practical, pitiless for the elegance and petty conventions of the society which is disappearing. Napoleon built the social dwelling-house of the century with his *Code*, Chateaubriand the ideal one in his *Génie*. The new world will ruin both at one blow. Its *Génie du Christianisme*—for it will have one—will be the exact opposite of the former one. It will be the work of a great scientist and originate in a laboratory. Chateaubriand will suffer an eclipse, for his greatness and beauty serve no common measure with the greatness and beauty elaborated nowadays. Later on, a historical reaction will no doubt bring him readers. But though nothing should remain of him but his name and the memory of his influence, they will be the name and the influence of the spiritual father of this century—the man, after Napoleon, who has done the best and the most towards moulding it.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD AND GEORGE ELIOT.

IN the "Notes and Comments" department of the *North American Review* for April, Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland compares, as to general literary merit, the writings of the two novelists, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and George Eliot. He says:

"One of the latest planets to swim into the ken of those who keep weather eyes on the literary sky, is the author of 'Robert Elsmere' and 'David Grieve.' Not merely the professional discoverers have hailed the lady with acclamation, but in private life scores of the apparently judicious deem her a great novelist. A frequent means of praising Mrs. Humphrey Ward, especially since the appearance of David Grieve, is to compare her—for modern criticism is nothing if not comparative—to the author of 'Adam Bede' and 'Silas Marner.' And there is undoubtedly a superficial likeness. Both women are learned to the verge of pedantry, both have a far-reaching interest in life and the problems of human conduct, both get their novels under way and keep them under way by elaborate and often cumbrous means.

"But resemblance, partial even in these particulars, ceases altogether with these; and what seems to me the radical difference between George Eliot and Mrs. Ward—apart from the striking difference in native ability—is to be found in their respective manifestations of that moral purpose which appears to be their chief bond of union. In short, George Eliot began writing fiction as a novelist, and ended as a moralist. Mrs. Ward began as a moralist, and has she yet become a novelist? 'Miss Bretherton,' her first creative

work, is an apparent exception to this crudely stated formula: but 'Miss Bretherton,' charming as it is, leaves the reader suspecting that the author may have undertaken it not from an impulse to represent character, but with a determination, highly laudable in itself, to talk about art and the theatre. The human spectacle, for its own sake, may fairly be called the

without betraying any consciousness of a lack of gallantry either on his part or on that of his author—to an ideal *union libre*. In both instances she dresses her puppets suitably and moves them about in an ample and tastefully colored scene. These dolls walk and talk: in contrast with the handiwork of inferior artists they seem to live and breathe—for never, it

must be admitted, has the novel of sheer purpose been so deftly managed as by Mrs. Ward; but put them over against Dorothea, Rosamond, Gwendolen, or even against Grandcourt, Tito, and Lydgate, and they are only marionettes, skillfully twitched through the moral show which Mrs. Ward is bent on exhibiting to a public that suffereth long and is kind.

"If George Eliot be superior to Mrs. Humphry Ward in holding to the novelist's true vocation and in the far deeper realization of characters, her superiority is no less marked in drama, in passion and above all in humor. . .

In truth, the apparently judicious have scarce a leg to stand on when they liken Mrs. Ward to George Eliot. For if, in substance, she is no analogue, in manner the analogy holds still less, as any one may see who will look at the English of 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story' and then at that of 'Miss Bretherton,' or make a similar examination of the diction of 'The Mill on the Floss' and the diction of 'David Grieve.' Mrs. Humphry Ward writes ably and well, but she has no style, and at her best George Eliot is a master of style."

WOMAN LESS SENSITIVE THAN MAN.

AN Italian proverb says that a woman has seven skins, and Professor Lombroso, being an Italian, seems to have had that proverb impressed upon his mind like a hypnotic suggestion when he was a child. Hence his little paper of four pages in the *Fortnightly* for March, in which he declares that women have little feeling compared with men. He has used the aesthesiometer and the algometer and consulted various surgeons and dentists, and the net result of his inquiries is that, contrary to the opinion that woman is more sensitive than man,

she is really much less sensitive, and does not feel pain with anything like the same intensity that a man does. Woman's sense of touch, for instance, he declares is really twice as obtuse as that of a man's. This conclusion of his, so he says, is confirmed by the principal surgeons of Europe, who declare that under the operating knife women feel much less than men. They show a strange insensibility.



MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

inspiration of the 'Scenes from Clerical Life,' of 'Adam Bede,' of 'Silas Marner,' even of the 'Mill on the Floss.' But Mrs. Ward wishes in one case to defend natural religion as against revealed religion, in the other to prove the superiority of the most unsatisfactory marriage—thus David describes to Lucy their condition

THE SPEED OF LOCOMOTIVES.

THE March *Scribner's* contains a group of three articles on the subject of "Speed in Locomotives," which appeals strongly to that almost mysteriously uniform fascination for man—especially Americans—in going fast, and the even deeper delight of going faster.

The more scientific and technical side of the question is treated by M. N. Forney in a paper on "The Limitations of Fast Running."

THE LIMIT OF SPEED.

In the first place, it seems a locomotive engine is directly limited in its capacity to supply sufficient steam per hour. The practical measure of the capacity for generation of steam is the area of the fire-grate. In a heavy express engine of the type used on many roads, this grate area is about twenty-four square feet, which would, under favorable circumstances, make perhaps 28,000 pounds of steam per hour. This amount of steam would possess an energy equal to a tractive force, at 60 miles per hour, of something over 10,000 pounds. As it requires about 25 pounds of tractive power to pull, at the rate of 60 miles per hour, one ton, this engine might carry 400 tons, or its own weight and three or four times as much besides.

But if the speed is increased, the necessity for tractive power increases, while the capacity for generating steam has already been taken at its maximum. At a speed of 90 miles per hour, the piston would have to move half as many times again per minute as with the mile-a-minute rate. Since there would be only the same amount of steam at the lesser rate of speed, a smaller quantity could be admitted at each stroke of the piston, and the power would be correspondingly lessened. At the same time this greater speed would require 51 pounds of tractive power to pull each ton of load, so that one express engine could carry only about 76 tons besides its own weight. These calculations followed out show that "at a speed of 100 miles per hour, on a level track, an ordinary locomotive would do little more than pull itself and its tender."

So that before we can be whisked from New York to Philadelphia in an hour, our locomotive architects must find a means of accommodating a larger fire-grate.

A QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Theodore N. Ely agrees to the effect that increase in railway speed is merely a question of transportation. He tells of the great improvements which have been made in roadway, in equipment and in signals, which did fair to make possible a hundred-mile-an-hour gait. But the perfected methods of block signalling and the greater safeguards taken in transportation themselves render more difficult the higher rates of speed.

"It is estimated that if running at 60 miles per hour, with the full braking weight of the train utilized and the rails in the most favorable condition,

this train could be brought to a full stop in 900 feet; at 80 miles an hour in 1,600 feet; at 90 miles an hour in 2,025 feet, and, finally, at 100 miles per hour in 2,500 feet." But, practically, allowing for foggy weather, slippery rails and the like, such a "flyer" would need full three-quarters of a mile's warning in order to come to a standstill.

The great complexity of automatic signals of the various sorts would render necessary many more tracks in order that these fast trains might be dispatched with facility. But outside of these practical difficulties of transportation, he thinks there is no defined limit of speed to be obtained from the steam locomotive.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

Mr. H. Walter Wehh, well known as one of the Vice-Presidents of the New York Central Railway, tells, in "A Practical Experiment," of the remarkable run from New York to Buffalo made over his road on September 14, 1891. As long-distance running it has made the world's record.

"Four hundred and thirty-six miles were run in 426 minutes.

"One hundred and thirty miles were run at a rate of less than 60 miles per hour.

"One hundred and eighteen miles were run at a rate varying from 60 to 65 miles per hour.

"One hundred and fifty-one miles were run at a rate varying from 65 to 70 miles an hour.

"Thirty-seven miles were run at a rate varying from 70 to 78 miles per hour."

The engine which did this unsurpassed work was one especially designed by Mr. William Buchanan, the superintendent of motive power of the road. The total weight of the Iron Sampson was 100 tons.

THE AUTHOR OF "MADEMOISELLE IXE."

THE first number of the *Novel Review*, which is the latest form taken by *Tinsley's Magazine*, contains an interview with Lanoe Falconer, the author of "Mademoiselle Ixe" and "Cecilia de Noël."

The writer says: "Lanoe Falconer is tall, with fair hair and rather prominent blue eyes. Her family have long been settled in Hampshire, at Longparish House, Longparish. Her grandfather was Colonel Hawker, author of the well-known work on 'Shooting.'"

Lanoe Falconer says that for five years she sent the MS. of "Mademoiselle Ixe" about from publisher to publisher. It was quite black when it went to Mr. Fisher Unwin's. The origin of the story was curious. A lady in her neighborhood played the zither. Once she played an air which haunted Lanoe with its intense and hopeless sadness. She said it was a Russian peasant air. Thereupon the impressionable authoress decided to write a novel with a Nihilist heroine, and began to read Russian books—Stepniak's helped her the most—and finally Fisher Unwin published it.

A NEW THEORY OF STORMS AND CYCLONES.

The Earth's Saturnian Ring.

MAJOR DELAUNEY, in an article in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, endeavors to show that all the phenomena attending storms and cyclones can be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that, like Saturn, the earth is surrounded by rings of cosmic matter, which lie nearly in the plane of the ecliptic.

THE BELTS OF THE EARTH.

As evidence of the presence of these rings, he cites the aurora borealis, the zodiacal lights, and certain extraordinary twilight phenomena occasionally observed; as also, especially, the white bands which at Guadeloupe, in the early mornings when the sun is still hidden behind the lofty summit of La Soufrière, can be seen emerging from the west, crossing over to lose themselves in the east near the sun. These rings of compressed meteoric matter, as he has shown in a previous article, always take a longer period than twenty-four hours to complete their revolution, hence their friction with the air which surrounds them gives rise to atmospheric electricity, the presence of which is always greater in the higher strata of the atmosphere and in the tropics. They also give rise to the trade winds which, the rings remaining sensibly in the plane of the ecliptic, ascend and descend along the meridians following the movements of the sun as if they emanated from that luminary. The shortness of twilight in the tropics is accounted for on the supposition that the cosmic rings intervening between the earth and the sun absorb and reflect away the sun's rays when he is below the horizon, instead of refracting them like the atmosphere.

THE SECRET OF STORMS.

Coming to the application of the theory to storms, Major Delauney considers that the great storms or cyclones which, starting from the equatorial zones, mount into the higher latitudes, find a natural explanation on the assumption that the rings of the earth are broken in one or more places by external action—e.g. by meteoric matter becoming accumulated to such an extent on the rings as to cause their violent rupture. The portion of the rings thrown out of its orbit endeavors to describe a new orbit round the earth, having a smaller or larger angle with the plane of the ecliptic, according to the strength of the force which caused its deviation. In moving away from the equator, it encounters an atmosphere having a speed of rotation round the axis of the earth which constantly diminishes as the pole is neared; hence, as the original speed of the rings was less than that of the atmosphere in which they moved (explanation of the trade winds), it first moves slower, and finally, as high latitudes are reached, faster than the new atmosphere in which it describes its orbit. It will consequently appear as if moving at first east and west, and then west and east. The phenomena occasioned by this fraction of ring in its parabolic course bear a most

striking resemblance to those occasioned by a projectile discharged from a gun, as exemplified in the remarkable photographic views of projectiles in motion obtained by Dr. Mach, of Vienna. In both cases we find a preliminary rapid elevation of atmospheric pressure, followed by depressions, with violent fluctuations, and accompanied, in consequence of the compression produced, by electrical disturbances. Finally, after the matter has passed, we have eddying movements of the air caused by the currents rushing in from all directions to fill the void left by the passage of the disturbing body. Under this theory, all the phenomena of a storm—sensation of heat before its approach, electrical disturbances, depressions and fluctuations of the barometer, direction of the wind, and fall of temperature after its passage—find an easy explanation. All storms in the northern hemisphere, however, do not approach us from the south. Some, and not the least violent ones, come from the north. Their explanation need present no difficulty. A portion of the ring, having become detached toward the higher latitudes, describes a new orbit round the centre of the earth; in our hemisphere the storms during the first quarter of the orbit will be from the south to north, and conversely during the second quarter. Storms coming from the north are therefore those which reach us during the second quarter.

METEORS AND THE WORLD'S RING.

The last portion of Major Delauney's essay is devoted to showing that the rupture of the earth's rings is caused by the meteors, bolides, and cosmic matter circulating round the sun which encounter the earth in its passage round the sun and which are retained by the rings until the matter accumulates sufficiently to break off a portion of the ring. If this theory is correct, unusual meteoric showers in the northern hemisphere should be followed by disturbances in the southern hemisphere, and vice versa. For the present Major Delauney contents himself with pointing out that the great disturbances of 1883 (the catastrophe at Ischia) were preceded by an unusual meteoric display in the southern hemisphere.

The Song-Men of Dartmoor.—Mr. Baring-Gould has an interesting article in the *English Illustrated* for March, which he entitles "The Song-men of the West." He has discovered the surviving representatives of the mediæval glee-men in the village of Zeale, somewhere at the back of Dartmoor.

"These old song-men, in many cases, inherit their song from their fathers. Singing was a family possession, and the stock in trade consisted in a batch of some fifty to a hundred songs. These a father taught his son, air and words, and there can be no question that by this means many were handed down through several hundreds of years in one family of professional song-men, the successors of the mediæval glee-men."

THE PALIO-RACES AT SIENA.

NORDISK TIDSKRIFT has a brightly-written article by Cecilia Waern, giving a vivid description of the palio-races in Siena. This superb Tuscan city is, in spite of its many charms, but little visited by the average globe-trotter, so that a brief account of the present-day mode of celebrating one of its old-time customs may not be without interest. It may be mentioned, *en passant*, that Italian is spoken in its greatest purity in Siena, and tourists should make a point of looking up the city—preferably, of course, at the time of the palio-races, which take place on the grand plaza on July 2 and August 16 each year. The prize is a gold-embroidered standard called a palio, from which the races take their name, and each contrade or street is represented by a horse whose rider carries that contrade's colors. The trophy is thus run for by the contrades, and the victorious contrade carries off the palio and triumphantly fixes it up in its own church as a tribute to its patron saint. The whole is, in reality, a fight for superiority between the several contrades—a fight the excitement and heat of which will give a fair idea of what the republican party stripes of the Middle Ages must have been. The horses running do not belong to the contrades they represent. Neither sense of ownership nor love of sport plays any part in the race. The glory of having worsted their rivals is all the honor the competitors strive for, and affords them excitement enough. The horses belong to farms or livery stables, and are offered by their owners to the gala committee for entry in the races. The committee lets horses run on trial round the market-place, and then selects ten of the best, or, to put it in Cecilia Waern's own pithy words, "ten of the least impossible." These are then assigned by lot to ten of the seventeen contrades whose turn it is to compete. The first trial takes place three or four days before the real race in the market-place.

Shaped like a mussel or shell, it stands down from all sides toward the façade of the Palazzo del Communes, and is strongly bent down toward the right, where Via di San Martino opens out, and rises on the other hand steep and rounded in the lower left corner by Via del Casato. The sharp curve down toward San Martino is especially dangerous, and the boardings are therefore placed high and the place well padded with bolsters and mattresses, on which more than one excited jockey cuts a comic figure as he topples from his perch.

The 15th of August, the Madonna's Ascension Day, was formerly set apart for the races, and, Siena being supposed to be under the Madonna's special protection, the Sieneze on that day gave full expression to their national pride. The fête day has now been robbed of many of its old gorgeous ceremonies, but is still one of the grandest church celebrations. In the forenoon high mass is held with instrumental music in the cathedral, and the town is literally thronged. The music is drowned in the hum of voices, and the splendid display of lovely silk and

fine white linen is only seen glimpse-wise between the surging crowds of humanity. There is nothing awe-inspiring in the sight, but it is a beautiful picture of life with its sea of glowing faces, its dim sky, its fine buildings, its brilliant colors, and the large Toscana hats flitting about here, there, and everywhere, relieving the brightness with patches of white.

THE HEROES OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

By the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.

MR. MORLEY publishes in the *Nineteenth Century* for February the introductory chapter which he has written for Frederic Harrison's "Comtist Calendar of Great Men." This is a kind of biographical dictionary or condensed history of the world in 558 chapters, each chapter being allotted to one of the Positivist saints, who gives a name to each day of the year.

THE COMTIST CALENDAR.

Mr. Harrison and his coadjutors have produced a great concrete picture of human evolution.

"The book is not a dictionary, for the names are placed not in alphabetical order, but in historic sequence. They are selected, again, not with a view to the space they fill in common fame or in literary discussion, but in relation to a definite principle of grouping—namely, the contribution made by the given individual to the progress of mankind. These little biographies constitute, like the skeleton calendar on which they are built up, a 'balanced whole, constructed with immense care to mark the relative importance of different movements, races, and ages.'"

Mr. Morley speaks highly of the work and the way in which it has been accomplished. His criticisms are directed more to the Calendar itself than to the way in which the key of the Calendar has been constructed.

WHY OMIT WESLEY AND CALVIN?

He complains, for instance, of the omission of John Wesley. He complains even more strongly that Calvin is not mentioned. To omit Calvin from the history of Western Europe is, he declares, to read history with one eye shut. Come put in Hobbes and Cromwell as representatives of Protestantism. Mr. Morley declares that compared with Calvin, not in capacity of intellect, but in power of giving formal shape to a world, Hobbes and Cromwell are hardly more than names writ in water. Mark Patterson declares, in a passage which Mr. Morley indorses, that Calvinism saved Europe by supplying a positive education of the individual soul. "Hence," says Mr. Morley, "if I may not date my letters Luther, I decline to date them Innocent the Third." That is not the only objection which Mr. Morley takes. Nothing but a sturdy prejudice against the Orthodox Church can explain the absence of all reference to the share of the Eastern Empire in saving Western civilization.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW AND ITS EDITOR.

THE *Charities Review*, a monthly journal of applied social science which has now completed its first half year, has from time to time received such attention in these columns as has doubtless made all our readers appreciative of its excellence. Its editor has been brought into especial prominence during the past month by reason of his election to the presidency of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. Mr. John H. Finley, who has been thus honored, may perhaps be designated as the youngest college president in the United States. He was born in October,



JOHN H. FINLEY.

1864, and has not, therefore, completed his twenty-eighth year. Yet even at this early age great promise has already ripened into worthy performance. Mr. Finley was born on an Illinois farm, and was educated at Knox College, where he graduated in 1887. He had made himself the best-known Western graduate of that year by his success in competitive college oratory. In 1886 he had triumphed in the contest of representative student speakers from the principal colleges and universities of Illinois, and in 1887 he won first honors in the interstate oratorical tournament, in which champions of all the principal Western and Northwestern States participated.

After graduation Mr. Finley entered at once upon post-graduate studies in the Johns Hopkins University in the department of Political and Economic Science,

where his first-rate abilities were at once recognized by Professors Adams and Ely. He was associated with Professor Ely in the authorship of the well-known volume upon Taxation in American States and Cities, which appeared early in 1889. After nearly two years of assiduous and successful work at the Johns Hopkins, during which his attention had been given especially to applied economics and sociology, Mr. Finley was tendered an appointment which recognized his work and ability in those directions. He was offered the secretaryship of the State Charities Aid Association of New York; and accepting the position, he entered upon its duties in the spring of 1890. This Association is supported by prominent gentlemen and ladies in New York, and it has rendered much distinguished service in helping to put the public administration of charity, as well as the private organization of benevolent relief, upon sound and scientific lines. Mr. Finley's work in this position has involved much personal investigation into the care of the dependent and defective classes, the administration of almshouses, and the varied benevolent activities, public and private, of the great cities of New York and Brooklyn. He has been especially concerned with many important measures of legislation affecting the administration of charity, and has become a recognized expert in these important fields.

With a decided literary gift, Mr. Finley has the peculiar aptitudes that belong to the journalist who is born rather than made. He founded and continues to edit the *State Charities Record*, and it was doubtless due to his success in conducting that journal that the editorial care of the new *Charities Review* was placed in his hands. As a lecturer and speaker in the department of his chosen work and studies, Mr. Finley has already gained some reputation. At the Summer School of Ethics and Economics at Plymouth last year he lectured acceptably upon charity organization in cities, and at the National Conference of Charities and Correction which met last year at Indianapolis, an address by him attracted especial attention. Within the past year two valuable articles from his pen have appeared in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, one upon the care of the insane in New York, and another upon dependent and neglected children.

Several months ago President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, offered Mr. Finley the chair of sociology in that new institution; but his important post and work in New York on the one hand, and his tempting offer in California on the other, have both been laid aside by him in favor of the distinction and the opportunity that his old college has conferred upon him. He succeeds at Galesburg the Rev. Dr. Bateman, a distinguished Western educator who has begun to feel the burden of years, and who is well satisfied to make over the duties of the executive chair to so promising a former pupil, while he contents himself with the more congenial work of the professorship of psychology and moral science. Mr. Finley will continue, at least for the present, to conduct the editorial department of the *Charities Review*.

The initial paper in the April number of *The Charities Review* is by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University. It is an appreciative sketch of the life and work of Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Chil-

dren's Aid Society, and illustrates the possibilities of personal philanthropy. Mr. Brace's great work, as the world knows, was that of looking after the waifs of Society. He aided in his life, through the Society which he founded, 30,000 children, and by these three principal agencies—lodging-houses or children's hotels, industrial schools, and emigration or removal from the city. A portrait of Mr. Brace appears as frontispiece in this number.

Dr. Washington Gladden contributes a paper under the title "The Plain Path of Reform." The first thing to do, he says, is to reform our local governments; the next thing is to abolish official outdoor relief. First, because the State cannot thoroughly and properly investigate cases applying for relief. Second, because public outdoor relief is liable to be used for political purposes. Third, because the existence of sources of relief attracts the ne'er-do-wells of the surrounding country. Fourth, because it weakens the motives of industry and providence in a great many cases. As a substitute for official outdoor relief Dr. Gladden recommends private charity. He says in conclusion that "any system of alms giving which neglects the elements of character, which cares more for physical disfigurement than for moral debasement, is a curse to any community."

Under the subject "Some Uses of Relief in Work" Mr. George Buzelle, Secretary of the Brooklyn Associated Charities, suggests at least a dozen uses. Among others it furnishes a medium of communication. "Steel," he says, "is a good conductor in some emergencies. Few things answer so well to break the insulation of two human lives as mechanical tools, well used, though they be of the simplest."

John Glenn, Manager of the Maryland School for the Blind, makes a strong plea for kindergartens for the sightless. In the preface of his plan he says that the blind ask for opportunity, not for alms, and are thoroughly capable of self-support if they can but get the confidence of the community. Kindergarten work is wonderfully suited to the needs of the blind.

Victor Rosewater gives a brief account of the attempts to arrive at the cost of living, reviewing the results of the studies of Atkinson, Wright, Engels and Landolt.

The Review contains, in addition to these papers, a short sketch of the Penny Provident Fund.

THE FORUM.

IN our department "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found reviews of four articles from the *Forum* for April: Mr. Frederic R. Coudert's paper on the Democratic revolt in New York, Mr. Matthew Hale's on "How the New York Senate Was Captured," "The Speech of Monkeys," by Mr. R. L. Gardner, and "Is Iowa a Doubtful State?" by Governor Irwin of Arizona.

TARIFF REFORM AS A PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE.

Hon. William L. Wilson, Member of Congress from Virginia, contends stoutly for the adoption by the Democratic party of tariff reform as the issue to be contested in the approaching presidential campaign. He declares it to be a distinct outgrowth of Democratic principles—the very strength of the party at the present time, and he predicts defeat for the Democrats should they forsake this issue. In his own words: "Should the party now falter in this fight, should it suffer a cause that has given the party so much moral as well as voting strength, that is so great and democratic itself, and so big with other great reforms, to fall into the background while rival candidates struggle for the presidential nomination, or

permit it to be weighted down by other issues, the party will manifest such a trifling with duty and such a throwing away of great opportunities as to provoke a moral reaction against itself, involving not only disaster, but disaster with merited disgrace." Mr. Wilson deplores especially the action of the free-silver Democrats in attempting to force their issue upon the party.

THE FREE TRADE TENDENCIES OF WILLIAM II.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow has an article on the "Free Trade Tendency of William II.," in which he shows what the young emperor has done to bring about closer commercial relations with his neighbors, and, indirectly, to break down the protective policy established under the Bismarck regime. Mr. Bigelow says:

"The emperor has brought into one friendly federation more than half a million square miles of country, and over one hundred millions of people. He has encouraged commercial intercourse between the semi-tropical groves of Sicily and the amber coasts of the Baltic; from the iron mines of Westphalia to the cattle ranges of the Magyar kingdom. The friendship which he feels for America is well known and springs from intimate acquaintance with our best workers. We have to thank this feeling and not the spirit of protectionism for the fact that to-day Germany admits American pork into the country—a food product which Bismarck was the means of excluding. The emperor has reached out the hand of friendship and commerce to his country's traditional enemy, Austria; he has broken down the barriers of prejudice which have separated these countries for centuries, and has, contrary to the teachings of his late chancellor, made of these two empires a friendly federation of sovereign states."

OUR ANTHRACITE COAL SUPPLY.

Mr. Joseph S. Harris furnishes some interesting information regarding the anthracite coal supply of the United States. The greatest known deposit of anthracite is that of Eastern Pennsylvania. The workable beds here cover an area of about 500 square miles. The demand for anthracite coal has increased during the last twenty years at the rate of a little over four per cent. per annum, until now 40,000,000 tons are required each year. Mr. Harris estimates that a quarter of the original deposit of anthracite has been already marketed, and that it will be a hundred years at least before the total supply is exhausted. Mr. Harris does not think that the recent consolidation of the interests of several of the largest transporters of anthracite will affect the price of this fuel. He says: "The projectors of this movement expect to benefit themselves without injury to the consumer by mining more cheaply, which they can do through the cessation of work at the expensive collieries, thus permitting the more constant operation of the profitable ones by transporting more cheaply, because the business will be better systematized, and, moving more regularly, will not require so large a transportation equipment, and by marketing more cheaply, as each interest need no longer employ agents to undersell the others."

REFORMATORY PRISONS.

Mr. William P. Andrews, Clerk of the Criminal Court of Salem, Mass., is almost bitter in his opposition to the methods of providing criminals with comfort, recreation and social entertainment employed in our reformatory prisons, holding that these methods are based upon wrong principles and tend to encourage rather than diminish crime. He writes on these subjects in the most indiscriminate and therefore mischievous fashion.

THE BURIAL MONOPOLY OF PARIS.

"One of the largest, best managed and most profitable industries in Paris," says Mr. Edmund Spearman in his paper on "The Burial Monopoly of Paris," "is that of the *Pompes Funèbres*, which alone has the privilege of transporting the dead through the streets of Paris in funeral style. It possesses undertakers' material to the value of over four million francs, does some six millions a year of business, and turns over nearly two and a half millions of this as clear profit to its accredited owners, the church establishment of the city, after gratuitously and decently burying some three out of every five of the dead as indigent subjects." This gigantic monopoly is a result of the revolution. "In the days of the ancient regime the dead were carried on the shoulders of drunken porters. The republican government forbade any but the bodies of children under seven years of age to be taken on the shoulders, and finally in the year XII. (1803-1804) devised the present monopoly, by which the poor should be buried at the expense of the display of the rich."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for April furnishes six "Leading Articles," the two on the subject of immigration, by Commissioner John B. Weber and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith; "Patriotism and Politics," by Cardinal Gibbons; "Michigan's Presidential Electors," by Governor Winans of Michigan; "George Eliot and Mrs. Humphrey Ward," by Charles T. Copeland, and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's paper on the negro question.

FRENCH GIRLS.

Madame Adam, herself a French grandmother, has an article on the emancipation of the French girl, who in recent years has thrown off the old restrictive fetters of conventionality and has come to live the life of the American and English girls. Madame Adam regrets that this growing indifference has weaned French girls from the family, making them more self-sufficient and destroying the family confidence between mother and daughter. But she comforts herself with the larger hope that in time the modern French girl will be better fitted for the responsibilities and duties of wife and mother.

THE FREE ZONE IN MEXICO.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, apologizes for the establishment and maintenance by Mexico of "free zone" along her northern border. He holds that the abolition of import duties on this border strip was a measure neither hostile to the United States nor intended for the encouragement of smuggling. By reason of the duties on goods imported from the United States, living was so much cheaper on the left bank of the Rio Grande than on the right bank, that to prevent Mexicans from either migrating across the border or smuggling goods over the line, it seemed necessary to throw open this strip of land duty free to imports from the United States. This statement of M. Romero has all the more weight because he has all his life been an opponent of the free zone.

THEATRICAL COMPANIES.

Mr. W. H. Crane, the comedian, under the title, "The Modern Cast of Thespis," discusses the modern theatrical company "on the road," pointing out that many of the failures of traveling companies are due to the fact that managers become intoxicated by the success of a few well-equipped companies and blindly rush in with other troupes inferior and poorly equipped. The most original part of the article is the assertion that the manager must calcu-

late on even a more trying ordeal from audiences out of New York than from those in the metropolis. "Provincial" audiences take the drama more seriously; to them it is a matter of education, furnishing food for leisurely thought. But New Yorkers go to the theatre for recreation and amusement, for mere relief from the strains of too driving city life. Mr. Crane believes that star companies are better suited to the road than are stock companies.

THE REGULATION OF THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Henry C. Lewis concludes his paper on "Money and Usury" as follows:

"Laws that regulate the rate of interest in cases where no contract is made, or on sums that have become overdue, are natural and reasonable; but no legislation can be seriously defended that attempts to prohibit one citizen from making any contract with another, touching useful commodities or services, which both agree to; still less where it brands one of the contracting parties with guilt and enables the other party to rob him with impunity, and even to procure his incarceration."

THE ARENA.

THE article, "Vital Statistics of the Negro," by Frederick L. Hoffman, which appears in the April number of the *Arena*, is reviewed in another department.

VOLAPÜK.

An article by Mr. Alfred A. Post sets forth the origin, nature and object of Volapük, the universal language.

For three centuries attempts have been made to secure a philosophic basis for an international language. But the proper conditions were not supplied until Schleyer, who had mastered the grammatical structure of over fifty languages, set to work to invent a language embodying the elemental and vital peculiarities of these.

As a result he produced a language of perfect simplicity, which is of all languages by far the easiest to be acquired. "Absolute phoneticism, perfect regularity, singleness of declension, comparison and conjugation, and ease of enunciation by people of all nations, reduce to a minimum the difficulties of learning and using Volapük."

Its object is not to supplant but to supplement other languages, to furnish a common medium whereby the nations of the earth may be intelligible to each other. It has met with unusual favor at the hands of men learned and practical. There are seven hundred and fifty clubs organized for the study of Volapük, and one thousand commercial houses employ it, and it has been taught in the universities of Halle and Munich.

THE SPEAKER IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Mr. Henry George, Jr., compares the Speaker of the House of Commons with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, pointing out the contrast between the meagre responsibilities and prerogatives of the former, who is nothing more than a non-presiding officer, and the vast powers of the latter, who is the avowed leader of the party of the majority. The dignity and the honor attaching to the English office is, however, far greater than that connected with the American. A decision by the English speaker is rarely questioned, and he is always regarded with the utmost courtesy. Mr. George draws no conclusion as to which is the better system of the two.

"NATIONAL VIEWS OF HEAVEN AND HELL."

Rev. George St. Clair, in combating the old ideas of heaven and hell, shows that the view which obtained in

the New Testament was the view of the Old Testament, while the Old Testament idea was borrowed from the Assyrians. As a "rational" view he argues for one in accordance with our advanced scientific knowledge and large conceptions of God.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. BUNTING may be congratulated upon having put out a very strong number—one of the best that has been published for some time. Two of its articles are quoted from elsewhere, namely, "The Emperor William," and Mr. Reid's "Forms of Home Rule."

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Mr. Henry Norman has a bright article upon the "Evacuation of Egypt," written after having spent eight days on the edge of the Soudan. Mr. Norman thinks that the English must evacuate Egypt by way of Khartoum; and asserts that "the earliest possible moment at which the evacuation can take place" is "when the internal organization of Egyptian affairs has reached such a point that its movement may reasonably be expected to go on, and not to turn back; and when the Egyptian army is sufficiently strong to guarantee this progress an undisturbed course."

THE INDISPENSABLE MOSES.

In an article on "Christianity in the East," the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett maintains that the Chinese and Japanese Christians fall very far short of the Western standard because they never have had Moses as a school-master to bring them to Christ.

He says: "The East seems to need more Old Testament teaching, given in the light of modern historic and scientific discoveries, so that the people may understand the law Christ came to fulfill, look for the 'new earth' of which He preached, and be convinced of the sin for which He has won forgiveness. There ought, perhaps, to be a more aggressive Puritanism among missionaries—a Jewish intolerance of heathen ways and philosophies—a more vigorous assertion of the reign of law and of God's vengeance on all law-breakers—a more practical love of simplicity in life and in worship—a greater sympathy with the human desire for liberty—a more present consciousness of being God's ambassadors to man."

THE REAL SIBERIA.

Mr. Volkovsky reviews Mr. De Windt's book, pointing out that the author's observations have been too inadequate to justify him in pronouncing judgment on the penal system in Siberia. Mr. Volkovsky says:

"It is possible that one, two, or even three prisons may have been built, in which hygienic conditions have been observed, and in which the administration is decent, or even good; it is possible that several new *etapes* have been built; it is possible that in some of the prisons certain external improvements may have been made which can be pointed to in the accounts of the money in 'reform-*ing*' prisons; it is most probable that in Saghalien such horrors do not now take place as occurred there before General Kononovich was appointed Governor of the island. But the system of inquisitorial preliminary detention and exile (usually without trial) on political grounds remains the same. The absence of all feeling of law in the overwhelming majority of the executors of the law is unchanged. As before, every prison is regulated according to local accidents and the personal character of its governor; from which it results that, side by side with 'well-arranged' prisons, there are prisons in a condition that is simply horrible. As before, the intolerable *etape* system

obtains, full of license on the one hand and misery on the other."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson emphasizes the arguments in favor of Mr. Charles Booth's scheme of endowment of old age. He would fix a movable age when pensions should become payable. He would raise the extra twelve millions a year by graduated income-tax and death duties. Prof. Jannarri discusses the difference between "Spoken Greek, Ancient and Modern," and Miss Agnes M. Clarke writes on "The New Star in Auriga."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a good number, but the articles are somewhat oddly arranged. Sir Charles Tupper, who has the first place with a paper entitled "How to Federate the British Empire," contributes nothing more than a re-statement of the suggestions which he made in a previous number. He would have the agents-general or the high commissioners take a more direct share in the government of the Empire, and he would put a differential duty on foreign wheat. This last suggestion he argues would not increase the price of bread.

IN PRAISE OF THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Gladstone has an interesting little notice of Mr. Jephson's book on the "Rise and Progress of the Platform." Mr. Gladstone says the three Ps—Petition, the Press and the Platform—constitute the great securities for popular liberty, and at the present time the platform has got the best of it: "In 1808 and 1884, the cause favored by the Platform was also that of the Press. In 1876-80 the metropolitan Press was against it; but it had the support of the chief provincial newspapers. Most of all have the circumstances of 1880-92 been remarkable. For here, while the Platform has worked predominantly on one side, the large majority of journals having the widest circulation have taken the other; while petitions may be put wholly out of the account. If, then, this had been a contest between the prevailing forces of the Press on the one side, and the Platform on the other, there seems to be some color given to the opinion that the Platform at its maximum of power is stronger than the Press. For, during some five years over a hundred Parliamentary elections have been giving no inconsiderable indication of the sense of the people, and in these elections a balance of no less than twenty seats have been carried over from the side supported by the Press to that espoused by the Platform."

LADY PAGET'S PLEA FOR VEGETARIANISM.

Lady Paget, who did so much to introduce the Mattei medicines to the British public, has now taken up the cudgels in favor of vegetarianism. She advocates this on the grounds of humanity and also on the ground of health: "It is certain that the giving up of animal food cures many illnesses which no medicines can reach. Everybody knows the bad effect of hatcher's meat in gout and rheumatism. In affections of the heart it is often the only remedy, and the wonderful results are not difficult to explain in a case where rest often means cure, if one reflects that while the meat-eater's heart has seventy-two beats in the minute, the vegetarian's only has fifty-eight beats, therefore 20,000 beats less in the course of the twenty-four hours. Insomnia and nervousness are affected in the same way; there is less wear and more repose in the constitution. I could enumerate many other illnesses in which vegetable diet does marvels, but will only mention those of the skin. Most vegetarians have unusually clear and often beautiful complexions."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR OUR GIRLS?

Miss Collet serves up statistics concerning the number of marriageable women, which she has already arrayed in the columns of the London *Daily Chronicle*. The following are her practical suggestions: "The two things which struck me most in East London were the amount of wasted intelligence and talent among the girls and the wretchedness of the married women. A secondary education in cooking, cleaning, baby management, laws of health and English literature should follow that of the Board School, and the minimum age at which full time may be worked should be gradually raised. By 1905 no one under sixteen should be working for an employer more than five hours a day, and all half-timers should be attending afternoon school.

"In the middle classes, instead of supplementing salaries and so lowering them, parents should help their daughters to hold out for salaries sufficient to support them, should assist them in making themselves more efficient, and should help them to make provision for themselves in later life, instead of making self-support impossible. The other, that manufacturers and business men should train their daughters as they train their sons. The better organization of labor should open a wide field for women, if they will only consent to go through the routine drudgery and hardship that men have to undergo. An educated girl who goes from the high school to the technological college will find full scope for any talents she may possess. As designer, chemist or foreign correspondent in her father's factory, she could be more helpful and trustworthy than anyone not so closely interested in his success. As forewoman in any factory, if she understood her work, she would be far superior to the uneducated man or woman, and some of the worst abuses in our factory system would be swept away."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

Sir Truman Wood, writing on Chicago and its exhibition, sets forth the urgent need for England being adequately represented there. Germany is voting twice as much money as the British Government propose to appropriate for exhibits, and Germany is not doing anything like as much as France.

"Mexico is believed to have made the largest subvention of any, £150,000; Brazil next, with £120,000; then Japan, which promises £100,000. According to the latest statements, foreign governments have already promised an aggregate sum of over three-quarters of a million sterling for their commissioners at Chicago, and information cannot be available yet from very many of the countries likely to take a part."

The British colonies are doing something to make up for the shortcomings of the mother country.

"The colonies have already voted sums equal in the aggregate to some £100,000, and during the next three or four months we shall certainly hear of these amounts being largely increased. Canada and New South Wales are arranging to send large contributions, so are the Cape, Victoria, Tasmania and the West Indian Colonies. The Indian Government at present is, most unfortunately, disinclined to participate, and no doubt the trade in Indian tea and textiles will suffer in consequence."

WAS KEATS KILLED BY THE *Quarterly*?

Professor David Masson, in a very interesting and judicial paper, demolishes the myth that the *Quarterly* killed Keats. He points out that the *Quarterly* article was a wretched little thing, only four pages long, which was quite milk and water compared with the savage onslaught that had appeared previously in *Blackwood*, the nature of

which may be inferred from the following passage, which he quotes: "We venture to make one small prophecy—that his bookseller will not a second time venture £50 on anything he can write. It is a better and a wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop, Mr. John, back to the plasters, pills, and ointment-boxes, etc. But, for Heaven's sake, young Snagrado, be a little more sparing of extensives and soporifics in your practice than you have been in your poetry."

There is no contemporary testimony whatever to show that Keats suffered a single night's loss of sleep from either the one article or the other.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE COLOR OF RAILWAY SIGNALS!

Dr. Wright, writing on "Color Blindness," makes two suggestions for the avoidance of railway accidents due to the color blindness of the engine driver; first: "The installation of yellow and blue as signal colors in the place of red and green. This would be ideally perfect.

"Secondly, that provision should be made that the red employed in signals shall be in all cases a distinct yellowish red, and that the green shall be an equally distinct blue green. If, as seems probable, these distinctions in yellow and blue can be made plain enough to provide for the ready discrimination of the signals even in the most aggravated cases of color blindness, we might evidently dispense altogether with color-vision examinations."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE April New Review has a rather good programme. Dr. Bamberger's article on the German Emperor is noticed elsewhere. Mrs. Humphrey Ward devotes a few pages to an account of Miss Lawless's last novel, "Granin: The story of an Island."

CARLYLE'S LETTERS TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

The most interesting paper in this number is Mr. Carlyle's letters to Varnhagen von Ense.

The first instalment of these letters covers the period from 1837 to 1845, a time when Carlyle was busy with Cromwell. There are many passages in the correspondence that are in Carlyle's best style. Here, for instance, is his account of London at a time when London was only half the size that it is to-day:

"We are near two millions in this city; a whole continent of brick, overarched with our smoke-canopy which rains down sometimes as black snow; and a tumult, velocity, and deafening torrent of motion, material and spiritual, such as the world, one may hope, never saw before. Profound sadness is usually one's first impression. After months, still more after years, the method there was in such madness begins a little to disclose itself.

"Always, after a certain length of time spent in this enormous never-resting Babel of a city, there rises in one not a wish only, but a kind of passion, for uttermost solitude: were it only some black, over-desolate moor, where nature alone was present, and manufacture and noise, speech, witty or stupid, had never reached."

COAST PROTECTION.

Professor Tyndall's article on "Coast Protection" refers not to the defense of Great Britain's shores by ironclads and torpedoes, but to the best method of lighting lighthouses. It is an appeal for the adoption of the "Wigham" light in the English lighthouses. He maintains that the present condition of the Isle of Wight in the matter of lighthouses is a disgrace to the nation. Mr. Mallock has a literary article entitled "*Le Style c'est l'homme*," the moral of which is that the style is the man, but it ought not to be the man of letters. The most per-

fect literary style is the style which, while conveying most, seems to be the least literary.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Zola concludes his papers on "Three Wars," and describes the early months of the Franco-German war. It is very powerful and vivid.

The second part of the Duchess of Rutland's paper on "How Intemperance has been Successfully Combated," describes Mr. Horsley's work in the prisons, Dr. Paton's social enterprises in Nottingham, the British Workmen's Public House Movement, and the efforts of many other temperance workers in the press and elsewhere. Mr. George Howell, in an article entitled "The Labor Platform: Old Style," replies to Mr. Mann and Mr. Tillet, who are, he says, too much accustomed in their writings to assume that "Darkness covered the earth, and thick darkness the minds of the people," until two or three years ago, when they made their appearance. Mr. Lily publishes his paper on the "Temporal Power of the Pope," about which there has been considerable discussion not altogether favorable to Mr. Lily, at least in those regions to which he, as a devout Catholic, looks with more respect than possibly the outsiders.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE quote in another department from Mr. Sickert's eulogy of Mr. Whistler.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. GLADSTONE IN 1890.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood treads familiar ground in the article which he has devoted to the controversy raised by Mr. Wemyss Reid, who suggested that Lord Hartington had been disloyal to Mr. Gladstone in attempting to form a ministry in 1890. Mr. Greenwood recalls the fact that on the very eve of the General Election of 1890 the *Daily News* itself protested against assuming that Lord Hartington would not be Prime Minister, and that the declaration, Mr. Greenwood asserts, was the opinion of the Hartingtonian section of the Liberal party, who regarded Mr. Gladstone's premiership with undisguised alarm.

Mr. Greenwood says: "In the declared opinion of at least three or four of the most eminent and influential of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues—men whose judgment was held in high esteem, and whose unselfishness was never questioned—the return of that gentleman to power would prove a national misfortune. Moreover, at least one of them foresaw and foretold that the party itself would again be smashed by him if he took the conduct of it; and that alone must have seemed to them a great public misfortune."

Mr. Greenwood is severe upon those eminent statesmen who kept their real opinion of Mr. Gladstone to themselves, and deceived the country as to their opinion of his qualifications for the leadership. He solves the mystery involved in the *Times-Speaker* controversy by explaining that it was after the polling was over and before it was known positively what Mr. Gladstone intended to do, that the negotiations took place. He says:

"Then began certain goings to and fro, pending the somewhat tardy 'message from the Queen;' and it is upon the interim confabulations of Lord Hartington with his friends—natural and innocent conference upon any hypothesis of his desires—that the accusation of 'disloyalty' was raised."

HOW LONG WILL THE SUN LAST?

Sir Robert Ball, who is much the most interesting of modern writers on astronomy, has a fascinating article in which he computes the probable duration of the life of the

sun. If we translate his calculations into the phraseology of the insurance companies we would say that he would not give more than five million years' purchase for the sun's life.

His figures are as follows: "The utmost amount of heat that it would ever have been possible for the sun to have contained would supply its radiation for 18,000,000 years at the present rate.

"It seems that the sun has already dissipated about four-fifths of the energy with which it may have originally been endowed. At all events, it seems that, radiating energy at its present rate, the sun may hold out for 4,000,000 years or for 5,000,000 years, but not for 10,000,000 years. Here, then, we discern in the remote future a limit to the duration of life on this globe. Neither from the heavens above, nor from the earth beneath, does it seem possible to discover any rescue for the human race from the inevitable end."

WOMAN'S POSITION IN MODERN LIFE.

Madame Adam has a sensible article on this subject, in which she says many things which are well worth saying. What a contrast there is between her eminently sane and lucid exposition of the woman question and the shrill hysterics of poor Mrs. Lynn Linton. Madame Adam's article is much more than a plea for woman's suffrage; on that subject, indeed, she only dwells incidentally, but it lies at the basis of all. She says: "The campaign English women are now engaged in for the conquest of their civil and political rights is being followed with the profoundest interest in France. French women are not as yet prepared to engage in such a struggle."

The question of the suffrage, like every other question, is dominated by "the necessity that the activity, the faculties, the influence, the powers of woman should be brought to bear upon the proper adjustment of the social equilibrium. Woman nowadays is a force, and as a force must find her suitable employ. Her full and due share must be allowed in her social action and social rights, duties and benefits. She can no more be indefinitely withheld from her public duties than she is exempted from taxation. The longer the delay in according woman her rights, the more disastrously will she make felt the influence of her defects."

Woman's first work is in the family, but the task there is not to accentuate the difference between men and women, but to unify both sections of the race. "To unify, as it were, the minds of her sons and daughters rather than allow them to remain in different spheres; to inspire her husband with a desire to make her a sharer in his conceptions and enterprises; to seize every occasion of participating, within the measure of her capacities, in masculine ambition and effort—such should be the first steps henceforth taken by a woman toward a future where her position and influence will be duly recognized and more accurately marked."

"OUIDA'S" LATEST.

Ouida finds a theme congenial to her pen in Pierre Loti's book on Death and Pity. She revels in Loti's love for cats and dumb animals, and after quoting many pages with ecstatic exclamations of admiration, she lets herself go into the close with a fierce denunciation of all those who slay living things. The modern world, she maintains, is worse than the old world in its universal practice of slaughter.

She says: "To sacrifice for experiment, or pleasure, or gain all the other races of creation is the doctrine taught by precept and example from the thrones, the lecture-desks, the gun-rooms and the laboratory tables of the world.

"The gladiatorial shows of Rome might be more brutal, but were at least more manly than this 'sport,' which is the only active religion of the so-called 'God-serving classes.' It is hereditary, like scrofula.

"If old pictures and old drawings and etchings are any criterion of the modes of life of their own day, there can be no doubt that animals were much freer and much more intimately associated with men in earlier times than they are now."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Westminster Review*, entitled "An Unknown Country," which is written by A. A. Hayes, and is devoted to an exposition of the ignorance of America which prevails in the United Kingdom. Some of the stories which he tells are almost incredible. The incumbent of a great English charge once asked Mr. Hayes if the Bishops of his church were elected by a Congress. On another occasion, in a parish not far from London, he heard a passionate appeal for a collection for foreign missions in order to send missionaries to America. It is to be hoped that the rush to Chicago, which will take place next year, will tend to do away with some of this ignorance.

Another excellent article in *Westminster* is by Miss Matilda M. Blake, entitled, "The Lady and the Law." There are only six or seven pages, but it is packed full of matter which might be extended into a volume, which, with authentic illustrations taken from actual facts, would do more to revolutionize the law than anything else that could be conceived. But, as Miss Blake says, if the women once had the Parliamentary vote, the long array of legal injustices would soon be remedied.

Another article in the *Westminster* which deserves special attention is Mr. Edmund R. Spearman's very powerful presentation of the case for Newfoundland. He calls his article "Sacrificing the First-born," and his paper is a vigorous argument leading up to the declaration that England should deserve to be wiped away from the list of honorable nations if she does not stand by this island in this its hour of distress.

Janetta Newton Robinson has an elaborate "Study of Mr. F. Marion Crawford," and there are two other articles, a review of Molinari "On Church and State," and M. Fomille on "Education and Heredity," which are worth reading.

NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for April furnishes some excellent articles. Mr. Edmund Gosse writes in an interesting fashion about the tyranny of the novel. Novelists, he points out, are the undisputed tyrants of the literary world. No other authors can compete with them in their hold upon popular favor. He warns them, however, that what may be called the novelist dynasty came to a sudden crash in 1830, and may come to as sudden an end in our time, and will deserve to do so, unless the novelist will make himself acquainted with something of the general life of men. Mr. Gosse thinks that the only living novelist who has striven to give a large, competent and profound view of the movements of life is M. Zola. Without asking our novelists to imitate the great French writer, he implores them to make a larger study of life before undertaking to describe it.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel has an article on the "Plough and the Platform," in which he goes seriously near to the advocacy of universal outdoor relief. He points out, what is quite true, that the rural elector in England is perhaps

more deeply stirred by the Outdoor Poor-Law Relief than by the Land Question. By the way of preparing to secure a Conservative majority on the coming British election, Mr. Kebbel says:

"Let them be given distinctly to understand that the Conservative party are in favor of superannuation allowances for the aged and deserving poor, by whatever name they may be called, and that they are prepared to consider the possibility of some State contribution toward the improvement of their dwelling houses."

Mr. F. Podmore sets forth a case "In defense of Phantoms" in an article which is a little less snuffy and sceptical than those which usually emanate from his pen. There are several articles on plays and players, and Mr. W. E. Hodgson has made a somewhat ambitious effort to describe the meeting of Tees of the D'Urbervilles and Angel Clare in the Elysian Fields.

THE CENTURY.

AMONG the leading articles of the month we have made more especial mention of Mr. Thomas L. James' paper on "The Ocean Postal Service," of "Our Common Roads," by Isaac B. Potter, and of the editorials concerning the coming election, found in that very valuable department of the *Century* in which are discussed "The Topics of the Times."

This number is marked by an almost fervid tribute paid by Edmund Gosse to the late Wolcott Balestier. Though Mr. Gosse is sometimes given to hero-worship, as well as its antithesis, it is generally the latter, and it means a great deal when he confesses with so much pleasure his subjugation by this young American. "Mr. Balestier's ambition," says Mr. Gosse, "on landing, an obscure youth, in an England which had never heard of him, was no less than to conquer a place of influence in the centre of English literary society. Within three years he had positively succeeded in gaining such a position, and was daily strengthening it. There had been no such recent invasion of London; he was not merely, as we used to tell him, 'one of our conquerors,' but the most successful of them all. He arrived in England without possessing the acquaintance of a single Englishman, and he died leaving behind him a wider circle of literary friends than, probably, any living American possesses."

Mr. Gosse will surprise most people by the news he gives that the posthumous writings of Mr. Balestier, to be published successively in the pages of the *Century*, are of such extent that they will fill two or three volumes.

This very much-beloved young man is the subject also of a sonnet by James R. Campbell.

Mr. Balestier's name naturally suggests mention of the brilliant chapter of "The Naulahka," which the April *Century* brings. The descriptive touches which frame its powerful and thrilling closing scene are surpassed by nothing that Mr. Kipling or anyone else has done in just that phase of art. It alone justifies with the unanswerable plea of genius whatever of improbable boldness critics have found in the plot of this truly remarkable story.

Mr. Edward Robinson has an article in answer to the question, "Did the Greeks Paint their Sculptures?" in which the much-vaunted Elgin marbles, of course, figure. The writer not only decides that the Greeks did paint their marbles; the examples he gives show that they were addicted to painting the hair red. His studies on the subject convince him "that this application of color was not restricted to certain details, but covered the entire surface of the marble, both nude parts and draperies,

with the possible exception of portions where the natural color of the marble served its purpose in the general scheme;" and "that the colors used were not merely tints, but strong body-colors, the aim of the artist being to imitate nature in the matter of color just so far as the sculpture itself did in that of form; that is, with a conventional idealization or generalization by which the unpleasant features of realism were avoided."

HARPER'S.

WE present in another department extracts from Julian Ralph's paper on "Western Modes of City Management," and from Eugene Lawrence's on "The Mystery of Columbus."

In a second article by Mr. Ralph, he describes Lake Superior and everything pertaining to it under the title, "Brother to the Sea." The most important part of his "breezy" talk concerns the building of a deeper canal-way from Superior to the sea. From 1868 to 1885, the water rate per bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York fell from 25 cents to 4.55 cents. It has kept between 25 and 67 per cent. less than the railroad rate, and Mr. Ralph calculates that the waterways saved the public \$50,000,000 in 1889.

"In pressing upon the attention of the country the value of a twenty foot waterway to the sea, the lake-port business men assert that not only did the Lake Superior traffic through the Sanit Ste. Marie Canal amount to three-quarters of a million tons more in 1889 than passed through the Suez Canal, but the lake business which was transacted in the Detroit River was more than 35,000,000 tons of freight, or ten millions of tons more than the total tonnage of all ocean and gulf ports of the entire coast line of the United States. In view of that fact they ask what would be the growth of this business if, instead of taking this freight out of 3,000-ton ships to put it into 300-ton canal-boats, it could go directly and without change of vessels to the sea."

In "Some Talk about English Public Schools" an anonymous writer criticises the curricula of those proud strongholds of learning and discipline, Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Charterhouse, Westminster, Rugby, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylor's and Shrewsbury. Not satisfied with the scaling down of time spent over Latin and Greek, he would give those senile languages a final coup de grace, and justifies the fell swoop by denying any usefulness proceeding from them which modern languages and translations will not more expeditiously supply.

As might have been expected, Mr. Andrew Lang "takes up" for Caliban in his "comments" to accompany Edwin A. Abbey's pictures of scenes from "The Tempest." Says this Scotchman, who can never resist the temptation of having his own opinion a little different from the untortured world's: "My own sympathies have always been with the 'natives,' with Caliban. He is innocent and simple; he only asks Stefano not to torment him. He is modest and addicted to a mistaken but generous hero-worship." It is not enough to be disillusioned about our heroes; our devils—quite as dear to us in their way—must become virtuous and commonplace, too. The Abbey drawings are in many ways the best of the series, and his Miranda, especially, is charmingly done.

Harper's has a somewhat sad timeliness in its Whitman poem, "Death's Valley," and the two portraits of "Old Walt," one, the frontispiece, from a painting by J. W. Alexander, and the other a sketch by the same artist "Death's Valley" is Whitman to the backbone: the stal-

wart old seer did not falter before the Ancient Person with the scythe.

Alfred Parsons and F. D. Millet find exceedingly picturesque sketches for this month's stage of their canoe-journey down the Danube, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE April Scribner's is a number of quite especial importance, and four of its papers have contributed to our department of Leading Articles: "The Social Awakening in London," by Robert Woods; "Golden Mashonaland," by Frank Mandy; "The New Parks of the City of New York, by E. S. Nadai, and "The Impeachment Trial" of President Johnson, by Edmund G. Ross. This leaves but little more in the number to be "accounted for."

George Somes Layard, writing of "Charles Keene, of Punch," dwells his subject "the greatest of all English artists in black and white," and this in the face of the existence of Mr. Du Maurier. Mr. Layard has been commissioned to write the life of Keene, and this paper is of much interest, in spite of the unremitting adulation. He has had the range of the artist's unpublished drawings, and the illustrations are, in consequence, exceedingly good.

In his third paper on "Paris Theatres and Concerts" (Charles F. Appothorp gives some history of that irrepressible theatrical innovator, André Antoine, and of the Théâtre-Libre, the result of his individual efforts, unaided by money or co-operation.

"The aim of this curious institution is to produce plays of real literary value which, for one reason or another, cannot be, or, at all events, are not, given at other theatres. As it is a private enterprise, no tickets being publicly sold, but it living by subscriptions, fractional parts of the amount of which are payable after each performance, it escapes the censorship, and can give (in reason) pretty much what plays it pleases. Since its foundation it has steadily upheld the principles of the newest school, both of dramatic writing and of acting."

Fred and Josephine, in Robert Grant's "Reflections of a Married Man," are quite as real and as typical as in the opening chapter of their experience. Mr. Grant has contributed one of the most readable serials that has appeared in the magazines of late.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE article on the American Negroes, by Henry Waterson, and Lillie B. Chace Wyman's article on "Peasant Life in Russia," are reviewed elsewhere.

Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, writes on "Our Educational System." He argues for national supervision of education, while recognizing that most of the work and responsibility must be assumed by the local centres. He presents some statistics of our present educational work:

"There are at present in the United States annually enrolled in schools of all grades, public and private, upward of fourteen millions of pupils. About twenty-three per cent. of the population receive instruction in some school for a longer or shorter period. The average number of days which each pupil actually attends school during the year is sixty-eight. Taking out the holidays, there are left twenty-two days in a calendar month for school. Hence we may say that nearly one-fourth of the entire

population devote four months, or a third of the year, to school."

Professor John Trowbridge of Harvard University contributes a paper entitled "Telegraphing Through the Air Without Wires," but which might have more appropriately read, "Why We Can't Telegraph Through the Air Without Wires," as it is a record of unsuccessful attempts to put the principle into practice. However, through short spaces it can actually be done by means of induction. The particular purpose for which this invention would be most useful is the signaling of ship to ship in dense fogs. To this end it has also been attempted to send sound waves through water from one ship to another, to utilize the principle that water is a better conductor of sound than air, but practical obstacles have so far made any such methods inferior to the fog horn.

The most elaborate article in the number is the illustrated description by John P. Ritter of "How the Blind are Taught." Mr. Ritter tells of the methods invented by Mr. William B. Wait and introduced into the New York Institution of the Blind. The alphabet used by the latter gentleman is of especial interest. It consists only of points instead of lines and points, as our alphabet does; this is the distinctive feature, because it simplifies infinitely the information conveyed through the sense of touch.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ELSEWHERE we give extracts from A. M. D'Armit's article on "Torpedoes in Coast Defence" and from "The Theatre of To-day," by Cora Maynard.

William H. Rideing contributes a paper of some popular interest on "The Crew of a Transatlantic Liner." Along with the other changes which have turned the comparatively mild types of ocean steamers of a quarter century ago into the present-day "floating palaces," the crew has increased in numbers from about 100 men to over 400. Very few of these are really sailors, and those that are have to occupy most of their time with drudge work which would have disgusted a Jack Tar of the good old-fashioned sort. "In the engineer's department alone there are 200 men [in the *City of New York*]. Formerly there was a chief, with five assistants, besides firemen and trimmers. Now there is a chief who has under him eighteen assistant engineers. There are three electricians, two hydraulic engineers, two refrigerator engineers, seven water tenders, three storekeepers and one engineer's clerk; in all thirty-eight who may be ranked as officers and petty officers. There are sixty-five firemen, sixty-six trimmers and thirty-two greasers."

And then in addition to a French chef and seventeen cooks and three butchers and five bakers, there are 160 stewards, and there are "two interpreters, one linen-keeper, one barber and one printer, who not only prints the daily menu, but publishes, when weather permits, a little newspaper for circulation among the passengers."

Elsie Anderson De Wolfe tells in a bright way "A Romance of Old Shoes," for which she has exploited the remarkable collection of footwear in the *Hôtel de Cluny*, Paris, where are to be found 310 pairs of old, some of them very old, shoes, from the sandals of an Egyptian Pharaoh to the dainty satin slippers of poor Empress Josephine. The *Cosmopolitan* furnishes illustrations galore of these more or less charming objects.

Ernest Ingersoll has a short article describing the squid, or cuttle-fish, which, whatever be his wickedness, is a very handsome malefactor. Mr. Ingersoll calls him a "living opal." "As one watches this elegant creature

standing still in the water save for the strange, pulsing motion characteristic of him, many of the spots upon his coat gleam from centres beneath the glassy skin with that red glow, which, until I knew the squid, I had supposed the exclusive peculiarity of the opal; and these pale and flash out again, while the black centres of the little white spaces sprinkled over the reddish tract expand and then diminish almost to disappearance.

"In addition to these, however, the integument contains a layer of plate-like elements; and it is to this structure that we owe the silvery appearance, and that exquisite, shifting, lambent play of color which sweeps back and forth over the squid's body in moments of excitement." This is quite different from the idea one gets from "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and the stories generally current concerning the cuttle-fish's repulsiveness. They are all carnivorous, and in size vary from "the higness of a cigar to those monsters of Newfoundland waters, which may rival whales in their bulk."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

SOME NAVAL ARTICLES.

THE April *Atlantic* presents quite a little naval melange. Admiral Farragut is the subject of an enthusiastic sketch by Edward Kirk Rawson. "Farragut," he says, "our first admiral, was of a race which has already passed away. He brought to us in this generation that high moral grace which made bravery and strength so beautiful in those old days. He bore the burden of responsibility cheerfully, and carried himself through all the vicissitudes of a long struggle with dignified and heroic bearing and thorough patriotism. In opening the Mississippi he started the life currents in our body politic which have flowed so strongly ever since." This writer affirms that Farragut was the opposite of a martinet, and that he was kind and gentle in enforcing discipline, notwithstanding the fact that he was recalled from his post in the West Indies and tried for cruelty to a subordinate.

Alfred M. Williams writes on "American Sea Songs," of which he quotes a number that are not particularly typical or natural, and John M. Ellicott closes the subject with a dissertation on "The Limit in Battle Ships." After describing the type of battle ship that now seems to be "the thing," and which seems to show the greatest permanence in popularity, he calls attention to the fact that it takes from five to ten years to build one of these ships, and he asks if we could expect to get one ready if we plunge into a war in our present condition of naval poverty.

"We are menaced," says this somewhat bellicose person, "more and more every year. We are menaced in our claim to Behring Sea, and in our rights to the Newfoundland fisheries. Our transcontinental railroads and trans-Pacific steamer lines are flanked and their traffic threatened with annihilation by the enormously subsidized Canadian Pacific Railroad and its steamer connections. A new ocean tollgate will be established near us within ten years, and we should be in a position to prevent its improper control by foreign powers. The possibility of friction with European powers is thus rapidly increasing. The recent Italian trouble is startling proof of the suddenness with which war clouds may gather. Should we not, therefore, begin our battle ships at once, with confidence in their ultimate utility?"

TAXATION OF THE LOTTERY.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley argues in an admirable paper the constitutionality and expediency of "Federal Taxation

tion of Lotteries." The article was written before the graceful conge of Mr. John A. Morris, and the writer affixes a postscript in which he says that, while Mr. Morris may keep his word, "it will be very well to fortify any present law-abiding determination on the part of the managers by a law they cannot evade. Then they can pension the military chieftains who have so long been in their pay to guard them against being tempted into the low tricks and cheats of common gamblers and confidence operators, and retire upon their millions. A law that effectually takes their business by the throat they will bow to with great respect."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THREE papers from this good number have been reviewed among our leading articles: Professor Joseph Jastrow's on "Involuntary Movements," Professor H. W. Conn's on "Bacteria in Our Dairy Products" and Hon. Carroll D. Wright's on "Rapid Transit" in his series of "Lessons from the Census."

In the article by W. H. Larrabee on "Variations of Climate" he concludes that the general ideas of climatic changes are much exaggerated, and very little appreciable change takes place. Scientists have decided that astronomical causes, such as a variation in the earth's eccentricity, can have no effect that we could notice. Nor do the records of the historical period, at least, seem to indicate that we are "cooling off."

"None of the instances, ancient or modern, betoken greater severity than the frosts of 1254—sixteen years before the 'Great Summer' year—when the Po and Rhone were frozen and loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic on the ice opposite Venice; 1295, when 'the Danube was frozen to the bottom for a considerable time,' or 1345, sixty-nine years after it, when 'the Rhone and all the rivers of France were frozen.' With all the greater completeness and systematic organization of modern observations, the records of the nineteenth century contain no mention of such seasons as those of 1321, 1333, 1349, 1402 and 1407, when the southern part of the Baltic was frozen so hard that men could ride on horseback from Copenhagen to Lubeck and Dantisc."

There have been undoubted changes of climate, but they were special and local, caused by agricultural works, draining of marshes, cutting down of forests, etc.

Dr. Andrew D. White has a striking and exciting phase of the "Warfare of Science" to chronicle in his fifteenth "Chapter," on astronomy. The persecutions of Galileo and other Copernicans reads strangely enough—and in the case of Galileo, sadly enough—in this nineteenth century, and as an anti-climax we have quoted some of the ecclesiastical refutations of the Copernican theory. For instance, the following, perpetrated by Scipio Chiaramonti:

"Animals, which move, have limbs and muscles; the earth has no limbs and muscles, therefore it does not move. It is angels who make Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun, etc., turn around. If the earth revolves, it must also have an angel in the centre to set it in motion; but only devils live there; it would therefore be a devil who would impart motion to the earth," and so on, *ad libitum*.

It is a charming picture which Professor David Starr Jordan draws of "Agassiz at Penikese." Penikese was the little island off New Bedford, Mass., where the great naturalist founded a summer school in 1873, and did his last *dévoir* in the labor which he loved so passionately. On this barren sixty acres of island the old man gathered fifty enthusiastic teachers and students, of whom Pres-

ident Jordan was one, and lectured to them in an old barn, which had been hastily fitted up. That Agassiz was not mistaken in considering this mission work of the greatest importance, the partial roll-call, which President Jordan presents, amply demonstrates. Name after name brings us to some celebrated teacher and leader of scientific thought of the present day.

THE NEW WORLD.

AN appearance of great moment in the more serious department of magazine literature is the first number of the *New World*, "A Quarterly Review of Religion, Ethics and Theology." The managing editor is the Rev. Nicholas Paine Gilman; his associates are such notable scholars as Professors Charles Carroll Everett and Crawford Howell Toy of Harvard, and President Orellio Cone of Buchtel College.

The aim of the *New World* is to give a fair field to the reverent discussion of questions relating to theology, and especially to that progressive Christianity which is gradually establishing a "new orthodoxy." "Our object," say its editors, "is to obtain from strong and clear-sighted writers the expression of their ripe scholarship and their mature convictions. This review will thus be devoted to what may be called, or to what may at least some time become, the science of religion; and we trust that its discussions will be characterized by the scientific spirit."

We have reviewed in another department the opening paper, Dr. Lyman Abbott's fine deliverance on "The Evolution of Christianity." Hardly second to it in importance is "The Future of Liberal Religion in America," by Professor J. G. Schurman of Cornell University. Professor Schurman prepares for himself a broad ground to build on by taking a preliminary view of the whole history and development of religion in the individual and in society. For he, too, believes that religion must be, and is, a thing of vitality which constantly tends to move through successive phases to a higher and higher existence, nearer and nearer the absolute truth.

Passing over his very suggestive portrayal of the religious life of the person, we find him dividing the past history of Christianity into two general evolutionary periods: (1) When it was a cult and emphasized ritual, and (2) the phase of its existence characterized by dogma, when creeds were the emphatic element. We are just shaking our somewhat unwilling wings out of this second state to emerge into a third and higher stage of development, of spiritual religion.

Not possessing the perspective, Professor Schurman cannot define this coming religion with the detail possible in the case of the other two. But there are certain all-important features which he feels safe in affirming of it. Not only will it be the opposite of Agnosticism—which the writer inveighs against with some vehemence—not only will it be theistic, but the personal Jesus Christ will maintain his sway over men's minds. As to its spiritual basis Professor Schurman says: "In the final development of religion it will be explicitly recognized that its primary and constitutive element is neither cult nor creed, but what I may call the soul's entire attitude toward the invisible—an attitude which in its highest attainment embraces the creature's sense of dependence upon the Creator, the child's loving and reverent trust in the Father, and the man's fellowship with the Divine Companion, who alone can satisfy the boundless and immortal yearnings of the human spirit."

Further, the writer believes that this future liberal religion will maintain a social organization—if so with the re-

ligions of creeds, how much more, he asks, with this universal, closer motive; also, that sectarianism will decline in importance; that the spiritual religion will not only be consistent with church membership, but will come to be more and more the criterion of such adherence; and that the new life of Christianity will have less and less use for authority and infallibility in religion.

A paper very different in tone from Dr. Abbott's or Prof. Schurman's, is "The New Orthodoxy," by Edward H. Hall, who writes in remonstrance with certain tendencies of the new Christian movement symbolized in the title of his article. The generous space allowed him is a complete evidence of the Catholicity of the *New World*. Mr. Hall's objection is that the new orthodoxy says to science, thou shalt go so far, and no farther; he thinks that religion can be best served, if it is a religion worth serving at all, by handing over its whole body of records to scientific historical criticism, and he would abolish the term orthodoxy whether "new" or "old," and substitute truth. For as he takes pains to show, the word implies enclosure, limitation of search, while science and truth know none such.

Professor Crawford Howell Toy contributes a careful and scholarly biographical and critical sketch of Abraham Kuenen, the celebrated Arabic student and Old Testament Critic, who died last year after a lifetime of such work as only a Tanton can accomplish. He was one of the learned pillars of the University of Leiden, and his *magnus opus* was the "Historical-Critical Inquiry."

Another of the Editors, Professor Charles Carroll Everett, writes on "The Historic and the Ideal Christ," J. Estlin Carpenter considers "The Theistic Evolution of Buddhism," and there are other articles of worth which we have no space to review. Toward the end of the magazine's very substantial two hundred pages, we find some unusually admirable book-reviews of literature relating to its field, each signed with the writer's name. To theologians and scholars the *New World* will be of the highest importance, nor will its usefulness and interest end with them.

THE CONQUEROR.

THE *Conqueror* is the militant title of Commander Ballington Booth's Salvation Army organ, published in New York City. The little monthly contains a number of short articles by members of the forces, reports from the departments all over the world, poems, editorial notices, and is garnished by a profusion of illustrations. The whole and every part re-echo that spirited tone of sincere enthusiasm which has raised the army to its present position of usefulness—a position above, perhaps, any other organization in the world, if we may judge by results.

The Salvationists do not disdain rethetics; the frontispiece is a very charming face—that of the wife of Commander Herbert Booth, third son of the general—and further on we find a poem written by this lady to be sung to the tune of the *Miserere* in *Il Trovatore*.

ORD OCH BILD.

ORD OCH BILD is the title of a new illustrated monthly, which was ushered into the world of periodical literature at Stockholm with the beginning of the year. It is published by Herrar P. A. Norstedt och Söner, and edited by Herr Karl Wahn, of No. 7, Nybrogatan, Stockholm. It is printed on good paper, full of finely-

executed pictures and ornamental etchings, and is altogether a very attractive magazine. Add to this the fact that all its contributors are well-known and clever writers, such as Helena Nyblom, Gustaf af Geijerstam, Ellen Nyblom, Oscar Levantin, etc., and there can be no doubt that *Ord och Bild* (Word and Picture) will soon succeed in winning for itself a wide circle of friends, and come to be considered one of the finest—if not the finest—of Swedish magazines.

NORD UND SÜD.

DR. PAUL LINDAU'S periodical, *Nord und Süd* (Breslau) is more literary than social or political, but this was to be expected in a review edited by a man once feared and worshiped as the "Prince of Critics." As a writer of piquant theatrical notices, witty reviews, and feuilletons innumerable, Dr. Lindau first made himself a name in the literary world. After a little time, however, when he would seem to have spent all his wit on his literary contemporaries, he resolved to show them how much better he could do, and took to writing poems, dramas and novels. In 1872 he founded a weekly called *Die Gegenwart* (The Present), and edited it till 1881. In his *Nord und Süd*, to which he does not often himself contribute, he gives us every month a biographical and critical sketch, with portrait of some poet, author, artist or musician; a complete tale; discourses on literature, art, etc.; and occasionally a travel paper. The character sketches form, perhaps, the most useful and striking feature, for it is always an interesting personality, generally a man of the moment, who is selected for treatment. In the April number, for instance, it is Count von Caprivi, whose military career and two years' work as German Chancellor are set forth by an anonymous writer. In the same number Dr. Lindau begins a new novel, "Hängendes Moos," and there are interesting articles on Wieland, Ibsen, and Helene, Duchess of Orleans, besides others on "Vienna and its Architecture" and "Criminality in Germany." The review has just entered on its sixteenth year.

DIE GESELLSCHAFT (SOCIETY).

DIE GESELLSCHAFT (Society), founded in 1885, and edited by Dr. M. G. Conrad, of Munich, calls itself a monthly for literature, art and social politics; in reality, however, it is the guardian of the interests of "Youngest Germany," as the German Zolaists are called. A critical notice, with a portrait of a contemporary writer, generally one of their number, appears every month. Among its contributors the magazine has numbered all the best writers of the realistic school—Detlev von Liliencron, Wilhelm Wallhoff, John Henry Mackay (a Scotchman), Karl Bleibtreu (author of many novels, dramas, etc.), Konrad Alberti (known also as Konrad Sittenfeld, and author of "Nature and Art," etc.), Karl Henckell, Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, the late Hermann Conrad, etc. The subjects discussed include Theatre Reform, the Nationalization of the Theatre, and all realistic publications. Notable features are the poetry albums—a number of new poems by contemporary writers—and the notices of new foreign books in all languages, including Ruthenian and Armenian. The latest departure has been a prize competition for the best satires on "Prudery in Criticism, Literature and Art," for which prizes of 300, 150, and 50 marks were offered, but the result was somewhat disappointing. Since 1887, the magazine has been published by Wilhelm Friedrich, Leipzig.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for March 1 contains, besides M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's third article on "The Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy," and M. G. Vallbert's criticism of the Emperor William's policy, several other articles of note.

M. Gaston Boissier has an archaeological paper on the "Secular Games of Augustus."

NEW LIGHT ON OLD ROME.

These games—chiefly known hitherto as having furnished the occasion for Horace's "Carmen Seculare"—have had fresh light thrown on them by a set of inscriptions discovered in 1890-91, which, though in a very fragmentary condition, have been pieced together and interpreted with tolerable completeness by Professor Mommsen. The ritual and ceremonies to be followed in the games are given in the inscriptions, which thus form a valuable commentary on Horace's poems. It appears that the Secular Games, supposed to take place every hundred years, were not celebrated with unflinching regularity. The last celebration of any importance was in 348, under Septimius Severus, and was one of unheard-of magnificence. A thousand pairs of gladiators fought, and a number of rare wild beasts were exhibited in the Colosseum. It was about the greatest slaughter of men and animals that had ever been seen. But the most extraordinary point about the whole thing is that the Emperor, who presided at the ceremony, sacrificing a white bull to Jupiter and a sow to the Earth Goddess, was an Arah by birth, the son of a robber chief, and believed neither in Jupiter nor in the Earth Goddess—being in all probability a Christian. The whole paper is extremely readable, and full of interesting historical information.

THE GERMAN NOVEL.

M. Lévy-Bruhl discusses the state of contemporary literature in Germany, and comes to the conclusion that the German novel is a failure. The German intellect runs to metaphysics rather than to what is known as psychology proper, in which the French excel. In poetry their genius is lyric, given rather to the expression of vague and boundless emotions than to the rendering of visible images. The novel and the drama are "psychology in action." On the other hand, music, according to Schopenhauer, in metaphysics become perceptible, and in music, accordingly, the Germans excel. The best German novelists of the present day—Freytag, Spielhagen, Hyné—were already well known before 1870. Scarcely any worth mentioning have come up since.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

M. Gaston Deschamps contributes a delightful article on life at Athens, which he finds extremely pleasant, though Western civilization and Greek patriotism, feverishly anxious to be rid of everything Turkish, have destroyed much of the picturesqueness of old days. The mid-March number concludes the novel of "Le Journal de Mille de Soumiers," a pleasant chronicle of French country-house life, ending unexpectedly in a tragedy.

M. George Durny contributes a historical article on the French Revolution, in which he dwells on the influence exercised between 1790 and 1793 by the Jacobin Club of Toulon. This was, perhaps, the most powerful of the network of revolutionary societies, affiliated to the central club at Paris, which covered France, and recently discov-

ered documents have shown how completely it dominated the city. Some of these documents are curious—for instance, the letter addressed to the municipality, in unformed school-boy writing, by the boys of the Tonka College; and, still more, that sent to the Mayor in 1790 by the inmates of the convict prison.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for March 1 opens with the first part of an unpublished journal, written by Jules Michelet, the historian, on a tour through French Flanders and Belgium, in 1837-1840. A note informs us that the journal was originally sent, in the form of letters, to the Princesses of Orleans, Michelet's pupils in history. They are full of picturesque description, history and art criticisms.

ARE CROWDS HYPNOTIZED?

Dr. Lombroso contributes a short paper, in which he demonstrates that there is a peculiar magnetism in crowds, which renders them open to suggestions of crime and violence; and explains most revolutionary crimes as committed by people in a more or less hypnotic state. This explains why some of the worst horrors have not been the work of habitual criminals. He quotes another authority to prove that "a crowd is a soil in which the microbe of evil develops easily, and the microbe of good dies almost always for want of favorable conditions," and that in a crowd the good elements are eliminated and the bad multiplied by a mathematically unerring law. This is partly due to the want of moral courage—men being ashamed to show their better feelings—partly to real hypnotic suggestion, which in this article is made to do duty to an extraordinary extent—as it is supposed to explain even the fact that a pupil learns faster from a favorite teacher.

THE LESSON OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

M. Simon Var takes occasion to attack Count Tolstol *a propos* of the Russian famine. He praises the Count's exertions in the relief of distress, but points out that the distress is the direct result, if not of Tolstol's teaching, at least of a course of conduct in complete accordance with it—inaction and content with things as they are. Agriculture is at a very low ebb; in many places the rich commands are almost exhausted through having been cropped over and over again without manuring, which the peasant thinks a sinful interference with the course of nature. The wooden ploughs and other primitive instruments which Count Tolstol has insisted on using on his own estate cannot possibly keep pace with the needs of the nation. The Russian peasant, says M. Var, needs no exhortation to selfishness, charity, compassion. What he does need are the virtues of thrift and foresight, which have always been denounced by Count Tolstol, but the want of which has had such disastrous results.

M. Sémébel has an interesting article on "Ostrich Farming in Algeria." The mid-March number of the *Revue* contains a remarkable paper, "La Mort de Paris," the conclusion of Michelet's Flemish diary, and a plea for the Franco-Russian alliance from a Russian point of view, by a writer who signs himself "A Hermit of the Lord." "Russia is the only European state independent of England, and can never be subjected by it. Consequently, if France wishes to be allied with Russia, she must also render herself independent of England."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE publishes Walt Whitman's last poem to accompany a picture of the Valley of Death:

Nay, do not dream, designer dark,
Thou hast portray'd or hit thy theme entire;
I, hoverer of late by this dark valley, by its confines, having glimpses of it,
Here enter lists with thee, claiming my right to make a symbol too.
For I have seen many wounded soldiers die,
After dread suffering—have seen their lives pass off with smiles;
And I watch'd the death-hours of the old; and seen the infant die;
The rich, with all his nurses and his doctors;
And the poor, in meagreness and poverty;
And I myself for long, O Death, have breathed my every breath
Amid the nearness and the silent thought of thee.
And out of these and thee,
I make a scene, a song, brief (not fear of thee,
Nor gloom's ravines, nor bleak, nor dark,—for I do not fear thee,
Nor celebrate the struggle, or contortion, or hard-tied knot),
Of the broad, blessed light and perfect air, with meadows, rippling tides,
And trees and flowers and grass,
And the low hum of living breeze—and in the midst God's beautiful
eternal right hand,
Thee, holiest minister of Heaven—thee, envoy, usherer, guide at last of
all,
Rich, florid, loosener of the structure-knot call'd life,
Sweet, peaceful, welcome Death.

The *National Review* gives copious extracts from "Owen Meredith's" posthumous volume of poetry, entitled "Marah." Lord Lytton was a pessimist like the preacher in Ecclesiastes. So he calls his last poetic print "Marah," after the bitter fountain in the Wilderness. The note of the book is thus sounded in the prologue:

Lured by the promise of a better land,
They wander'd in the wilderness of Shur;
Vagrants from bondage fled, a weary band,
Whose weariness each day made wearier;
And waterless was all the desert sand,
No wells at hand!

A place at last they reach'd, in sore distress,
Where water flow'd but from a bitter spring.
Then cried they, "Here we die of thirst, unless
God turn this bitter sweet!" And, murmuring,
They call'd it Marah. Nor can speech express
More bitterness.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

MRS. Martha J. Lamb makes a feature, and a very attractive feature, of the "Walters Art Collection" in the April *Magazine of American History*. In the handsome, quiet city of Baltimore, no institution is more public in the mouths of people than the "Walters Gallery." But W. F. Walters has a far larger significance than as the beautifier of Baltimore and the educator of its people in the noblest achievements of art. He has found time in his life as a most successful man of affairs, to play the role of Menoetes to the young artists of two continents by financial recognition and by an inspiring appreciation of their work.

Art with Mr. Walters is not the hobby of a dilettante retired business man. He began his collection before the foundation of his fortune was laid, and has made a careful and scientific study of the subject through a lifetime.

This Baltimore collection has masterpieces by Turner, Baron Leys, Alma-Tadema, Delacroix, Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Dupré, Meissonier, and other immortals whom it would be a Philistine act to merely enumerate. A room is set apart for the bronzes of Barye. The Japanese porcelains, vases, bronzes, etc., are scarcely surpassed.

The many thousand specimens are arranged in chronological order so far as is possible, and the department of ceramics is described in an illustrated hand-book which Mr. Walters has had prepared.

Nor do all these lovely things delight the eyes of connoisseurs only. "During three months of every year, Mr. Walters allows the Poor Association of Baltimore to sell tickets of admission at fifty cents each, and throws open his doors to the public. A worthy charity is thus enriched, and an opportunity is given to thousands of art lovers to visit the galleries. There is no art collection, public or private, accessible to the people of this country

POETRY.

Argosy.—April.

Two Lives. G. Cottrell.
Spring Song. Emma Rhodes.

Art Journal.—April.

The Hunting of Rothemuir. (Illus.) Graham R. Thomson.

Century Magazine.—April.

The King. Louise M. Sill.
At Break of Day. Florence E. Coates.
In Memoriam, Wolcott Balestier. J. R. Campbell.
Khamsin. C. Scollard.

Cornhill Magazine.—April.

A Flower of Smokeland.

Cosmopolitan.—April.

The Rustic Dance. (Illus.) I. Batchelor.
Dumb. Katharine L. Bates.
A False Prophet. George Macdonald.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—April.

In Absence. H. Tyrrell.
Prenatalities of Spring. Ninette Lowater.

Girl's Own Paper.—April.

Night.
Easter Messages. Helen M. Burnside.

Good Words.—April.

The Harvest of the Sea. A. L. Salmon.
The Old Homestead. (Illus.) W. Savage.

Harper's Magazine.—April.

Death's Valley. Walt Whitman.
In a London Street. Louise J. Guiney.
Nix Vos Non Vobis. Madison Cawein.
At Nijni-Novgorod. (Illus.) Thomas B. Aldrich.

Irish Monthly.—April.

Spring's Work. Magdalen Rock.

Ladies' Home Journal.—April.

The Slugging in God's Acre. Eugene Field.

Laissez Hour.—April.

Because of Thee. Lady Lindsey.

Lippincott.—April.

Song. Florence E. Coates.
The Days of April. Isabel Gordon.

Longman's Magazine.—April.

Fairy Gold. D. Robertson.
Dreamland. May Kendall.

Monthly Packet.—April.

A Hymn of Confidence. E. H. Cokeridge.
Rose. Peter Piper.

New England Magazine.

Content. John B. Tabb.
Life Cycles. Katherine C. Penfield.
The Stormy Cloud. Cella P. Wooley.
He was Good to the Poor. Allen E. Cross.
The Lesson of the Years. James G. Burnett.
In Childhood Days. Mary T. Earle.
Retrospect. Charles Gordon Rogers.
In a Summer Gown By. Minna Irving.

Outing.—April.

The Song of Tandem. Edith Alton.

Overland Monthly.—April.

At the Mission Dolores. Ella M. Sexton.
Crepusculum. Frank Norris.
In Camp. Herbert Bushford.
In the Canon. Florence E. Pratt.

Quiver.—April.

A Forest Evensong. (Ill.) A. L. Salmon.

Scent Magazine.—April.
She or I. Patrick P. Alexander.

Scribner's Magazine.—April.
An Egyptian Banquet. T. W. Higginson.

Sunday at Home.—April.
An Easter Sonnet. Ellen T. Fowler.
Lines Written in Illinois. Dean Burgon.

Sunday Magazine.—April.
The Watchers at the Gate. (Illus.) Sarah Doudney.
Moerland Rocks. (Illus.) J. Hutton.

Temple Bar.—April.
To April. Mary Furlong.
The Three Buds. Florence Henniker.
April Month.

ART TOPICS.

Albamarie.—April.
The Influence of Photography on Art. W. B. Richmond.

Art Amateur.—London. April.
Herbert Herkomer. (Illus.)
Crayon Portraiture. F. Fowler.
Wood-carving. (Illus.) Lily Marshall.
The Spitzer Museum. (Illus.) VIII.
Suggestions About Screens. (Illus.)

Art Interchange.—April.
Modern German Artists.
L'Académie Julian.

Art Journal.—London. April.
Spring. Etching after J. B. Weynolm.
Sir A. H. Layard. (Illus.) J. F. Boyes.
Paris Pleasure Resorts.—II. The Marne. (Illus.)
The Decoration of the House.—IV. Furniture. (Illus.) A. Vallance.
Nottingham and Derby Art Museums. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.

Atlantic Monthly.—April.
Some Notes on French Impressionism.
Cecilia Warren.

Atlanta.—April.
The Autograph Portrait Gallery in Florence. (Illus.) Helen Zimmern.

Century Magazine.—April.
Lorenzo Lotto. (Illus.) W. G. Stillman.
Did the Greeks Paint their Sculptures? (Illus.) E. Robinson.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London. April.
Reproductions of Twelve Masterpieces from the Galleries of Europe: "Christ Taken Captive," by Hans Holbein, the Elder; "Madonna and Child," by Correggio; "St. John and St. Peter," by Albrecht Dürer, etc.

Magazine of Art.—London. April.
"The Old Story." Photogravure after L. Alma-Tadema.
Stanhope A. Forbes, A.R.A. With Portrait and Illustrations. Marion Hopworth Dixon.
Glimpses of Artist-Life: Press-Day and Critics.—I. (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
Wall Paper Decoration. (Illus.) Lewis F. Day.
Sir George Reid. (Illus.) Prof. B. Brown.
Painter-Etching.
Art-Treasures of the Comédie Française.—II. (Illus.) Theodore Child.
Irish Types and Traits. (Illus.) Katharine Tynan.

Munsey's Magazine.—April.
Famous Artists and their Work.—IV. Hans Makart. C. Stuart Johnson.

Scribner's Magazine.—April.
Charles Keene, of Punch. (Illus.) G. S. Layard.

where so many real treasures may be enjoyed, and no private art collection in any quarter of the world of such magnificent proportions and genuine value. It is veritably a connoisseur's collection, or rather, as we have seen, it is a connoisseur's collection of collections—a masterly triumph in the art of collecting. . . . Every year public interest in this varied collection increases, and more and more travelers come from afar to taste of its never-failing springs of pleasure, inspiration and instruction."

The Whistler Exhibition, which was opened last month in London, has been the occasion of a considerable amount of criticism of that artist. Whatever be the merits or demerits of Mr. Whistler as a painter, he has the faculty of exciting idolatry on the part of a select company of his disciples. This faculty is perhaps quite as remarkable as any of his pictures, and therefore we quote, as a sample of it, the closing passage of Mr. Walter Sickert's article on "Whistler To-day" in the *Fortnightly Review* for April:

"The 'Nocturne in Blue and Silver—Bognor,' again, can never be surpassed. The blue of the summer sea, growing black with intensity at the horizon, the silent stars, the ghostly wreaths of cloud trailing in the



MR. JAMES MCNEIL WHISTLER.

watery sky. Four little boats hover like great moths and melt their phantom sails in a dusky sea. Three show lights that glimmer on the water. Though it is night, it is light enough to see the white foam turned over by the bows of the two nearer boats. That on the far right is gone about under your very eyes, leaving a white track in the wondrous water. The waves creep in while they seem not to move, except where they curl and break and tumble at your feet on a dusky shore. You are conscious at the water's edge, of shadowy figures going about their mysterious business with the night. All these things and a million-fold more are expressed in this immortal canvas with a power and a tenderness that I have never seen elsewhere. The whole soul of the universe is in the picture—the whole spirit of beauty. It is an exemplar and a summary of all art. It is an act of divine creation. The man that has created it is thereby alone immortal a thousand times over. Who are we that we should scribble and nag at him?"

Let no one object to Mr. Sickert's hyperbole. It is but the intense which a devotee offers at his idol's shrine.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

A Call to Action. An Interpretation of the Great Up-rising, its Source and Causes. By James B. Weaver. 12mo, pp. 445. Des Moines, Iowa: Published by the Author.

It is not unlikely that General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, may be the presidential nominee at Omaha on July 4th of the People's party. Mr. Weaver is a man of great eloquence and of a long public experience, which has only served to deepen his intense conviction that the money power and the great corporate interests in general are threatening the American republic with destruction. The title of Mr. Weaver's book is somewhat misleading, and the work is published directly by Mr. Weaver at Des Moines, Iowa, rather than through one of the more prominent publishing houses of the country. But to pronounce this work either trivial or feeble would show lack of fair-mindedness or else lack of discernment. It contains a series of powerful essays upon the political and economic condition of the United States based upon recent history. The first essay is upon the Senate, the second upon the Speaker of the House, the third upon the Supreme Court, the fourth upon the disposal of public lands with particular reference to railway grants, and the others successively treat of financial history, monetary problems, political methods, growth of great fortunes, rise of the private mercenaries known as "the Pinkertons," trusts, banks, transportation questions, etc., etc. One may not agree in all respects with Mr. Weaver's opinions and conclusions, but only a very stupid or very ungenerous opponent would think of denying the cumulative force and the great vigor and ability shown in this work.

The Silver Situation in the United States. By F. W. Taussig, LL.B., Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 118. Baltimore: American Economic Association. 75 cents.

The newest of the publications of the American Economic Association is a monograph upon the silver question by Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University. Beginning with the silver coinage of 1878, Professor Taussig reviews our experience up to date. He analyzes the argument for silver in order to refute it. Professor Taussig's presentation is very clear and accurate, and the publication bears so directly upon the most recent and practical phases of the whole subject that it ought to be extensively circulated.

The Question of Silver. By Louis R. Ehrlich. "Questions of the Day" series. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A book by a Colorado man opposing free silver coinage was hardly to have been expected just now, but Mr. Ehrlich stoutly combats the monetary doctrines that prevail in his region. The brochure is popularly written and is not a close economic presentation like Professor Taussig's, but it is intelligent and timely.

Ten Men of Money Island; or, The Primer of Finance. By S. F. Norton. 12mo, pp. 146. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.

From Chicago comes still another little work intended to meet the present political interest in the money question, and written from the point of view of the Third party's financial programme. The discussion of money is thrown into the form of a narrative of the experiences of a company of men who go to an island in the Pacific and there build up an industrial society. Apparently the author has never read David A. Wells' little book "Robinson Crusoe's Money," which was constructed upon the same plan. The experience of Mr. Norton's islanders, however, leads to precisely opposite conclusions from those which were deduced from experiences upon Mr. Wells' island. The Money Island men reached prosperity and happiness by adopting the following programme: Giving up gold and silver and using a paper currency; abolishing all government loans direct to the people; a graduated income tax; no government interest-bearing debts; the repeal of all laws for debt collection; and the abolition of the debt and credit system in its entirety; the abandonment of various laws tending to the equalization of property.

The Theory of Dynamic Economics. By Simon N. Patten, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 158. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania. \$1.

This country has produced few economists of keener philosophic insight and more original qualities of mind than Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania. In the economic publications of that institution Professor Patten now gives the public his theory of dynamic economics. Professor Patten's present work is too abstract and philosophical to admit of any off-hand explanation as to its method and results. Suffice it to say that he follows in general what may be called the German school of economic thought, as opposed to the orthodox English school, although as an original thinker he follows no masters slavishly.

The Prison Question. By Charles H. Reeve. 8vo, pp. 194. Plymouth, Ind.: C. H. Reeve. \$1.35.

Another of the excellent books that come to us from the West this month is Mr. Charles H. Reeve's work upon the prison question, which is characterized upon the title page as "a theoretical and philosophical review of some matters relating to crime, punishment, prisons and reformation of convicts, with a glance at mental, social and political conditions, and some suggestions about causes and the prevention of crime and the production of criminals." It would be useful if every one who has thought a little and read a little upon this grave problem of the treatment of crime and criminals, and who is willing to know more, would read Mr. Reeve's book deliberately and carefully in order to appreciate the true bearing of the issues involved, and in order to understand what all the soundest and ablest thinkers of the day regard as the natural or psychological method of the treatment of criminals.

Farming Corporations. By Wilbur Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: W. Aldrich & Co., 130 Broadway. \$1.

Mr. Aldrich has thought out in great detail a scheme under which farmers may increase their prosperity and happiness by uniting to form farming corporations, which shall include a considerable number of neighboring farmers, and operate upon a large scale. The book is ingenious and interesting. With various modifications the idea has been frequently attempted already. Doubtless the future will witness a considerable tendency toward some form of agricultural co-operation.

The Behring Sea Controversy. By Stephen Berrien Stanton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 162. New York: Albert B. King.

Mr. Stanton has rendered us a real and valuable service by presenting in a brief but accurate and lawyerlike manner the principal legal and diplomatic facts involved in the Behring Sea controversy. He reports all claims to peculiar jurisdiction in the Behring Sea, but sees some hope for the American case in the argument that the good of mankind requires the preservation of the seal herd, which, without some kind of regulation such as the United States has exercised, would already have become extinct.

Dictionary of Political Economy. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. Part II. Beeke—Chamberlayne. Octavo, pp. 138. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Palgrave's "dictionary," which might better perhaps have been called an encyclopedia of political economy, is appearing in parts, the second of which is before us. It deserves high praise for its thoroughness and accuracy, and for its international breadth. The present part has an excellent article upon the United Census by Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith of Columbia College, and one upon census taking in general by Professor Edgeworth of Oxford.

The Financial History of Massachusetts. By Charles H. J. Douglas, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 148. New York: The University Faculty of Columbia College. \$1.

In the volumes upon history, economy and public law issued from time to time by Columbia College, the newest is *Financial History of Massachusetts in the period preceding*

the Revolutionary war. It is a scholarly and well-digested piece of historico-economic inquiry, by Charles H. J. Douglas, Ph.D., one of the fellows in political science at Columbia.

Essays on Road Making and Maintenance and Road Laws. Edited by Lewis M. Haupt. Octavo, pp. 333. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird & Co.

There has come to our table a valuable collection of essays on road making and maintenance and road laws, the volume containing a number of papers written in consequence of the offer of a prize by Philadelphia citizens through the University of Pennsylvania for essays which would promote the movement for better roads. Few economic movements now on foot in this country are more important than this one, which proposes to give us a good system of country roads in place of the miserable highways now commonly existing.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

English Writers. An Attempt Toward a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley. Vol. VIII. 12mo, pp. 432. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Professor Morley's work, commenced in 1867, has now reached its eighth volume. In the preface to the whole work he states his intention of producing two volumes per year, but the magnitude of his task has proved greater than was anticipated, and he now hopes to complete his labors by 1897. The sub-title of the volume before us is "From Surrey to Spencer," and covers the years 1540-80. The interest of the work with the general reading public will probably date from this installment. Knowledge of literature before 1550 is almost confined to scholars, and it is only with the accession of Elizabeth that general interest commences. In some "Last Leaves," describing his future plans, Prof. Morley forebushes that the forthcoming two volumes will deal with Spencer and Shakespeare, and that the succeeding will each deal in so far as possible with the lifetime of a generation.

An Author's Love. Being the Unpublished Letters of Prosper Mérimée's "Inconnue." New Edition. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Under this title, "An Author's Love," the Messrs. Macmillan publish a translation of the letters of Prosper Mérimée's "Inconnue," the appearance of which made so great a sensation in Paris three or four years ago. It was in 1874 that Mérimée's "Lettres à une Inconnue" were given to the public, and the mystery that surrounded them, not less than their striking literary qualities and their frequent allusions to French and English literary people of prominence, made them the talk of the day. It was asserted that they were not a real correspondence, but the subsequent appearance of letters purporting to have been written to the distinguished Frenchman by his mysterious lady friend closed the argument. The two books ought, of course, to be read together.

The Presumption of Sex and Other Papers. By Oscar Fay Adams. 12mo, pp. 149. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, in a brief minor paper in the *North American Review* some time ago, called women the "mannerless sex." He was criticised for it, and he has accordingly proceeded to write other brief essays, in which he treats of the vulgar sex, the ruthless sex, the brutal sex and our dreadful American manners. It should be explained that Mr. Adams regards the masculine the brutal and also as the vulgar sex, and that he regards the feminine as the mannerless and also as the ruthless sex. These essays are exceedingly slight, yet they make some useful reflections upon current manners.

Mary Woolstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Women. Edited by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Octavo, pp. 282. London: Walter Scott. 1s. 6d.

This, the first issue of the Scott Library, is a republication of a book famous in its day and memorable as one of the first outspoken utterances of a woman as to the position of women. "A philosophizing serpent," she was called by Horace Walpole, for the boldness of her ideas, and was branded as a social outcast for expressing opinions which to most women of today would seem conservative and commonplace. The Scott Library is, and is bound in a plain serviceable cover.

Defoe's Minor Novels. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 332. London: Percival & Co. 3s. 6d.

The habit of extracting from an author's works is generally very questionable, but with Defoe it is almost necessary, so voluminous and so formless were his writings. The age is too prone to forget that Defoe's claim to being a man of letters

and of genius did not rest on the authorship of "Robinson Crusoe" alone, and the five novels selected from in this volume are among the best of his work; were indeed called into being by the success of "Robinson Crusoe," for Defoe worked his literature as a business—wrote only what his public desired. None of these novels, either, are altogether beyond the stigma of consciousness, *saute temps saute mesure*, so that the general reader owes much gratitude to Mr. Saintsbury. "Captain Singleton" details the adventures of a private, "Colonel Jack" of a thief, and "Roxana" and "Moll Flanders" of ladies of more than doubtful character.

Books and Bookmen and Old Friends. By Andrew Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

How delightful an essayist Mr. Lang is in his best mood can well be seen from these two volumes, which form the second and third of a new edition of his works. "Books and Bookmen" is a collection of bookish essays; "Old Friends" are essays in epistolary parody. Did the persons in contemporary novels never meet? asks Mr. Lang. It is likely, although no novelist has chronicled such meetings. Even Mr. Lang does not essay this, but he gives us the letters which one character wrote to another. Thus Olive Nowcome writes to Arthur Pendennis, Mrs. Gamp to Mr. Friz, Monsieur Levoq to Inspector Bucket, and Count Fosco to Samuel Pickwick. Numerous other letters there are, some addressed by character to novelist, and all alike pleasing, and marked with all Mr. Lang's happy grace of style.



MR. ANDREW LANG.

Faces and Places. By Henry W. Lucy. Octavo, pp. 302. London: Henry & Co. 3s. 6d.

A volume of essays on various subjects, illustrated with portraits of the author and of Col. Fred Burnaby, the subject of the first paper. The article, "To those About to Become Journalists," is, perhaps the most interesting, and should be read by all aspirants for literary fame. Mr. H. W. Lucy knows as much as any man living of the difficulties of a journalistic career, so that he is specially adapted for the post of adviser. He points out that nothing can be done in journalism except by hard work, and that the beginner must depend on his own exertions and merits alone to obtain a position on a paper.

HISTORY.

Problems in Greek History. By J. P. Mahaffy, M.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

This is a survey of the present state of knowledge and of theory with regard to Greek history. Readers of Mr. Mahaffy's other books will know that his interest in the subject begins with the earliest possible date, and is carried down to a period later than the researches of many scholars. On his way from one point to the other he has something to tell

us about Homer and about Grote, about the myths and about Dr. Schliemann, about Alexander and about Droysen; and what he says is always fresh and worth listening to. This is a real book.

A History of Greece. By Evelyn Abbott. Vol II. London: Longmans. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Abbott has now carried his history of Greece (including Greek Sicily and Greek Italy) down to about 445 B.C. He deals fully with the Persian wars (whose great events are here illustrated by convenient maps), and with the rise of the Athenian Empire, and the other circumstances which prepared the way for the Peloponnesian war. He gives a good account of those quota-lists or tribute-lists, the text of which has been constituted since Grote wrote, and which have thrown so much light on the internal history of the empire of Athens.

A Brief History of the Hawaiian People. By W. J. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The American Book Company.

Mr. Alexander's history of the Hawaiian people is published by order of the Board of Education of the Hawaiian kingdom, and is the only book in existence that covers the ground. It is a compendium of historical and general information about the islands and their people. It is particularly timely, inasmuch as the relations between the United States and Hawaii grow constantly more intimate. The frontispiece, by the way, is an excellent portrait of Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani reproduced without credit from a copyrighted article in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

Graphic Chronology. By R. W. Western. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 2s.

The aim of this modest little volume is very praiseworthy. Say, for example, that one who wishes to see who were the contemporaries of Defoe. One turns to the page devoted to the quarter of a century commencing with 1700, and immediately a mental picture of the period is conjured up before the reader, who simply sees on the page before him the names of the men whose names are well known grouped under the headings to which they belong—i.e., rulers, poets, statesmen, engineers, painters, etc. As far as we can see, the scheme is well carried out.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Life of Charles Sumner, The Scholar in Politics. By Archibald H. Grimké. 12mo, pp. 414. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume in the "American Reformers" series is Mr. Archibald Grimké's *Life of Charles Sumner, The Scholar in Politics*. Mr. Grimké's "Sumner" is a companion of his "William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist." In the one book he had undertaken to give a view of the moral forces which combined to achieve the downfall of slavery, while in the life of Sumner the political side of the contest has chiefly occupied his attention. The book is popular and eloquent rather than dispassionate and critical, but it is an intelligent and stirring survey of the public life and services of one of the heroes of American history.

Ignaz von Döllinger. By Dr. Emil Michael. Paper, pp. 600. Innsbruck: Fel. Rauch. 6 marks.

A critical biography in reply to two books on Dr. Döllinger by F. H. Reusch. Prof. Michael describes, from Dr. Döllinger's own writings, the Doctor's development during the last thirty years of his life.

William Wordsworth: The Story of his Life. By James M. Sutherland. Octavo, pp. 542. London: Elliott Stock.

The second revised and enlarged edition of a modest and valuable biography. Mr. Sutherland is hardly as happy in his critical remarks as he is in marshalling the chief facts of the great poet's life.

A Memoir of Honoré de Balzac. Compiled and Written by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The study of standard French fiction has within the past few years steadily been gaining ground in the United States, and Balzac especially has been in request, as the librarians of all leading libraries will testify. The present biography is in part translation, in part compilation, and in part the original work of Katharine Prescott Wormeley. It is carefully and thoroughly done, and there is nothing else in English on Balzac that is comparable with it.

C. H. Spurgeon. By Jesse Page. Octavo, pp. 160. London: S. W. Partridge. 1s. 6d.

A popular illustrated biography by an author whose previous essays in short biography have won well merited praise.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Marsh. By Owen Meredith. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The old-time readers and admirers of Owen Meredith will certainly be attracted by this new volume of poems written in leisure hours during the past year or two. As Lady Lytton explains in the preface, the volume was in proof-sheets at the time of Lord Lytton's death. He was occupied during the last few weeks of his life in revising them, and would have further corrected them if he had survived. The volume is so arranged as to form a connected whole and to be read consecutively. Lady Lytton explains that a longer and more elaborate poetical work is also ready for publication, but it was intended that these shorter poems should be given to the public first.

The Foresters: Robin Hood and Maid Marian. By Lord Alfred Tennyson. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This volume has been received by the critics with something very like disappointment, and we must confess to sharing their chief objections. The whole story of Robin Hood and Maid Marian is here so attenuated that we fear that "The Foresters" will add but little to the Laureate's reputation. The lyrics, however, save the volume. Some are exceedingly charming, as, for instance, "Love Flew in at the Window" and "To Sleep" the "long bright day is done." In his treatment of the story Lord Tennyson keeps very closely to Sir Walter Scott and Thomas Love Peacock, but the play is so short that very little room is left for characterizations and lengthened descriptions.

Potiphar's Wife. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Octavo, pp. 130. London: Longmans. 5s.

This is Sir Edwin Arnold at his best. His "Light of Asia" was a success, for in it he broke fresh ground, but the "Light of the World" was comparatively a failure: it was too ambitious for his muse. The poems in the present volume are short and slight, on subjects which Sir Edwin has made his own. "Potiphar's Wife" is the most ambitious, but not the most successful. Personally we prefer "To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers," charming verses which first appeared in the *Defunct and Reviver*, and which should bring success to any volume of poems. The Japanese poems take up the major part of the volume, and are very pretty, more especially the "Grateful Foxes, a Japanese Story," in the Japanese manner. One poem in the volume, "The Egyptian Princess," is reminiscent in its nature of Macaulay. Two stirring battle pieces, "The Toppal of the Victory," and "The Frigate Endymion," are but tolerable; and on the whole the volume is excellent, and will rank among the best of Sir Edwin Arnold's work.

The Leading Poets of Scotland. By Walter J. Kaye, M.A. Octavo, pp. 314. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Scottmen will have reason to thank Mr. Kaye for this volume of selections from representative poets of their poetry. In making his selection, the editor has endeavored to bring together the best words which breathe the "scottish" passion, nor yet those which carry us into the din of war, but rather to cull, as far as possible, the fresh, stirring verses suited to youth or more advanced years, encouraging to manly thought and action, inspiring for the battle of life. No less than eighty-seven poets are represented, and short biographical notices by various writers are prefixed to each selection. The book contains many gems, some well known, others less familiar.

Medieval Scottish Poetry. Edited by George Todd-Eyre. Glasgow: Wm. Hodge & Co.

Mr. Eyre-Todd's second volume of the *Abbottford Series* increases the interest revived of late in early Scottish poetry. Selections are given from representative Scottish poets, like Henryson, Dunbar, and Gavin Douglas, and the interest of this second volume is perhaps greater than that of the first, by reason of the fact that in most cases complete poems rather than selections are quoted. Besides the poems there are carefully prepared essays, some writers being treated with minute biographical detail.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Har-Moad; or, The Mountain of the Assembly. By Rev. O. D. Miller, D.D. Octavo, pp. 466. North Adams, Mass.: Stephen M. Whipple.

This is a work both of patient erudition and of broad original scholarship. Its object is to establish certain truths regarding the Bible, the origin of man, the unity of the race, and the development of religion, from archaeological studies, chiefly from the standpoint of the cuneiform inscriptions. The author attempts to prove an original primitive society of a high degree of culture and character; he locates Eden, fixes the existence of man on the earth at about twelve thousand years, and evolves a logical and orderly theory of racial and religious development up to the culmination of all history and tradition in the appearance and mission of Christ.

God's Image in Man. Some Intuitive Perceptions of Truth. By Henry Wood. 12mo, pp. 258. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

Mr. Henry Wood, who has tried his hand as an amateur at economics and fiction, now presents the public with a religious work, which he entitles "God's Image in Man; Some Intuitive Perceptions of Truth." The chapter-heads show the scope of the book: "The Nature of God," "Revelation through Nature," "Direct Revelation," "Biblical Revelation," "Revelation through the Son," "The Universality of Law," "The Solidarity of the Race," "Man's Dual Nature," "The Unseen Realm," "Evolution as a Key," and "From the Old to the New." The publishers in their announcement say that "the present great transition from the old to the new in spiritual and metaphysical science is presented with a glow which is thoroughly unconventional." The book is profoundly religious in tone and breathes the spirit of the so-called new orthodoxy.

Christian Thought in Architecture. By Barr Ferree. Privately printed.

This is a paper read before the American Society of Church History at its fourth annual meeting last December at Washington. It is beautifully reprinted from the proceedings of the society. It is a most scholarly discussion of the great architecture of different schools and periods in the history of the Christian Church.

Light and Peace. By H. R. Reynolds, D.D. London: Sampson, Low & Co. 3s. 6d.

Dr. Reynolds, the principal of the Congregationalists' College at Chesham, modestly disclaims any right to appear amongst the "Preachers of the Age"; but these sermons, addressed to the students under his care, may well be included in the series under review. There is a continuity in the discourses, the prominent idea being the recognition of the genuine relation that prevails between religious ideas and holy living. Dr. Reynolds' object is to show that "the intelligent apprehension of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ illumines the darkest places of our thought, our duty, and our destiny."

The Faiths of the Peoples. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. Two vols. London: Ward & Downey. 21s.

An entertaining and readable work, in which Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, after describing the various religions followed in the world, takes his readers to a typical service of each. Any one studying the world's religion seriously would hardly go to these volumes for information, but the general reader, who likes to be entertained and instructed at the same time, will find much to interest him.

Sermons Preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. By Frederick Dennison Maurice. In six volumes. Vol. VI. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

A Guide to Electric Lighting. For the Use of Householders and Amateurs. By S. R. Bottone. 16mo, pp. 169. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little work, by a distinguished Italian electrician, is one which might well be placed in the hands of intelligent young people who desire to know something of the technical applications of electricity.

Consumption: How to Prevent it and How to Live with it. By N. S. Davis, Jr., A.M., M.D. 12mo, pp. 143. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co. 75 cents.

This little work is a clear and untechnical account by an experienced physician of the nature of consumption, and of

the best way to overcome consumptive tendencies. It is really a work on hygiene for consumptives. As a practical book it has decided value.

The Mediterranean Shores of America; or, The Climatic, Physical and Meteorological Conditions of Southern California. By P. C. Remondino, M.D. Octavo, pp. 176. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co. \$1.25.

Dr. Remondino's work on Southern California has particular reference to its climatic, physical and meteorological conditions, and is a work to be recommended to physicians, and also to all invalids contemplating a journey to California in search of health.

The Chinese: Their Present and Future, Medical, Political and Social. By Robert Colman, Jr., M.D.

Dr. Colman's book upon the Chinese might with equal propriety be classified with books of travel or with works relating popularly to the science of medicine. Dr. Colman is prominently connected with several important missionary hospitals and dispensaries in China, and his book tells us how the Chinese really live, what their maladies are, and very much that is of interest regarding their physical characteristics as a race.

Hospitals and Asylums of the World. By H. C. Burdett. Four vols. London: J. & A. Churchill.

This is a monumental work by one of the most industrious men in London. Mr. H. C. Burdett is probably the only man who could have completed so colossal a record of the medical philanthropy of the world. It has taken him more than twelve years to compile this great descriptive directory of the hospitals and asylums of the world, and no one who looks over the first two volumes, especially over the second, with its copious plans and illustrations, will be surprised in knowing that its compilation and publication has cost not less than \$20,000. The first volume is entirely devoted to asylums, the second to asylum construction, with plans and bibliography. It contains an account of the origin, history, construction, administration, management and legislation of the world's hospitals and asylums, with plans of the chief medical institutions accurately drawn to a uniform scale in addition to the plans of all the hospitals of London in the jubilee year. The work, of which two volumes are now issued, when completed will form a complete encyclopedia of one of the most difficult subjects that confront the philanthropist and the legislator.

The Oak: a Popular Introduction to Forest Botany. By H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S. London: Kegan Paul & Co. 3s. 6d.

The projects of the series, of which this is the third volume, have acted wisely in avoiding general introduction to the several branches of science and following the examples suggested by such books as Huxley's "Crayfish," St. Milt's "Cat," and Miall's "Cockroach," in taking one organism as the type of a given species, or genus, as the case may be. No better subject, and no higher authority upon it than this volume supplies, could be found. It gives a clear and complete account of the complex history of the oak as a member of a large and ancient group of dicotyledonous flowering plants, embracing, among others, beeches, chestnuts and hazelnuts, explaining its normal structure, life processes, diseases and uses; also, for the picturesque, these last no longer including the conversion of the "heart of oak" into the ships that "rule the waves."

The Dietetic Value of Bread. By John Goodfellow. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

An illustrated volume of Macmillan's Manuals for Students, composed of articles contributed to the *Baker's Record*. Its object is to lay before the public an account of the various kinds of bread by which their merits may be judged; and, secondly, to afford technical instruction to students and others on the true value of bread as a food.

FICTION.

The Three Fates. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The issue for April in *Meers*, Macmillan's monthly publication of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novels proves to be a new book from that brilliant author's pen rather than the republication of a familiar fragment. It is a story of American life, and the scene is laid in New York City. The Three Fates are three women, each of whom exercises a strong influence upon the life and development of the hero, George Winton Wood. He, born the son of a rich man and trained for a business life, is thrown upon his own resources, emerges as a literary man, and eventually recovers the fortune which had been stolen from his father.

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In Yellowstone Park. H. Dalton.
Menzel's Sketches. Dr. O. Doering.
Mirabeau in Berlin. Dr. J. Weygram.
The Neapolitans. F. von Zobelitz.

Vom Fale zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

The New German Parliamentary Buildings. C. Gurliitt.
Weather Forecasts. Dr. W. J. van Beiler.
Last Year's Work in the Vienna Theatre.
The Borgheze Gallery. Dr. O. Hornack.
Adrian Navigation in Relation to the Navy. N. von Engelhardt.
The Tenth Birthday of John Herschel. Dr. Klein.
Moose Hunting. F. Fardel.
Hatfield House. W. F. Brand.

Webermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braunschweig.

Through Languedoc and Provence. H. Kewtner.
Count Mirabeau. With Portrait. R. Prebe.
The New German Parliamentary Buildings. H. Buschhammer.
The Resting Time for Plants. A. Fischer.
The Pre-Raphaelites in England.—I. C. Gurliitt.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna.

Literature and Life.
The Hero in German Romance. A. Noel.
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L'Ameranthé.—Paris. March.

A Visit to the Carnavalet Museum. H. Buffenoir.
 Madame des Ursins. E. S. Lantz.
 The King of the Mines: An Abbatist Legend. P. André.
 Rosmini. Countess Theodosia.
 Dancing among the Ancients. E. S. Lantz.

L'Art.—Paris. March 15.

Comedy of To-day. F. L'homme.
 Auguste Alexandre Guillaumont, Engraver. E. Viollet-le-Duc.
 Japan at the Louvre Museum. E. Moliner.
 The Guimet Museum.—VII. The Religions of China. C. Gabillot.
 Women Authors of the Past. With Portraits. F. L'homme.
 The Right of Property in Art.—II. E. Romberg.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. March.

Genius and Opportunity. P. Shapter.
 The Great Note-issuing Banks of Europe.—Continued. Dr. W. Burckhardt.
 War in Europe. E. Tallchère.
 Pastor Kneipp and His Cure. A. F. Schard.
 The Public and Private Morals of Contemporary Contr. V. de Floriant.
 Chronique.—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. March 20.

The Doctrinal Authority of Jesus Christ. A. Berthoud.
 Port Royal.—Concluded. A. Mauvaul.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. March.

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 The Socialization of Language. G. Saint-Menis.

L'Initiation.—Paris. March.

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 Psychometry.
 Practical Occultism. H. Pelletier.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. March.

The Pacification of the Relations between Capital and Labor. G. de Molinari.
 The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.
 Review of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences. J. Lefort.
 The Incidence of Protective Duties. P. des Essars.
 Meeting of the Society of Political Economy, March 5.

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 Revolutionary Mob and the Parliamentary System. C. Lombroso.
 Contemporary Style and its Methods. A. Albalat.
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 The Last Encyclical and the Policy of Pacification. Jules Bonjean.
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The French Navy. H. Montecorboli.
 Lord Lannington and England in the Mekong Valley. P. Lehaut.

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The Question of Accidents to Workmen. J. Michel.
 National Property and How it Should be Used. Hubert Valleroux.
 The Social Condition of the Working Classes at Mannheim. in Baden. A. Bafelovich.
 The New Law of Registration. L. Choisy.
 The Question of the "Homestead" in Italy. Prof. S. S. Ippolito.

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 Scandinavian Literature—Auguste Strindberg. C. de Cosmauve.

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 Philosophy and the Present Time. F. Rauh.

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 Greek Journalists and Newspapers. G. Deschamps.

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 The Secular Games of the Emperor Augustus. Gaston Boissier.
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 The Emperor William II. His Ministers and his Policy. G. Valbert.

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 The Revolution at Toulon. George Duruy.
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 The Natural History Collection of the Princes of Orléans. Germain Bapst.
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The Armenian Question. J. Ferry.
Letters from Florida.—Concluded. V. Watteyne.
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Raoul Glaber. Ernest Petit.
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Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. March.

A New Case of Automatic Writing. J. Delboef.
The Mechanism of Hypnotic Phenomena in Hypnotic Subjects.
Dr. Borlengo.
The Law on Hypnotism passed by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. V. Denys and Dr. F. Van Velsen.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. March.

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Civilization among the Gauls—Charlemagne. J. A. Petit.
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The Austrian Alps.—Concluded. G. Maury.

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cavet.

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The Depopulation of the Marquesas Islands. M. Mareste.

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Justice and Socialism according to the *Revue Philosophique*.
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A Recent Work on the United States of America. R. Mazzini.
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La Scuola Positiva.—Naples. March 15.

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 Survey of Foreign Politics. Emilio Castelar.

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Literary Events of 1890. M. de Palau.
 Hernán Pérez del Pulgar.—Continued. F. Villa Real.
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Ruskin and the St. George's Guild. Prof. Quack.
 Potgieter II. J. H. Groenewegen.
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J. J. van de Sande Bakhuyzen. Art Causerie. Lodewijk Mulder.
 A Walk Through Paris. G. Verschuuer.

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On Mixed Schools. Ellen Fries.
 Emilia Pardo Bazan, Contemporary Spain's most eminent
 Authoress. G. Björkman.
 Reflections on the Dress Reform Question. M. G.
 Communications from the Fredrika-Bremer Society.

Danskeren.—Kolding, Denmark. March.

Arne Garborg's "Weary Men" Reviewed by F. Jungersen.
 Reminiscences of W. A. Wexé and his Friends. F. Wexelsen.
 A Critical Sketch of Ingeman's Life. Ida Falbe Hansen.
 German Literature of Later Years. S. R. Sørensen.

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Oscar II. From the painting by O. Björck in the Oscar-salon
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 Viktor Rydberg and his later works. Oscar Leverlin.

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 The Woman in the Twentieth Century. Paul Laditte.
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 Viktor Rydberg's New Works. Ed. Olkman.
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 The Transportation to Siberia. F. Stockenberg.
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 Norwegian Literature. Dr. Vald. Vedel.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NatR.	Naturalist Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GUM.	Goldsworthy's Geographical Magazine.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NE.	New Englander and Yale Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NR.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GW.	Good Words.	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	Help.	Help.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Ata.	Atlanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HomeR.	Homestead Review.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HM.	Home Maker.	OD.	Our Day.
BeM.	Belford's Monthly.	HR.	Health Record.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Monthly Illustrated American.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bookman.	Bookman.	IE.	Illustrated.	PL.	Pastor.
B.	Boston.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cornhill.	IrFR.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cowell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChMial.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CaM.	Causers Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	Rev.	Review of the Churches.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CRitR.	Critical Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CNJ.	Cowell's Saturday Journal.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Lnc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	LodM.	Lodge Monthly.	SundH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	L.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconR.	Economic Journal.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EDRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EJRL.	Educational Review (London).	Men.	Memorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	WeR.	Welsh Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	M.M.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mus.	Music.	YE.	Young England.
Eq.	Equinox.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
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Agassiz at Penikese, David S. Jordan, PS.

Air, Bad, and Bad Health—L. H. Wager and A. Herbert, PS.

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HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

From the latest photograph of Mr. Blaine, taken at Bar Harbor last autumn by Mr. A. Von Mumm Schwartzstein, *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington of the German Empire; now first published through the courtesy of Mr. Schwartzstein and Mr. W. E. Curtis.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Presidential
Forecasts.*

The approach of the convention month has not as yet brought any certainty as to the action either of the Republican or the Democratic gathering. This much, however, is perfectly clear: At Minneapolis it will be President Harrison against the field, and at Chicago it will be ex-President Cleveland against the field. There are strong elements of opposition to President Harrison's renomination, but they are not concentrated, and it is very doubtful whether they will unite in any formidable manner at Minneapolis. They could unite, of course, upon the name of Mr. Blaine; but while the reports as to the distinguished Secretary's health are more encouraging than a few months ago, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that he is not only not a candidate, but that he would absolutely decline an unsought nomination. There is still less certainty about the selection of the Chicago Convention. Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, Governor Boies, of Iowa, and ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, are likely to be brought before the assembled Democratic hosts as very energetic candidates. Stranger things are possible than a final conclusion to give the nomination to the man who has been the real leader of the Democratic party during the past decade, namely, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky. There can be no doubt of the genuine enthusiasm with which Iowa Democrats will press the candidacy of Governor Boies upon the convention. Many of the present Democrats of Iowa were Republicans a few years ago, and Governor Boies himself as recently as 1884 is said to have been both a Republican and a "Blaine man" of the most pronounced description. Perhaps the Iowa Democrats regard Mr. Boies as the more desirable a candidate from the fact that he would in his own person typify a movement in the Northwest from the Republican into the Democratic ranks which they claim to be somewhat in the nature of a stampede. Several curious possibilities, however, are involved in this really formidable candidacy of the Governor of Iowa. It would be, for instance, an extremely curious incident if Mr. Boies, who is to be entered so strongly at Chicago as a competing candidate against Mr. Cleveland, should actually be preferred by the Democracy of the nation and should be nominated over the head of the man against whose election in 1884 he

fought as valiantly as he could. We are told that the real platform of the Democracy in the coming campaign is to be Mr. Cleveland's administration. It would be a strange anomaly, therefore, if Governor



SENATOR JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.
(From a photograph by Bell.)

Boies, who worked with the Republicans in the campaign that elected Mr. Cleveland, should now be chosen in preference to Mr. Cleveland himself as the standard-bearer in a new campaign fought on the platform of Mr. Cleveland's highly successful administration. Another curious possibility is involved in the situation. If Mr. Blaine should at the last

moment consent to allow the Republicans to nominate him, it would appear to be a rather embarrassing thing for Governor Boies, who supported Mr. Blaine with such enthusiasm in his campaign against Mr. Cleveland eight years ago, to emerge in 1892 as himself the leader of the embattled hosts of Democracy against the "Plumed Knight," whose elevation to the White House has until lately been one of the chief desires of Mr. Boies' political heart. In spite of considerations of this sort, however, the Governor of Iowa is likely enough to be nominated for the vice-presidency if the presidential nomination is secured for Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Gorman, Governor Pattison, Governor Russell, or any other Eastern man. It remains to be shown that Iowa is not now, as heretofore, a strongly Republican State in national elections where local issues are not too closely interwoven. Although Colonel Gatch's bill giving communities the right to substitute high license for prohibition in Iowa failed to become a law, thus insuring another two years of the prohibitory régime, it is nevertheless true that the Republican support of the present system has cost the party thousands of votes. In both conventions the number of delegates attending without being bound by specific instructions from their home States and districts will be unusually large. The chances, therefore, that the unexpected may happen are by so much increased. For many



GOVERNOR HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

years, probably, there has never been a time when so many men in both parties have heard a gentle buzzing of the presidential bee in their own personal bonnets. Nevertheless, Mr. Harrison's chances are by far the best of all, and nothing but the possibility of Blaine really stands in his road.

At Washington the logic of the legislative situation has been too strong for ^{Our} ^{National} ^{Expenditures.} Democratic professions of "retrenchment and reform" in the Government's expenditures. The last Republican Congress had been held up to execration by the Democracy as the "Billion Dollar Congress," because it appropriated in the two years of its existence an average of some \$500,000,000 per year. The Republicans could only reply that this has grown to be "a billion dollar country;"—in other words, that the magnitude of these expenditures was justified by the progress of the nation in wealth and population, and that the money was spent legitimately for purposes that would enhance the general prosperity. The largest single item of expenditure is entailed by the pension policy of the Government, for which, of course, the Republicans are mainly responsible, although a large proportion of Democrats are also committed to pension arrangements not less liberal. About \$185,000,000 per annum is now necessary to meet obligations due to the various classes of pensioners provided for under the general laws. Many



COLONEL GATCH, OF IOWA.

of the Democrats injudiciously declared that they would show the country this year how to hold appropriations down to something like \$400,000,000. Under the leadership of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the economists have been making a desperate but forlorn struggle to keep the figures down. The first noteworthy conflict occurred over the naval estimates. Unquestionably the best sentiment of the country, regardless of party, fully sustains the recommendations of Secretary Tracy as to the construction of the year's regular quota of additional vessels for the new navy. We have entered upon a moderate, but deliberate, policy in the creation of a navy, which fitful spasms of economy ought not to be permitted to interrupt. Then there came a determined contest over



HON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, OF INDIANA, CHAIRMAN OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

the Indian Appropriation bill, the economists being determined to cut down the supplies for Indian schools to a figure below what is absolutely necessary for their efficient maintenance. And so, at point after point, there has been higgling and cheese-paring, on the plan of an arbitrary scaling down of careful estimates, not enough to effect any change of policy or to indicate the contemplation of any change, but just enough to embarrass and obstruct administration. The crucial test, however, came over the River and Harbor bill. So adroitly did Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, the Democratic chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, plan his campaign for a great "raid upon the treasury," that Mr. Holman's antagonism was of no avail. The Democratic House, in the face of its retrenchment and reform policy,

passed the most colossal River and Harbor bill ever proposed in any Congress—a bill requiring the expenditure of more than \$50,000,000, although only about \$21,000,000 is appropriated for outlay in the coming fiscal year. The consequence is that the Democrats must abandon their war-cry against the Billion Dollar Congress, for they are appropriating a larger sum of money than the Republican Congress appropriated in its first session two years ago.

The Republican leaders, Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows, have done what they could to foment the Democrat disagreement over appropriations and to make Mr. Holman's path of retrenchment a thorny one. Mr. Burrows, it may be said in passing, is mentioned as the very probable Chairman of the Minneapolis Convention, while Mr. Reed has enjoyed a slight "boom" as a presidential candidate.

There are undoubtedly a large number of items in this great River and Harbor bill which are not defensible upon any grounds of propriety, and which were permitted to stand simply for the sake of catching here and there a vote that was thought needful for the success of the main features of the bill. Apart from these minor items, which would not aggregate a very startling amount of money, there may be much honest



HON. J. C. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN, WHO WILL PERHAPS PRESIDE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

difference of opinion as to the propriety and advantage of the great bulk of the outlay. In our opinion, however, so long as there is no ground for disapproval of the engineering plans adopted in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and no suspicion in any quarter that the money appropriated for that purpose is not honestly and intelligently paid out to secure the desired end, there is sufficient reason for regarding the investment as a profitable and advantageous one. In like manner, any sum necessary to remove obstructions or to deepen channels so that there may be a passage for large ships from the far western ports of our great lake system to the important ports at the eastward end of the system, is money so well expended that it will repay the country many fold. As an illustration of the kind of great public improvement that this River and Harbor bill fosters, we may present upon the authority of an expert student of all the matters involved, some data upon the traffic of the great lakes, and some reasons for deepening the connecting channels.

*A Twenty-foot
Channel from
Duluth to Buffalo.*

The new River and Harbor bill provides a sufficient sum to begin the work of deepening the connecting channels of the great lakes so that there will nowhere be, between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo, less than twenty feet of water. The official estimates of the cost of the entire work, as made by General O. M. Poe, call for \$3,394,000. This is exclusive of the work on the great new lock in the St. Mary's Falls canal, and in the Hay Lake channel immediately below in the St. Mary's river, for which provision was made in the River and Harbor bill of 1890. Six points need improvement. Two of these, Round Island and Sailor's Encampment Island, are in the St. Mary's river—the outlet of Lake Superior; Corsica Shoal is at the foot of Lake Huron, and the St. Clair Flats canal, Grosse Point Flats, and the Limekiln Crossing are between the foot of Lake Huron and the head of Lake Erie. Few persons who have not made a personal study of the matter realize the magnitude of the traffic of the great lakes. There were over eleven hundred more vessels passing through the canal into Duluth, Minnesota, in 1891, than passed through the Suez canal the year previous. Through the "Soo" canal at the outlet of Lake Superior there were more than three times as many vessels and nearly a million and three-quarters tons more freight in 1890 than through the Suez canal during the same year. There is not the same absolute record of vessels passing through the Detroit river as is obtainable for the two points previously mentioned. But an estimate made by Hon. George H. Ely, of Cleveland, shows that in 1889 there were more than 36,000,000 tons of freight carried through the Detroit river. This sum seems large when it is stated by itself, but its real magnitude will perhaps be better appreciated when it is known that this is 10,000,000 tons in excess of the tonnage at all the seaports of the United States for the same year, and 3,000,000 tons in excess of the total arrivals and clearances, both coastwise and for-

eign, of Liverpool and London combined. The arrivals and clearances of vessels at Chicago for 1890 numbered 21,541, while the corresponding aggregate for New York was but 15,283. The entries and clearances for the entire seaboard of the United States in that year were 37,756, while for the United States ports on the great lakes the arrivals and clearances numbered 88,280. The average cost of transportation on the railroads in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was exceeded nine-tenths (.911) of a cent per ton per mile. The average cost of transportation on the great lakes for 1891 was, as near as it can be ascertained, about 1-10 of a cent per ton per mile. But the importance of the great lakes to the business interests of the country may be better understood if these microscopic figures are translated into larger terms. The traffic of the great lakes in 1891 was 27 per cent. of the total traffic of all the railways of the United States for the same year, and if the tonnage carried on the lakes had been carried instead by rail, at the average price per ton per mile above given, it would have cost, in round numbers, \$150,000,000 more than was actually paid for its transportation by water. The total expenditure under the River and Harbor bills up to date for the improvement of the great lakes above Niagara Falls is less than \$30,000,000. So that the saving on the business of a single year has been a more than five-fold return for all the expenditures made in the past. The cost of water transportation decreases so rapidly with each increase in depth of available channel and capacity of the vessels engaged in the carrying trade, that the saving effected by the deepening of the connecting canals from sixteen feet to twenty feet will be greater than that which has been produced by the expenditure of the \$30,000,000 in the past.

*Chicago as
the World's
Chief Sea-Port.*

Interest in waterway improvements has had a wonderful growth in the United States within the last year or two, as is evidenced by the strong support of the daring project of a ship canal twenty-one feet deep through American territory from the great lakes to the sea. Congress has been asked to provide for surveys, examinations and estimates of cost of all the practicable routes for such a canal, with a view to determining the one that is most advantageous. The advocates of this project point out that in addition to the immense commercial value which it would have, it will become a military necessity a few years hence when the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals to a uniform depth of fourteen feet is completed. For then a way will be open into the great lakes for the war vessels of the British navy, while there will be none available for those of the United States. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that Chicago and Duluth will, within the life-time of people now mature, receive in their harbors ocean-going vessels from every port on the seas. Nor is there much reason to doubt the result of Mississippi improvement. St. Louis, under the present policy of river improvement, ought soon to maintain direct ocean freight

lines. The *Concord*, one of our finest new war vessels, which helped to celebrate the completion of the great bridge at Memphis, Tenn., in May, was afterward ordered to proceed as far as St. Louis and exhibit herself to a host of admiring Americans 1,200 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in the very heart of the Continent. Ultimately a ship canal will connect the Mississippi with the Great Lakes, and Chicago will have water communication via the great river and the Nicaragua canal with our Pacific Coast and with the West Coast of South America. Within fifty years Chicago can become incomparably the greatest port in the world—with the aid of a few more river and harbor bills. The Erie Canal must, of course, be developed into a ship canal, with a clear 20 or 21 feet of water; and Chicago's great gain would be New York's gain also. The Hennepin canal to connect Chicago with the Mississippi is already a certainty. The early development and completion of this great line of natural and artificial waterways from New Orleans to Minneapolis, from Davenport to Chicago, from Duluth to Buffalo and from Buffalo via the Erie Canal and the Hudson River to New York City, would be the most brilliant and productive investment our Government could make; and there would follow such a revival of American shipbuilding, for the coastwise and internal as well as for the foreign trade, as the most ardent advocates of an "American policy" have not even dreamed of.

Our Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has re-entered journalism and politics at home, his resignation of the French Ministry having been accepted with many compliments from his superiors at Washington. It is strongly rumored that Mr. Reid is "slated" as the administration candidate for the vice-presidency in place of Mr. Morton, whose renomination would seem not to be expected in any quarter. Mr. Charles Elnory Smith has also returned from Russia to lay down his diplomatic commission and devote himself to his regular work as editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, has been named as Mr. Reid's successor. He is accounted a most fitting selection, although the country at large had known little or nothing of him. He is wealthy and accomplished, we are told—a manufacturer who would be a Democrat but for his objection to free trade, and an expert linguist. Mr. Lincoln maintains a quiet course in London, seemingly quite oblivious of the fact that many high politicians have been seriously discussing the question whether or not his would be the name to conjure with at the Minneapolis Republican convention. His unassuming modesty is always becoming.

It is now rumored that Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the *Mail and Express*, will take Mr. Smith's vacated post at St. Petersburg. Mr. E. Burd Grubb seems to be making quite a pleasant stir at Madrid, whither he has returned with his bride, and Col. Frederick D. Grant, at Vienna, is representing us in a quiet, gentlemanly fashion. Consul-General John C. New has come home from London, presumably for politics.



MR. T. J. COOLIDGE, MINISTER TO FRANCE.

In the State Department at Washington, preparations are busily making for the Behring Sea arbitration. The "American case" is in immediate charge of Mr. John W. Foster, agent of the department, who is giving it his undivided attention. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, have been selected by President Harrison as the American members of the Arbitration Board. Eminent satisfaction with these appointments is everywhere expressed. The chief counsel for the United States will be Mr. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, ex-minister to England, who will be assisted by Mr. James C. Carter, distinguished New York lawyer, and Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of Chicago. The President has wisely emphasized the non-partisan character of the Behring Sea contention by placing our interests as fully in the hands of Democrats like Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps as of Republicans.

On this subject Mr. Stead writes: "It is to be

hoped that the English-speaking race on both sides of the Atlantic will proceed after the Behring Sea arbitration, which has been finally agreed upon, but which will not be over before October or November, to put the relations between the Empire and the Republic on a legal footing. President Harrison recently referred to the arbitration as a lawsuit, and the phrase is suggestive. But if litigants had to improvise a tribunal before they could get their case tried, the chances of legal settlements would be small indeed. What is wanted is, first, that England and America should agree to refer all disputes to arbitration; and then that they should proceed to constitute a supreme international tribunal, probably by delegation from the Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that would take all disputed business naturally and as a matter of



SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL,
English Behring Sea Commissioner.

course. The difficulties in the way of referring disputes to a tribunal are increased twenty-fold when you have to agree to construct the tribunal before you can send the case to arbitration."

An International Silver Conference. Our Government has achieved a very gratifying success in securing the acceptance by England and Germany, as well as France, Italy and other powers, of an invitation to a conference upon the silver question. It will be the purpose of the conference to inquire how a very greatly enlarged use of silver as money may safely be brought about. Most Americans hold that if the leading nations of the world would agree upon a fixed ratio of value between gold and silver, and would then throw open their mints for the unrestricted coinage of both metals, at the same time agreeing to accept either of them at the fixed ratio in payment of public dues, while also giving them both a full standing as legal tender for private purposes, there would of necessity arise a state of self-perpetuating equilibrium. If the monetary use of these metals

were their only use the predicted equilibrium would almost inevitably ensue. The metal easiest to obtain at any given time or place would be preferred for debt-paying purposes, and the "law of demand and supply" would promptly restore a disturbed balance. But enormous quantities of gold and silver are demanded every year for other than monetary uses, and at present their market values fluctuate independently of one another, just as the values of copper and tin fluctuate. The question is, whether the artificial situation created by an international bimetallic-coinage agreement would be dominant enough to fix and keep the value of silver for general commercial purposes at the precise ratio with gold that the mints everywhere would by law have to recognize. We in America quite generally believe that it would. The pro-silver men in the West profess to believe that the United States alone, without any coincident action abroad, could safely open its mints to the unrestricted coinage of both metals at the weight ratio between them of 16 to 1. Inasmuch as silver in the open market has fallen so far away from the ratio of 16 to 1 that it now takes about 23 ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, there is no good reason advanced by anybody to make it appear that gold would remain in circulation if silver coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio were made unlimited and free to all corners. The conference will at least be extremely interesting, and its results are not unlikely to be very important.

Stars and Stripes on the Atlantic.

Our English friends ought to be good-humored enough to see that there is no possible ground for jealousy or contention in the transfer of the *City of New York* and *City of Pavia*, the two great passenger ships of the Inman line, to American registry. The Inman Company is an American one. The two ships in question were built with American money and have always been owned and operated by Americans. The contracts for building them were let on the Clyde because at that time they could be built there for much less money than in America. They were debarred from registry as American ships by our navigation laws, which confine that privilege to vessels of American construction. Within a few years our shipbuilding industry has made rapid strides; and the success of American designers and builders in creating the new navy has shown conclusively that ships of any size or speed can be produced as well here as in Europe. To encourage shipbuilding and to secure American merchant vessels suitable for enrollment in the auxiliary navy, the last Congress enacted a liberal ocean postal subsidy measure. In general pursuance of this policy, the present Congress has passed a bill which in effect makes exceptions of the two largest Inman steamers and admits them to the benefits of American registry—presumably including the postal subsidy—on condition that the company proceed at once to build other large ships in this country. The public is informed that the Inman Company will operate two lines of large steamers, one to Liverpool and the other to the Continent, under the American flag.

Inasmuch as British shipyards turn out vessels that fly every other flag under heaven, there need be no particular displeasure in England simply because the American Government has consented to allow two American-owned ships to assume the full American status. In consideration of an annual payment of about \$50,000 for each ship, the Inman Company has been under agreement to lease or sell the ships to the British Government in case of war, for cruisers or transport vessels. But this arrangement has been a distinctly terminable one in its character. Of course, England is sorry to lose its contingent hold upon the services of the two largest and stanchest merchant ships in the world. But there is nothing in the situation to find fault about. Americans furnish a good deal more than half the patronage of the fast Atlantic passenger liners, and they would like very much, for a change, to have the privilege of crossing the sea under their own flag. Our Government, moreover, feels the need of a few good auxiliary ships, for transport of troops and cruising uses in case of sudden trouble. The acceptance of the *New York* and *Turin* grew directly out of negotiations entered upon by our Naval Department during the critical days of the Chilean incident. Other foreign-built vessels will probably be admitted to American registry under similar provisos of new construction in American yards. A bill has been introduced thus to admit a ship of the Pacific Mail Line.

Race questions have in every historical period been the most difficult and critical that governments have had to deal with; but, it might perhaps be truthfully asserted that the past month has hristled more acutely with incidents illustrative of such difficulties than any previous historical moment that could easily be selected. And when the race questions also involve religious antagonisms, the issues become doubly delicate. While American race problems are grave enough, and are quite too numerous just now for perfect composure, they at least do not threaten any very dire national catastrophes at an early date. Several other countries are disturbed in a far more ominous way by the discords of inharmonious elements of population.

Apart from difficulties growing out of the different languages and nationalities of our European immigrants, we have had very prominently before us in these past weeks the problems that are entailed by the presence within our boundaries of people of other than Caucasian origin. The Indian question has had fresh attention by reason of the opening of reservation lands, and especially by reason of the debates in Congress upon the Indian appropriations. A longer article, elsewhere in this number of *THE REVIEW*, presents in detail the features of our present Indian policy, and takes the ground that in spite of all temporary and local frictions, the Indian problem is at length in the course of real and final solution. The Indian children are to be given the best education that their circumstances could require, and thus made over by one grand, exhaustive *coup* into Amer-

ican citizens. But it is the sorrowful case of the "brother in black" and the recurrence of the Chinese question that have been most conspicuous this month.

*The Position
of the
Negro.*

The President of the United States has been waited upon by representative colored men who complain that the position of their race is rendered intolerable by the violence of white mobs which are utterly regardless of negro life and which flog, shoot and hang men of the weaker race upon the merest suspicion of offense. It is certainly true that the symptoms of race antagonism in some southern communities are becoming more, rather than less, alarming. The negroes have developed a growing tendency to organize in secret societies, and to resent what their leaders deem the ill-treatment of their race. They have begun to collect and publish statistics to sustain their accusations. There have been widely published some very startling figures showing the number of legal executions and the number of lynchings last year, by sections and by races. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of these statistics, which, however, the Southern press does not seem inclined to dispute, although it indignantly repels the inferences that in some quarters are drawn from the facts. According to these statistics there were 123 persons legally executed on conviction of capital crime in the United States in 1891, while 195 persons were put to death by the summary process known as lynching. Of the legal executions, 27 were in the Northern States and 96 in the Southern. In the North, 26 white persons were legally hanged and one colored man. In the South, under the same form of law, 32 white persons and 64 negroes were executed. Of the persons lynched in the South, 51 belonged to the white race, while 118 were blacks. The 51 whites include the eleven Italian victims of the New Orleans anti-Mafia mob. Admitting the substantial correctness of these frightful figures, must the whole white population of the South be put under indictment for outrageous cruelty to the negroes? Such a view of the case would be superficial. There are cruel people everywhere; and the South doubtless has its lawless white roughs who ought to be suppressed at any cost or hazard by their own communities. But the Southern people are not inferior to any people elsewhere in the world in kindly and humane instincts. Viewed as a race of men, they are anything but cruel and brutal. For the general welfare of society, they certainly ought to learn a more patient deference to the tedious processes of the law; but this will come, of necessity, with the more elaborate industrial development of the future. Nothing can be gained by trying to fix blame upon either race, and only mischief can result from any dividing wedges inserted from the North. It is for the true interest of both national parties to do all they can to eliminate this race question from politics. Certainly the Republicans of the North will be recreant to no duty if they totally ignore domestic conditions in the South and leave the Southern commonwealths to work out,

as best they can, their perplexing problems. Let the North give sympathy, confidence and kindly encouragement to both races in the South, and let the South welcome frankly all the educational help the North may choose to send for the improvement of the colored race. As for the colored men themselves, their wisest course would be to cultivate the best possible relations with the most upright and intelligent of their white neighbors, and for some time to come to forget all about politics and to strive mightily for industrial and educational progress. Race agitation is the one thing they should most resolutely avoid.

*The
Chinese
Question.*

If it is true that the South understands its own negro problem far better than the North can understand it, no less is it true that the Pacific States are better qualified than the East to pass upon the Chinese question. A little more than a decade ago New England and California were engaged in a desperate controversy at Washington over the fundamental issue whether or not the Chinese should be treated like European immigrants or should be subjected to special and peculiar restrictions. With New England it was purely a question of theory and logic, and of sentiment at long range. With California it was a concrete, life-and-death problem. The Pacific Slope won, deservedly, for its position was right. There has been much annoying evasion of the restrictions upon Chinese immigration; and the time having come for a renewal of the ten-year exclusion act of 1892, Congress has seized the opportunity to pass a law far more severe and sweeping than the previous one. There has been evoked a terrific storm of indignation, and the Chinese Government has been reported as deeply displeased. The opponents of the bill criticise it as being in gross and palpable violation of our existing treaty with China. The measure would seem to be needlessly harsh. Our Government ought to maintain the most friendly relations with the Government of the Chinese Empire, and to that end ought to use the greatest care to avoid giving offense. China does not wish to encourage the exportation of coolie labor to this country, and would undoubtedly be willing to co-operate with the United States to prevent the social and economic evils that the Californians so truly declare are involved in the swarming of Mongolians to our shores. But the Chinese Government should be approached with tact and courtesy, and the national dignity of that venerable and splendid empire should be respected. We have acted roughly and offensively to accomplish what called for the most delicate diplomacy. We have, in bad faith, imposed new burdens upon those Chinamen who are already here, and who, under a treaty now in force, have acquired exactly the same rights and privileges as European aliens enjoy. The main purpose of the anti-Chinese law is, unfortunately, a necessary one; but in various details the new legislation must be regarded as objectionable. Let the main consideration not be forgotten, however. The bringing of Chinese labor to America has been a modified form of slave-trading. The Mongolian can-

not be assimilated here. The acquisition of a large, permanent Chinese population would entail needless difficulties upon future generations. It is the business of this generation to avert such a calamity. The argument that we ought to welcome recruits from all the world, whether sent here by slave-traders, by the "Chinese companies," by the pauper-dumping departments of European governments, or by the mendacious commercial methods of steamship companies that grow rich upon steerage business, is the silly and fatuous argument of feeble-minded sentimentalists. But the exclusion of masses of Chinese laborers is not incompatible with courteous and honorable relations with the Empire of China.

*The Anthracite
Coal
"Combine."*

Fortunately, the United States has been almost wholly free from the agitation and violence which have made the month of May a terror on the Continent of Europe. The destructive type of socialism does not flourish on our soil, and our society, as a whole, is so democratic that, as a rule, the industrial strifes in which organized labor occasionally engages are less bitter and disturbing than in Europe. The month of May has witnessed some large strikes and lock-outs in this country, notably the stone-cutters' difficulty, but upon the whole the country has been free from serious industrial conflicts. It is not in this country the organization of labor which occasions right-minded and intelligent men so much anxiety, but rather the powerful and defiant organizations of capital for purposes of monopolistic control and exaction. Anthracite coal is a commodity of which there is an abundance. It is our best fuel, and its use has grown almost universal. It happens that the area of the anthracite beds is comparatively compact and limited, and gradually the railroad companies penetrating the anthracite region have violated the very principles upon which their existence as common carriers is based, by securing ownership and absolute control of all the anthracite mines and lands and entering directly into the business not simply of transporting coal, but of mining it and selling it, regulating the yearly output and arbitrarily fixing the price. It having been found that the more or less voluntary monopoly rules were a difficult thing to maintain among several participating corporations, there has recently been effected under the auspices of the Reading Railway Company a consolidation of transportation, coal-mining and coal-carrying interests which has given into unitary hands an almost absolute control over a commodity used by many millions of people. The consolidation has been followed by a prompt advance in the price of coal. As a result of the wholly improper absorption by the transportation companies of the productive business of mining and selling coal, the people of the United States are probably paying at least 100 per cent. more per ton for the anthracite they burn than they would be paying if the railroad companies had never been allowed, in defiance of their normal functions, to buy up coal fields and "corner" the anthracite trade. In the face of colossal robberies like

that practiced by the "Coal Combine," it seems an anachronism to regard mere burglars and like insignificant marauders as constituting our dangerous and criminal class.

May Day
Abroad.

On May 1 throughout Europe labor celebrated its annual festival. The demonstrations on the Continent were regarded with much uneasiness. In Italy the Government prohibited all gatherings on May 1; and in Rome, as well as in Paris and Vienna, the executive stood ready with horse, foot, and artillery to confine the enthusiasts of the demonstrators within legal limits. In London, the day being fine, there was a great muster in Hyde Park, but the occasion was merely interesting as a field-day parade of an army which has practically undisputed possession of the field. In England the work people only need to demonstrate in order to encourage their allies on the Continent. Continental competition is the chief obstacle in the way of the leisure coveted by the English toiler, and the May Day Festival is the most effective method yet devised of encouraging his foreign competitors so to assimilate the conditions of industry as to render it possible for England to advance another step toward humanizing labor. On the Continent, however, there are many millions who regard the May muster in a very different light. "For the third time the International mobilizes its battalions." "The bandit of capital will perish in shame and filth." Such were the terms in which the wage-earners of Paris were adjured by their executive committee to assemble in their thousands; and although allowance must be made for a natural desire to make the bourgeoisie flesh creep, it is easy to see that such exhortations addressed to hungry crowds might easily have borne bloody fruit.

The
Anarchist
Terror.

"For lo! '93 reappears on the horizon!" The centenary of the terror is to be celebrated, it seems, by a *feu de joie* of dynamite. The epidemic of explosive crime which affects Europe at present is almost as mysterious and universal as the influenza. Fortunately, it is far less fatal. There is no particular reason why it should have broken out just at this moment. Police precautions appear to be as useless as the prophylactics against the fatal sneeze which doubled the death rate at the beginning of the year, and it will probably pass as inscrutably as it arrived. It is notable that the country most severely afflicted with the criminal epidemic is France; and after France, Spain. The outbreak has, apparently, no perceptible relation to forms of government or to conditions of social or economic prosperity. It is only the most pronounced manifestation of popular impatience, the *reductio ad absurdum* of a tendency visible enough even in English-speaking lands, where we are apt to swear at large when the millennium does not arrive by return of post. Impatience, however, without explosives can only beat its head against the wall. With explosives it can here and there blow a hole in the wall and maim or murder a few individuals. But when the

epidemic has passed it will have cost fewer lives than the eight hundred which are sacrificed to consumption every year in the British army. Tuberculosis, which slays two thousand babies every year in Paris, is a far deadlier foe than dynamite.

Dynamite, however, affects the imagination. These high explosives are cheap, handy and comparatively new. London omnibuses kill more people every year than the assassins have killed with dynamite since it was invented; but society has not yet learned to regard an Anarchist with the composure with which it contemplates the approach of the bus. In Paris a series of judiciously planned explosions produced a maximum of panic

Not
Anarchists,
but Assassins.



RAVACHOL, THE PARIS ANARCHIST.

with a minimum of death. Ravachol, the leading spirit in the criminal conspiracy, a man who was first a libertine and then a murderer, and finally an Anarchist and assassin, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, while his comrades celebrated his conviction by blowing up the restaurant where he was arrested. Véry, the restaurant keeper who secured Ravachol's arrest, had his leg blown off, his wife lost her reason, and two customers were injured. The assassins threaten to slay the Public Prosecutor, the judge, the jurors, and all who assist in bringing them to justice. European society, for the moment terrorized, read with dismay the telegrams arriving every day which told of explosions, arrests, incendiary fires and stolen dynamite. Most of the bombs have been exploded in Spain, but isolated outrages are reported from Italy, Austria and Germany. Particulars are published concerning the organizations of the Anarchists. They have four groups in Paris: the Federation, the Anti-Patriots, the Cosmopolitans and the Independents; but as "Anarchy without God or master" is their common watchword, the bonds of union are but slight. Anarchist organization seems to be a brotherhood with no bond save dynamite—which is a centrifugal rather than a centripetal force.

is "Force no
Remedy?" Society, threatened
by the assassin, retaliates with the
guillotine and the gallows. Even in England they have
had their Anarchists, three
of whom have been dis-
patched to penal servitude
from the Walsall Assizes, and
there is a press prosecution
following as a natural corol-
lary. It is curious to note
how instinctively the most ad-
vanced States resort to meth-
ods of repression when the
danger approaches their own
doors. When dynamite ex-
plodes in St. Petersburg,
French and English journal-
ists moralize complacently
upon the natural results of a
policy of repression, and as-
sure the Russian Government
that the only way of prevent-
ing such crimes is to liberate
the press and establish parlia-
mentary government. But
now, with dynamite domiciled
at their own doorstep, the
English prosecute the *Com-
muneur*, and the French Pre-
mier has declared that the An-
archist crimes are the direct
consequence of the liberty ac-
cording to the press. He says:
"We are suffering for the
faults of our predecessors, who
for a long series of years al-
lowed everything to be said
and done. Liberty of speech
and of the pen has prostituted
the cause of liberty, and this is
the result."

*The Appeal
to the
Conscience.* Against actual
crime and redhand-
ed criminals society

will continue to wage more or less successful war with
the aid of gendarmes and detectives. But jails and gal-
lows and guillotines are but miserable substitutes for
the all-pervading sense of moral obligation to God and
man which, even for mere police purposes, was worth
all the tithes ever lavished upon the Church. It may
be replied that the Church failed, even when its power
was the greatest, as signally in the repression of
crime as in the regeneration of society; but no one
can deny the immense restraining force which religion
has exercised upon the passions of men. Yet, instead
of welcoming its services, there are many philosophers
who, even when confronted with the consequences of
the decay of the moral sense and the extinction of
the belief in the survival of the soul after death, seem



ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN.

to desire nothing so much as still further to silence
the voice of conscience, as expressed through the
Christian pulpit. M. Renan ridicules the Pope for
his well-meant attempt to make the Church once
more a potent force in the affairs of man, and the
French Government issues circulars of denunciation
and of protest against those brave priests who have
attempted to teach from their pulpits the Christian
conception of politics and society. To preach political
sermons is to provoke disorder in the Church.
Therefore, the priests must be gagged, so that there
may be peace and silence in the sanctuary. M. Renan
and the Republicans are sacrificing the life of the
Church to its clothes. Ceremonial may be very
stately and impressive and mystic, but it was not

ceremonial that civilized Europe and established the Pope in the City of the Caesars. It was the foolishness of preaching emphasized by the martyrdom of the preacher that did that; and if society is to be christianized once more it will not be by the pomp of the altar, but by the preaching of the pulpit. The most important question affecting the progress of the world is whether the Christian Church can ever again become the exponent of the moral sense of the community in the practical work of to-day, or whether the human conscience must be provided with another speaking apparatus.

The discussion aroused by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's *crusade in New York* against the police protection of crime and immorality, has opened freshly and concretely the question what position, if any, the churches and the professional preachers of righteousness ought to take against obvious and entrenched evils in the body social and politic. The precise methods adopted by Dr. Parkhurst to procure conclusive evidence are wholly apart from the general question. It is now stoutly maintained, even by many ministers of the gospel, that the churches have no function to perform in politics or the administration of justice. But the majority of our religious leaders are ranging themselves, theoretically, on the right side. Nobody asks the churches to be partisan. But what are they doing, in this political year, if they are not openly and stoutly preparing to enter the fray as the enemies of bribery, lying, ballot frauds, and all the rottenness that threatens to corrupt the very heart of our political life? The churches of every community in America ought to unite on definite lines to fight the fundamental battles of social and political morality.

The spirits and aims of the men whose responsible task it is to lead and guide great religious organizations, have consequences so far reaching that their discussion outside of the circles of their own communion is both inevitable and also excusable. Thus it matters greatly to all parts of the English-speaking world what English-speaking cardinals may be named by the consistory, at Rome a few days hence. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan has been made Archbishop of Westminster as the successor of the late Archbishop and Cardinal Manning. It seems that many of the friends and admirers of Cardinal Manning had desired and expected that Dr. Gilbert would be thus distinguished. Dr. Vaughan, of Salford, has shown much local interest in the welfare of the masses, and in his new post he may rise to higher qualities of public leadership than are now thought



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

possible. It would seem a foregone conclusion that he is also to be made a cardinal. In Ireland, Archbishop Walsh is the man upon whom the bestowal of a red hat would be most acceptable to the masses of his countrymen, but ecclesiastical rumor has it that the honor is to be given to a less aggressive leader. In any case the Vatican would seem to be gaining ground from year to year in its knowledge and appreciation of the English-speaking regions of the world.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has made a sojourn of several months at the Vatican; and his presence there has given occasion for numerous dispatches in the newspapers touching various phases of questions interesting not only to American Catholics, but to a larger American public. Thus it has been repeated and denied a number of times that Archbishop Ireland is to be made a cardinal in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of temperance and Christian morality, and the cause of advanced Catholic education, and in recognition and indorsement of his standing upon several controverted questions. The present month of June will probably determine which American prelate will be raised to the rank of cardinal. Besides Cardinal Gibbons himself, there is no man in the Catholic

English-Speaking Prelates.

Archbishop Ireland's Mission.

church in America who stands so strongly and conspicuously for all that is distinctively American, and who is so closely identified with the genius of our best life and progress, as Archbishop Ireland. The Catholic Church in America numbers so many millions of adherents that it stands as a factor of prime importance in our social fabric. Archbishop Ireland's views upon the labor question; his sympathy with universal education; his advocacy of the English language as necessary for national unity and therefore necessary as the basis of instruction in schools; his intense devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the cardinal principles that are at the base of our government and society—these things unite to make him a Catholic leader whose further promotion would redound not only to the welfare of his own Church, but to the furtherance of good citizenship and true social progress.

*English
Political
Matters.*

It is interesting to compare notes with England on the amount of money needed to "run" the government for a year. Mr. Goschen has introduced his Budget in Parliament, and he estimates the British revenues at £90,477,000 for the coming year, and expenditures at £90,253,000. Our Congress will appropriate somewhat less than \$500,000,000, as against the British outgo of about

\$450,000,000. England's foreign trade in 1891 was £745,000,000, a falling off of £4,000,000 from the figures of 1890; but as it stood at £697,000,000 in 1890, when prices were 10 per cent. higher than they are to-day, this is not so bad a showing. The tendency, however, is downward, and the inevitable reductions of wages will not be arranged without friction. The Small Holdings bill has not been altered to any extent in its passage through the House of Commons. No progress has been made with the Irish Local Government bill, which has failed to excite any enthusiasm.

*Parliamentary
Incidents.*

Two notable events occurred last month in the House of Commons. The Cambrian Railway Company having dismissed one of its employees for having given evidence before a parliamentary committee, which the directors seem to have imagined was prejudicial to their interests, the di-



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P.



MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M. P.

rectors were summoned to the bar of the House and solemnly censured by the Speaker by order of the House. The other notable parliamentary incident was the debate on the duration of parliaments. A resolution, moved by Sir W. Foster, advocating the repeal of the Septennial act and the shortening of the duration of parliaments, was rejected by 188 to 142. The Liberals are in a difficulty on the question. They object to the seven years term; they admit three years is too short, but they have not made up their minds as to how long Parliament should actually sit. Mr. Gladstone has intimated to his Midlothian constituents that he expects a dissolution of Parliament about the end of June; and the Tories had not at last accounts denied the correctness of this forecast. Evidently there is no longer such eagerness for a dissolution on the part of the Liberals as a few months ago. Sir W. Harcourt even professes indifference if the dissolution should be put off till next year. There is only one reason in favor of postponing the general election till next year, and that is that on January 1 the new register would come into force. As this

would be an advantage to the Liberals rather than to the Tories, it cannot be counted on as adding to the probabilities of a January election. At present Unionist candidates are wanted in more than a hundred constituencies, and Home Rule candidates in ninety-nine; but in eleven constituencies there is more than one Home Ruler in the field. The Liberal Unionists, so far as they have not drifted back to the Gladstonian camp, are likely to be practically absorbed into the Tory party under the name of "Unionists" in the coming election. Mr. Chamberlain's group will at least not antagonize Tory candidates anywhere. By the way, Mr. Chamberlain's son Austin, who looks quite like a chip of the old block, has entered the House of Commons as a recruit to his father's party.

The revision of the Belgian constitution, by which universal manhood suffrage is now to be substituted for the old-time property qualifications that limited the franchise to a small fraction of the citizens, is the most important Conti-

famine, which at last seems to have been brought under partial control, has made shipwreck of Russian finances. There is a large deficit, and M. Wischnegradsky, the ablest of Russian Ministers, has broken down from sheer overwork. M. Giers is also hopelessly invalided. In Germany, Bismarck's birthday has been celebrated with unusual heartiness, but although the old Chancellor may be a reserve force, he is not likely to come to the front so long as the Kaiser lives. How long that may be, or how short a time it may be, no one even ventures to speculate. All that can be said is, that for nearly a whole month William II had done nothing and said nothing to compel people to remember that he was still at the helm, when there happened the extraordinary incident of his lavish and unseemly praise bestowed upon a common soldier who had needlessly shot down a workman for a trivial violation of barrack regulations. All Germany was horrified and disgusted.

In America we may be excused, perhaps, for a lack of detailed familiarity with the politics and statesmen of Southern Europe, but certainly if we knew more we should find that such knowledge brought its own reward. There are men fighting the political battles of states and principalities on the Danube or in the Balkan peninsula who would be, perchance, the greatest figures of our time if it had been their lot to play on the boards of a larger theatre. Opinions will naturally differ as to the virtues of Stamboulouff, of Bulgaria, but there can hardly be two opinions as to his consummate ability and his splendid courage. The new elections in Greece, however, have just restored to power the finest and most brilliant political figure that the turnings of Southeastern Europe has produced in this generation. For many years the two political parties of Greece have been led by Tricoupsis and Delyannis. Tricoupsis is the greatest and wisest of all modern Greeks. He is constructive, patient, patriotic, brilliantly educated and of cosmopolitan acquaintance and experience. He obtains a lease of power as Prime Minister, cleans up the crude administration of his half-civilized little country, inaugurates necessary fiscal reforms, holds back the vain and ignorant sentiment that demands an immediate war for the sake of the expansion of Greek territory, and finally provokes a reaction which brings Delyannis back into power. Whereupon, Delyannis gives the country a brief administration, the sheer stupidity and imbecility of which brings the country to its senses again, with the result of the dissolution of the Boule and an almost unanimous election of representatives who indorse Tricoupsis as their leader and make him once more Prime Minister. Some two years ago Tricoupsis was overthrown at the end of a singularly statesmanlike period of administration. The election of a new Parliament, on May 13, now restores him to power again, with a majority so large as to include some three-fourths or four-fifths of all the members. Of another brilliant statesman of Eastern Europe we make more especial mention in an



LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

mental event of recent weeks. Belgium is in a transitional condition, with a social and political future that no man can foresee. Its races are destined, perhaps, to fall apart; and the end may be division, and absorption into France and Germany. The force of the Russo-French alliance is now admitted to be a mere delusion even by the French. Slowly but surely the irresistible force of things is compelling men to see that the Czar is no enemy of Germany, and that it will not be his fault if the old relations between Russia and Germany are not re-established. The



TRICOUPI, GREEK PREMIER.

article published elsewhere in this number of *THE REVIEW*. Gabriel von Buross, of Hungary, whose sudden death removes him in the very prime of his manhood, had shown himself the most brilliantly original State Minister of Transportation and Public Works of any country has produced in our day.

Canada and Imperial Trade.

The Canadian Parliament at Ottawa has passed a resolution, after a long discussion, by ninety-eight to sixty-four votes, in favor of a scheme of reciprocal trade relations with the United Kingdom. The meaning of this resolution is that if England will put a differential duty on non-Canadian goods, Canada on her part will reduce her duties on British manufactures. One disadvantage of the proposal is that there are seven times as many people in the United Kingdom as there are in the Dominion, and so the proposed arrangement is thought hardly fair in England. Then, again, Canada to discriminate would only have to take duties off, whereas England would have to put them on, which is always more difficult. Great Britain is also trammelled by the treaties of commerce with Germany and Belgium; and there is little likelihood of any arrangement being entered into unless it is pressed by the other colonies, and even then only when it takes the shape of a suggestion that all imports from countries not contributing directly to the Imperial defense shall be charged Navy dues. Lord Salisbury's protectionist speech—which commits him to the idea of British Imperial Federation, with retaliatory tariffs against the United States and other high-tariff countries, and to something like Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy—has

made a perfect ferment in the English political situation. The parliamentary elections in July will be materially affected by a discussion of this sensational issue.

Disintegration of Empire.

From the British point of view Mr. Stead argues the case thus: "The Canadian suggestion should be received with respectful consideration. It is probably the last effort that will be made to keep the Dominion out of the American Zollverein. Whether such differential duties would increase trade or cement the bonds of Empire is a matter on which opinions differ. Were it not for the customs union of the United States the Federal union itself would be impossible. The real crux will come when the Government of the United States, having absorbed Canada in its Zollverein, make overtures to South Africa and Australia. The British Empire would soon be face to face with disintegration, or race alliance. The spectacle that is afforded us by the disintegration of Brazil does not incline us to favor the former alternative. Last month the southern seventh of Brazil, hitherto known as the province of Matto Grosso, broke itself off from Brazil and proclaimed itself an independent State, with the title of *Republica Transatlantica*. When it hoisted its new national flag of blue green with a yellow star in the centre it cut Brazil off from Paraguay and the River Plate. The Positivists who inspire the policy of the Brazilian Republic are advocates of disintegration. Our statesmen are not Positivists, but for many years some of them seemed to regard the break-up of the British Empire as desirable rather than otherwise.

Lord Beaconsfield and Home Rule.

"To-day no one speaks of the secession of colonies as other than a misfortune, and there are many who would go to almost any length to unite the English-speaking commonwealths in permanent alliance. Even those who are most anxious to secure Home Rule for Ireland are careful to explain that they decentralize only in order more effectively to unite. Lord Spencer, who is one of the chief of these decentralizing Imperialists, last month exhumed an opportune observation of Lord Beaconsfield's, which had somewhat strangely escaped attention. Talking to Mr. Pierrepont, the American Minister in 1877, Lord Beaconsfield declared himself in favor of Home Rule on the Federal principle. He said that he would place Ireland, in the main, in a similar relation to the Imperial Government to that New York holds toward the Federal Government. Lord Beaconsfield said: 'The fear that many express lest in that case Ireland should become independent. I consider groundless. Your Civil War has settled that. Even several States combined could not maintain a confederacy outside the Union.'"

Mr. Rhodes in London.

The greatest advocate of what may be described as American Home Rule as the clue to the solution of British Imperial difficulties has just made a flying visit to London. Mr. Cecil Rhodes spent Easter in London, and is

already well on his way back to Cape Town. Mr. Rhodes was in capital spirits about Mashonaland. The telegraph has now been carried up to the Zambesi. The country was perfectly tranquil and everything was going well. From an Imperial point of view nothing could have been more successful than the occupation of the country, and from a financial point of view—well, shareholders could wait. Mr. Rhodes has ideas of his own as to the opening up of Bechnanaland; he thinks he has solved the franchise difficulty by a compromise; and altogether is very hopeful about his end of Africa. But that makes him all the more angry with those who talk glibly about England's evacuating the other end of the Continent, toward which he is pushing forward with all speed



COLONEL KITCHENER.

down the lakes. If Gordon had but been relieved in time the telegraph line from Cairo to Cape Town might have been completed in twelve months. Even now it may be open before the end of the century.

The Egyptian Question. There is not the least likelihood of Egypt being evacuated. The British say they will go when they have done their work, and when there is a reasonable certainty that their going will not be the signal for undoing all the good that has been done since Tel-el-Kebir. How far they are from any assurance on that point is proved by pointing to the difficulty with which Sir Evelyn Baring had to deal last month. In the firman appointing the new Khedive the Sultan had taken pains to vary the form so as to have been free to re-annex the peninsula of Sinai to Turkey. This little game was exposed and frustrated by the vigilance of the English Resident. If England had not been on the spot the question of Sinai might easily have disturbed the peace of nations. But there is no likelihood of their being intruded out of the position they now hold. They have just appointed a new Sirilar, and it is well

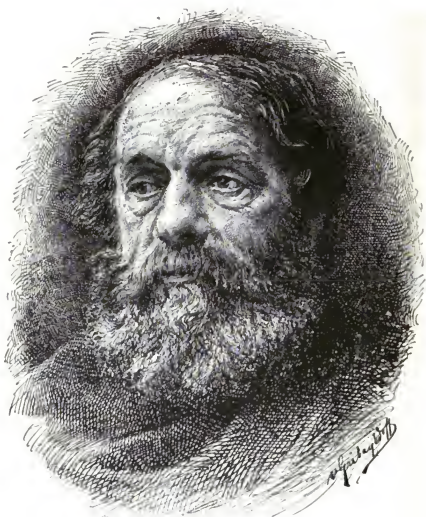
understood in Egypt that Mr. Gladstone's return to Downing street will make no change in the *status quo* at Cairo.

France in Africa.

There is not a power in Europe but is well pleased that England should continue to exercise her civilizing and pacifying sovereignty over the Nile valley, with the exception of France. To propitiate France England has sacrificed her position in Madagascar, and abstained from pressing the interests of her colonists in Newfoundland. The French Bourse would be convulsed if the British in serious earnest threatened to leave Egypt. The French have on their hands, on the other side of Africa, a troublesome little war with the King of Dahomey. They hold two small coast towns, Kotonow and Porto Novo, over both of which Dahomey claims sovereignty. The King has raided Porto Novo and made numerous prisoners, who will probably be massacred in Dahomey fashion. He has set the French at defiance, and threatens to attack with 14,000 men armed with rifles and supported by six pieces of artillery. The French are outnumbered, but they have the sea and all civilization at their back, and it is doubtful whether the Dahomeans will venture seriously to attack a fortified town. Sooner or later Dahomey will share the fate of Ashantee; but the French naturally wish to postpone the inevitable campaign.

Race Questions in Australia.

In Victoria the Ministry has emerged from the ordeal of a general election strengthened; while the Labor leaders have been badly beaten, only eleven out of thirty of their candidates being returned. The most important news from Australia is the decision of the Queensland Government to reverse the policy to which Sir Samuel Griffith has hitherto been committed, and reintroduce Kanaka labor into the semi-tropical sugar plantations. Each colony has, of course, a right to settle its own affairs in its own way, and no one will interfere with Queensland, whatever she does. But the decision to introduce the South Sea laborer into Queensland has been hailed both there and in the other colonies with sincere regret. It gives up the ideal of Australia for the whites, and it re-establishes "Blackbirding." It may be inevitable, but if so it is to be hoped that Sir Samuel will go into the "Blackbirding" business himself. All labor recruiting should be forbidden, except to government vessels, the captain and crew of which should be answerable directly to the government which employed them and none of whom should profit to the extent of a single sixpence by the recruiting of the natives. The business is far too near akin to slave-trading to be intrusted to any except those who have no personal interest to serve in straining or evading the law, and who are personally responsible for its rigorous enforcement. The race problems of America should be a warning to Australia.



REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

An
Eminent
American.

The seventieth birthday of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., has recently been celebrated with expressions of gratitude and respect not only as wide as the American continent, but wonderfully hearty in their unbroken unanimity. Few lives in our generation have been passed so usefully. It is certainly rare that so radical and courageous a reformer completely conquers the esteem of men of all shades of opinion. In constructive social reforms Dr. Hale has ever been a valiant leader; he has been one of the great preachers of the age; he has produced some of the finest and most permanent pieces of our American literature. His activities seem to increase rather than to diminish with growing years. Thus besides his editorial work in his magazine of practical philanthropy *Lend a Hand*, and in the well-known Boston weekly *The Commonwealth*, he has for some time contributed a most instructive and timely department of social studies to each month's issue of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, this being the phase of his recent work which has perhaps attracted more attention than any other.

The "Boom" in
Higher
Education.

No recent phase of American progress and development has been more noteworthy than the growth of our facilities for the higher education, both of men and of women; and in the personnel of our educational leaders there has come to be a popular interest such as was hardly felt at all a dozen years ago. The wondrous doings of President Harper in the off-hand making of his new Chicago University, and in the bidding of high prices for first-class talent wherever found, have engaged the attention of the daily newspapers almost as much as the discussion of political candidates. The "boom" in higher education has affected the professional market to an amazing extent. For not only have the richly endowed new universities created a number of unprecedentedly high-priced positions, but very many of the older institutions, in order to keep their favorite sons, have been bidding against actual or anticipated calls from their rich and ambitious new competitors in the West. It is highly curious and somewhat amusing that a portion of the forced tribute which the Standard Oil monopoly is said to have levied upon the whole American people should turn out to be a tax for the benefit of higher education, and especially for the enlargement of professors' salaries. It might not be extravagant to predict that one of the results of President Harper's splendid audacity in the use of Mr. Rockefeller's millions will, within five years, be an average increase

in the fixed income of the professors in all our colleges and universities of not less than twenty-five per cent.; and this will really mean a vast endowment of original research, with such a flowering out of brilliant American scholarship as will astonish the world.



CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D.

Presidential
Changes
at Cornell.

Among the very recent events and changes in the University world, the one most commented upon has been the resignation of President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University. Dr. Adams succeeded President Andrew D. White some seven or eight years ago, and in this time he has added the reputation of an educational organizer and administrator of the highest ability to his previous well-earned fame as one of our greatest historical scholars. So much attention has been fixed upon the new university developments further West than the State of New York, that it may surprise some of our readers to know that during these few years of President Adams's administration the number of students at Cornell has increased from 573 to 1,573, the teaching corps from 52 to 122, and the number of post-graduate students from 31 to 164. President White, who had no taste for details, had



JACOB G. SCHURMAN,
President-elect of Cornell University.

recognized in Dr. Adams the man who could put in perfect working order the intricate mechanism of an establishment whose general scope and proportions Dr. White himself had so finely conceived. In the educational interests of the State of New York President Adams has assumed a place of the very foremost rank, and his influence as an educational leader has been as wide as the nation. The reasons for his seemingly abrupt withdrawal from a position he has filled with so eminent a degree of success are not made public; although we are assured that no lack of internal harmony was at the root of the resignation. Fortunately, he has built well for his successor. Among the literary and historical tasks which President Adams is to renew or undertake is the editorship-in-chief of an important encyclopedia. Among the many things which should be recounted to his credit, not the least by any means is the fact that he discovered in Nova Scotia, brought to Cornell, and placed at the head of the department of philosophy, the scholarly professor whom the trustees with commendable promptness have already promoted to the presidency. The President-elect, Dr. J. G. Schurman, has won more than

an American reputation as an author and a brilliant lecturer in philosophy. He has had a varied experience, all of which adds to his fitness for his new duties. There can be no doubt of his eminent qualifications to carry on with good judgment and with a contagious enthusiasm the work so well developed under the administrations of Presidents White and Adams.

Among recent discussions in England none has been so lively as that upon the question of woman's suffrage. The Woman's Liberal Federation—a body originally brought into being with somewhat ill grace by the Liberal party in order to furnish the Liberals with an Amazonian contingent which could meet the Tory Primrose League on its own ground—was at first intended to be simply and solely an electioneering agency for the party. Mrs. Gladstone was made president, and the executive committee was packed with ladies whose lords had been cabinet ministers and who were naturally anxious to be cabinet ministers again. For a time all went well. But after awhile the voice of the political woman began to be heard in the land. The Federation, at its annual meeting, passed a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. There followed a controversy, and most of the wives of leading Liberal politicians resigned. At this stage Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter against woman suffrage which admitted too much to be strong. Then Mrs. Gladstone concluded not to resign, and the over-bubbling teapot subsided. But the subject of the suffrage came to a test vote in the House of Commons. on Sir A. Rollit's proposal to admit all women on the municipal to the parliamentary registry. There was a brisk debate, in which various Liberal leaders made speeches that would have done credit to the Tories before Mr. Disraeli educated his party. Substitute workman for woman and you have the identical speeches with which the Conservatives and Adullamites resisted the enfranchisement first of the artisan and then of the agricultural laborer. The only important speech in the debate was Mr. Balfour's. The leader of the House of Commons distinguished himself by a declaration, clear and explicit, in favor of woman suffrage. After he had spoken the House divided. Most of the Liberal leaders voted against the bill, which was rejected by a majority of 23. The following is an analysis of the voting:

	Majority			
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Conservatives.....	75	65	10	—
Liberals.....	55	81	—	26
Liberal Unionists.....	12	23	—	11
Home Rulers.....	10	6	4	—
Totals.....	152	175	—	23

The division is interesting, because it raises the question in practical shape on the eve of dissolution.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

April 16.—Copyright agreement with Germany signed by Secretary Blaine and Mr. Von Holleben....United States revenue steamers, Rush and Bear, ordered north to patrol Behring Sea....Baron Fava ordered by the Italian Government to resume his post as Minister at Washington.

April 17.—The Spanish Government agrees to exhibit at the Chicago Fair a model of the Columbus carnival.

Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation open to settlement....A commercial treaty between Switzerland and Italy signed.

April 31.—Explosions due to anarchists in Spanish towns....A hurricane in the Tyrol... Mr. Teller, Republican Senator from Colorado, in a speech before the Senate warns his party that it cannot depend on the Silver States with an anti-free coinage platform.

April 21.—State enumeration of New York shows a population of 6,510,102....Earthquake shocks again felt in California....All members of the last Italian Cabinet, except the Minister of Finance, withdraw resignations...President Harrison issues invitation to foreign nations to participate in an international conference on larger use of silver as money....The French Cabinet decides to carry war into Dahomy....The Indiana Democratic State Convention adopt resolutions favorable to Mr. Cleveland, but instruct delegates to present the name of ex-Gov. Gray as a presidential candidate.

April 22.—Arrest of large numbers of Anarchists in various cities of France....Italian Ministry decides to limit Italian possessions in Africa to Massowah.

April 23.—The Rachelety monument in Vienna unveiled by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

April 24.—Fifteen arrests of conspirators against Bulgarian Government....The Reading Railway's "Coal Combine" works great hardship through limiting the production and increasing the price of anthracite coal.

April 25.—Restaurant in Paris in which Ravachol, the Anarchist, was arrested, blown up by a bomb; many injured....Geary bill rejected in Senate....Mgr. Charles Edward McDonnell consecrated Bishop of Brooklyn with imposing ceremony.

April 26.—Ravachol and Simon, the Anarchists at Paris, found guilty....Reapportionment bill passed by the New York Legislature.

April 27.—Army Appropriation bill passed by the Senate....Motion to advance Woman's Suffrage bill in House of Commons defeated by vote of 175 to 152....Fire in Philadelphia

Grand Central Theatre; a number of persons burned....Corner stone of proposed Grant monument in Riverside Park, New York, laid by President Harrison.

April 28.—Thomas Jefferson Codrige, of Massachusetts, nominated by President Harrison to be minister to France....Explosion of dynamite bombs in France, Belgium and Italy....Tonintala, Gambia, taken by British troops and destroyed.

April 30.—Further bomb explosions in Switzerland and Italy.



JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Appointed Professor of History at Oxford to succeed the late Professor Freeman.

April 18.—Naval appropriation bill passed by the House; it provides for only one new cruiser....The Mikado has appointed a committee of seven members to report a draft of a revision of the treaties between Japan and the Western Powers.

April 19.—The Behring Sea *modus vivendi* approved by Senate....Premier Rindini and his Italian ministry resign....Plot of Spanish anarchists to kill the boy king disclosed....Severe shock of earthquake in California....Mr. Gladstone declares against Woman's Suffrage....The

May 1.—Opening of Methodist General Conference in Omaha....May day passes off in Europe without any serious disturbances.

May 2.—Bill to admit to American registry certain foreign built vessels owned in the United States passed by House....Dynamite explosion in Liege....Riot in Holland....House of Representatives passes the Free Binding Twine bill.

May 3.—Report of the Conference committee on the Chinese exclusion bill agreed to in the Senate....Diplo-



THE LATE HON. JOHN S. BARBOUR,
United States Senator from Virginia, died May 14.

matic and consular appropriation bill passed by House....Newfoundland passes resolutions renewing tariff discriminating against Canada...Presidents and executive boards of Southern Farmers' Alliances meet at Birmingham, Alabama....The Queen returns to England from her sojourn in the South of France and her visit to Germany.

May 4.—Conference report on Chinese exclusion bill adopted by House....Important arrest of anarchists in Belgium....Extensive economies proposed by Italian Government.

May 5.—Italian Government defeated in Chamber of Deputies on vote of confidence in its financial programme....Great floods in the West...President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University, resigns.

May 6.—Negotiations for treaty between England and Spain suspended....Italian cabinet resigns...Lord Salisbury makes an address on the Home Rule question.

May 7.—Ratification of the Behring Sea arbitration agreement and *modus vivendi* exchanged between Great Britain and the United States...Signor Giolitti requested by King Humbert to form a new Italian cabinet....International horticultural exhibition near London opened.

May 8.—The Attorney-General of New Jersey is to file a bill in the Court of Chancery against the Reading Combination.

May 9.—Charles Emery Smith tenders his resignation as minister to Russia....River and Harbor bill carrying an appropriation of about \$21,000,000, and involving contracts for a still greater additional sum, passed by the House....Strike of New York granite cutters and pavers begins...The Methodist General Conference in session as Omaha adopts resolutions protesting against the grant of public money for sectarian purposes.

May 10.—Radical amendments to the Belgian constitution passed which practically change the old system of government....Archbishop Ireland's educational policy with reference to the elementary schools at Faribault and Stillwater, Minn., approved by the Vatican....The British government issues an order prohibiting sealing in Behring Sea until May, 1903.

May 11.—England accepts the invitation of the United States to take part in an international conference to discuss the silver question....The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened in Atlanta....The Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs opened in Chicago....The Pope announces his intention to write an encyclical on Columbus for the World's Fair...Iowa's delegation to the National Democratic Convention instructed to vote as a unit for Governor Boies.

May 12.—The British Government declines to give its assent to the convention between the United States and Newfoundland....The nomination of T. Jefferson Coolidge to be Minister to France confirmed by the Senate....The bridge over the Mississippi river at Memphis opened with ceremonies....The Child-Drexel Home for Union Printers at Colorado Springs dedicated....The Czar signed a ukase permitting the exportation of oats and corn from Russia.

May 13.—In the Senate Mr. Gorman speaks strongly in favor of adequate appropriations for public works....Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan selected as arbitrators and ex-Minister Phelps as chief counsel on the part of the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration....The clause of the ballot act permitting illiterate voting



THE LATE ROSWELL SMITH,
President of The Century Co., died April 19.

repealed by the British House of Commons....The American steamer, *Cunemaugh*, which was sent from Philadelphia loaded with flour, grain and provisions for the starving Russian peasants arrived at Riga.

May 14.—Heavy rains throughout the West; the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers rapidly rising....Another dynamite explosion in France.

May 15.—Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, dedicates St. Augustine's church in the presence of a large audience....The new Italian Cabinet completed: Signor Giolitti, president of the council....The Triplicis party secure control of the legislative assembly at the general elections in Greece....Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, returns to this country.

OBITUARY.

April 16.—Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, the well-known Congregational minister of England, for twenty-two years editor of the *British Quarterly Review*....John Lyle King, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar....Marshal Jovellar y Soler, President of the Spanish Supreme Council of War and Marine.



THE LATE REV. HENRY ALLOD, D.D.,
English Congregationalist, died April 16.

April 17.—Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada from 1873 to 1878.

April 18.—Chief Engineer Nathan B. Clark, of the United States Navy, the inventor of the defective armor now used on war ships....Henri de Kock, the French playwright and novelist.

April 19.—Roswell Smith, president of the Century Company and one of the founders of *The Century Magazine*....Colonel George Gray, a leading member of the New York bar....Friedrich Martin, of Bodenstedt, German author.

April 20.—M. C. Hart, founder of the *Philadelphia Press*....Rev. John Swinburne Wheldon, D.D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ridgefield, Conn....James William Williams, Bishop of Quebec.

April 21.—The Rev. Artemus R. Mozze, of Cambridge, Mass., well-known Unitarian clergyman and author....Dowager Grand Duchess Alexandrine, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of the late Kaiser Wilhelm I.

April 22.—Rev. J. Howard Nixon, D.D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, of which President Harrison was by him ordained a ruling elder, and for many years prominent in the General Councils and Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church....Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis Pelly, member of the British House of Commons.

April 23.—Edward Somerville Jaffray, for more than half a century a prominent figure in the commercial world of New York.

April 24.—Josiah Belden, an early pioneer settler in the West and first person to raise the American flag in California.

April 25.—William Bradford, a well-known American painter....General Charles Ferdinand Latrille, Count de Torenz.

April 26.—William Astor, of New York....Colonel Richard Biddle Irwin, a prominent journalist of New

York....Daniel Adee, the first manufacturer of cast steel in America and at one time a prominent publisher of New York....Asa F. Bradley, one of the first settlers in Chicago....Henri Dunoyer, the African explorer.

April 29.—Lamb Stocks, R.A., of London, Associated Engraver of the Royal Academy, and Royal Academician....Sir Alexander Bateaman Periam Fuller-Acland Hood, of London....M. Santer, director of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

May 2.—Joseph Foxcroft Cole, the distinguished landscape painter....Yates Carrington, the well-known animal painter....The Rev. George A. Sparks, for a long time manager of the New York *Christian Herald*.

May 3.—Edward P. Smith, professor of Modern Languages and Political Science in the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute....William Henderson, a prominent lawyer of Indiana....Don Miguel AUSA, Judge of the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice.

May 4.—William N. Smith, president of the Select Council of Philadelphia....Charles A. Barry, well-known crayon artist....Charles Henry Harris, "Carl Pretzel," editor of the *National Weekly*.

May 5.—Major George Washington Earle, of Darlington, S. C., the noted mathematician and civil engineer; he was probably the greatest mathematician in the Southern States....George Henry Moore, superintendent of the Lenox Library, New York, and a well-known bibliographer.

May 6.—Colonel William P. Shinn, one of the best known railroad men in the United States....Professor August Wilhelm Hofmann, the distinguished German chemist.

May 7.—Captain Thomas Richards Martin, of Waterbury, Conn.



F. DEEMING,

Who was executed in Australia May 23.

May 8.—General William G. Halpin, of Cincinnati, Ohio....May 9.—Herr Gabriel Von Baross, Hungarian Minister of Industry and Commerce....James Grondie, of Chicago, who built one of the first boats to cross the Atlantic by steam power alone....Colonel John William Avery, of Norfolk, Va., known as the commander-in-chief of the Kn Klox just after the civil war.

May 10.—State Senator Milton W. Matthews, of Campaign, Ill.

May 12.—Rev. John Martin Van Buren, of the Dutch Reformed Church, cousin of President Martin Van Buren.

May 13.—Colonel Henry G. Parker, of Boston, editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*.

May 14.—Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia....General Thomas A. Rowley, distinguished for his services in the Mexican and Civil wars.

May 15.—Jonathan Blanchard, President emeritus of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill....Elias J. Pattison, of New York, active in religious and charitable work....Frederick C. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minn.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.
A DRIVE IN THE GARDENS OF THE HERMITAGE HOTEL, HYÈRES.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

MR. GORDON THOMSON, the caricaturist of *Fun* (London), commenced life in the Civil Service, where he was appointed to a permanent clerkship in the Assessor's Department of Somerset House. All his spare time was devoted to drawing, and when the late Mr. Tom Hood assumed the editorship of *Fun* he was invited to join the staff, doing also a large amount of illustrative work for various publishers. About this time *Fun* became the property of Messrs. Dalziel & Co., who offered the work of weekly cartoonist to Mr. Thomson, and he, finding it impossible to combine his official and artistic duties, resigned his position in the Civil Service and devoted himself entirely to his art. Mr. Thomson has drawn for other periodicals besides *Fun*, among others *Punch*, the *Graphic*—to which he was one of the original contributors—the *Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words*, and has also exhibited paintings in the Royal Academy and elsewhere.

The ideas of the *Fun* cartoons are often very clever, but the drawings are as often very stiff and unnatural. One might almost imagine that Mr. Thomson never draws from the live model, but from a very angular and stiff lay figure. Back in the seventies his cartoons had not this sad peculiarity, so that it may even yet be thrown off. At his best, Mr. Thomson has all the qualifications for a good political cartoonist; he is never tiresome, and his personages are at once recognizable. It happens that we use nothing very conspicuous of Mr. Thomson's this month, although the small drawing on page 544 is very



MR. GORDON THOMSON, OF LONDON "FUN."

much to the point in view of Lord Salisbury's recent performances.

Mr. Reed's attack upon the Holman policy of dealing out appropriations, and the discussions among the Democratic majority in the House, are effectively set forth in the cartoons which we reproduce from *Puck* and *Judge*. Bengough, in *Grip*, is still hammering away at the protective tariff wall between Canada and the United States. His cartoon "We've Got Him on a String" suggests a means of forcing Uncle Sam to throw open his ports duty-free to Canadian goods.

The London *Punch*'s terrible new May Queen needs no comment, nor does *Judy*'s fiendish embodiment of the dynamiting epidemic. The Berlin satirist, the artist of *Kladderadatsch*, attempts to insinuate that France, with all her loud professions of friendship and firm alliance with Russia, has been giving nothing for famine relief but words of sympathy, while the United States has been giving the food. Young Austen Chamberlain happens to look for all the world like his distinguished papa, as the portrait of him in our "Progress of the World" well shows; and a London scoffer represents them as a pair of concert-hall song-and-dance men. We have selected seven Australian cartoons, from three different papers, to show how irreverently the Australians are harping at John Bull just now, as well as to give a notion of some of their current local issues.



THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE "EXTRAVAGANT."

From *Puck*, May 18, 1882.



WHILE THE QUACKS DISAGREE THE PATIENT IS DYING.

From Judge, April 30, 1892.



ANOTHER QUEER SPECIMEN OF "LOYALTY."

The proposal to put binder twine on the free list, and thus rescue the Canadian farmer from the clutches of a Yankee Monopoly, which controls all the cordage factories in the Dominion, was voted down last week in the House on a party division.—From Grip (Toronto), May 7, 1892.



"WE'VE GOT HIM ON A STRING."

From Grip (Toronto), May 7, 1892.



THE NEW "QUEEN OF THE MAY."

From *Punch* (London), April 30, 1892.



A HAND AGAINST EVERY MAN'S.

From *Judy* (London), April 13, 1892.



RUSSIA'S NEED ABATED BY FRANCE'S SYMPATHY, AND—

From *Kladderadtsch* (Berlin), April 10, 1892.



NORTH AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE.



AGAINST THE STREAM.

Lord Salisbury coaching his crew for the General Election race.
From *Fus* (London), April 6, 1892.



THE TWO OBADIAHS.

Appropos of the entrance of young Mr. Chamberlain into the House of Commons as a recruit to his father.



THE WAY WE LIVE NOW.

"Under the close and constant scrutiny of John Bull—according to our local papers. 'What do they think of us at home?' is the present motto of Victoria. Wouldn't it be better to pay a little more attention to our self-respect, and less to John's?—From the *Melbourne Punch*, Feb. 18, 1892.



THE KANAKA QUESTION IN QUEENSLAND.

A new breed of lion in the Federal path—introduced by Sir Sam Griffith. (Sir Samuel is re-importing Polynesian black labor.)—From the *Sydney Bulletin*, February 27, 1892.



THE REAL DESTROYERS OF OUR CREDIT.

FIRST ABSENTEE (in London Club): "It's all hup with the bloomin' colonies; they're goin' to rot fast. My station only panned out thirty per cent. profit last season."

SECOND DITTO: "Yes, blank the blankety blanked blank to blank. Everything Haustrian's going bad, blank it."

THIRD DITTO: "Blank, blank" (etc., etc., etc.).—From the Melbourne Punch, February 18, 1902.



THE WAYS OF ROYALTY.

["The German Emperor has made a speech, in the course of which he declared that those subjects who were dissatisfied with his rule could leave the country."—Cablegram.]

KING WORKINGMAN (to the Capitalists):—"We have no wish to be too bloomin' severe. Such of yer as don't like our way of doin' things can git out o' the country—but you must leave yer capital behind."—From the Melbourne Punch, March 3, 1902.



LOADING UP FOR A FRESH EXPLOSION.

The Victorians' idea of John Bull's finance—money galore for Chili, but none for Australia.—From the Melbourne Punch, February 11, 1902.



THE PROPER ATTITUDE OF AUSTRALIA!

According to those worthy persons who are so anxious to conciliate the British investor.—From the Ant (Australia), March 2, 1902.



Becoming very fastidious. The unemployed don't like it off that plate.—From the Melbourne Punch, March 3, 1902.

A GLANCE AT MR. BLAINE'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

BY A SUPPORTER OF THE "PAN-AMERICAN" IDEA.

IN accepting for the second time the portfolio of State, Mr. Blaine entered upon the duties of his office with a well-determined policy to which the President, in public addresses both before and after his election, had already declared his cordial assent. This policy was the cultivation of more intimate political and social relations with the other American Republics and colonies with a view to the expansion of the export trade of the United States. The idea of extending the national domain either by conquest or diplomatic negotiation has never for a moment met his approval; nor did he desire to involve the nation in "entangling alliances," against which the Father of his country warned his successors in office; but he realized that the oldest of American Republics had been neglectful of the interests and indifferent to the progress of her younger sisters, whose institutions are similar and whose aspirations are identical. He recognized, too, that our agricultural and mechanical products, by the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the development of manual skill, had multiplied far beyond the requirements for home consumption, and that the future prosperity of the country demanded new and larger markets for the disposition of the surplus of our harvests and manufactured merchandise.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The other American republics had already been invited to participate in a conference similar to the one Mr. Blaine, when in President Garfield's cabinet, had suggested seven years before; and the first year of his administration saw an assemblage of delegates representing eighteen of the nineteen independent nations on this hemisphere, whose duty and privilege it was to co-operate in carrying out the measures he had in view. By their invitation, Mr. Blaine became their presiding officer, and was permitted to participate in their deliberations. The great purpose of the gathering, as he contemplated it, was to promote peace by the arbitration of differences, and to extend commercial intercourse by diplomatic negotiation and governmental aid. Having formulated their recommendations for the ratification of their respective governments, the conference dispersed, leaving him an opportunity to accomplish certain practical results which were suggested by a series of communications



HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

that accompanied their reports when submitted by him to the President for transmission to Congress. Those communications are public documents, and contain his views concerning the legislation necessary to carry out the policy he has advocated. The political recommendations of the conference are still the subject of diplomatic correspondence, and the results will be disclosed in due time. The commercial recommendations have either been embodied in the statutes of the country or are awaiting the action of Congress.

THE KIND OF RECIPROCITY MR. BLAINE ADVISED.

There has been no opportunity to measure the value or estimate the advantage of the chief results which the Secretary of State endeavored to accomplish, as it remains for private enterprise to supplement the efforts of the Government in utilizing the facilities that have been secured for the extension of

trade. The markets of forty millions of people in the Southern zones of this hemisphere have been opened to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States under conditions that are not enjoyed and cannot be obtained by their rivals in Europe, and there is ground for confidence that these conditions may be still further extended. There is no doubt that greater advantages might have been secured in this direction had Congress in its wisdom seen fit to adopt the plan of reciprocity originally submitted by Mr. Blaine when the recent tariff was under discussion by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. His was a positive rather than negative proposition. It provided that the President should have the power to open the ports of the United States to any or all the products of the other American nations and colonies, whenever and for as long as they should admit to their ports duty free, or at reduced rates, an equivalent amount of the natural and manufactured products of the United States. This would have included the coarser grades of wool in the list of articles subject to reciprocity negotiation, and thus enabled us to enter into treaties with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Chili, from which country it is the chief export. The same suggestion was renewed in the Senate when the tariff bill reached that body, and it found more favor there.

But the amendment that was finally adopted, as a compromise, and is now a part of our laws, is a negative proposition, the reverse of that which Mr. Blaine endeavored to persuade Congress to accept. It provided, as is well known, that certain articles should be placed upon the free list, but that after a given time the duty should be restored upon goods imported from countries that decided to make equivalent concessions. While this was not so broad as the original amendment introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale, it was better than nothing, and the Secretary of State has made the best use of the power it conferred upon the Executive.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

A series of reciprocity arrangements has been negotiated by the aid of Mr. John W. Foster, one of the most skillful diplomatists in this country's service, under which six of the republics and nearly all of the colonies in the Southern zones admit to their markets the principal agricultural, mineral, forestal and manufactured products of the United States either free of all duties or at a rate considerably less than is imposed upon similar articles imported from other countries. This discrimination in favor of the United States makes it possible for our merchants to compete in every line of merchandise that we produce for export with those of any nations in the world. But, as has been suggested, before the full value of these advantages can be realized, those for whose benefit they were secured must apply to the foreign trade the same energy, industry and intelligence that has built up our domestic trade, and must adopt the same means and methods that have been used by their commercial rivals in England, Germany and France to secure a monopoly of the same markets we are now seeking.

THE ENGLISH POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA.

Trade is a plant of slow growth, and must be cultivated with care and patience. The British Government has been most assiduous in its efforts to secure foreign markets for its subjects. Seventy years ago, when the Spanish colonies in America secured their independence, and the restrictions that the court at Madrid had imposed upon their commerce were removed, their ports were at once filled with British vessels, and British merchants assumed control of their foreign trade. When the powers of Europe proposed at a meeting of the Holy Alliance to assist Spain in the recovery of her lost provinces, Great Britain withdrew not so much for any love of human freedom as to protect her commercial interests in the new republics. And when Simon Bolivar proposed the first International American Conference at Panama



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.

the British Government, without an invitation, sent delegates to observe its proceedings and exert a moral force to prevent the adoption of any measures that might interfere with English commerce in America. From that time to this the commercial entrenchments of the English in the Latin-American markets have been constantly strengthened and extended, until they control the trade; and it is not to be expected that they will surrender a monopoly that has cost so much time and labor and money without a struggle.



MR. WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
Chief of the Bureau of American Republics.

AMERICA BEGINS ACTIVELY TO SEEK FOREIGN TRADE.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, has done little to secure foreign markets for its citizens, and we have sold abroad only such merchandise as consumers in other parts of the world could not elsewhere obtain. They required our cereals and provisions, our cotton and petroleum, and were compelled to come here for them; but until recently no effort has been made to invade foreign lands with our manufactured merchandise and force its sale in competition with the factories and machine shops of Europe. The reason has been natural and logical. The tremendous growth and enormous capacity for consumption of the home market until now has been sufficient to absorb all that we could produce; and the farmers and workmen of the United States have been kept busy supplying each other with the necessities of life, while our luxuries have been sought across the Atlantic. It is needless to invoke the statistics of industrial development to demonstrate the truth of this proposition, and it is equally useless to seek reasons to prove why foreign markets are necessary to our prosperity now. A more serious duty is the discovery of consumers that need our products and the adoption of methods by which they may be reached.

THE SOLUTION IN MR. BLAINE'S "FAIR TRADE."

In advance of his generation in thought and suggestion, Mr. Blaine attempted the solution of this

problem, and sought methods by which the threatened industrial and commercial congestion of this country might be relieved. His scheme was so simple, so sensible, so business-like, that it appealed to the sagacity of every man engaged in manufacture or in trade; and the farmer responded with approval to the suggestion that a greater demand and a better price might be obtained for his corn and pork and flour. It was the application of the golden rule to commerce—the doctrine of fair trade—to insist that the countries whose products had so long been admitted free into our ports should admit our products free to theirs. We have for years bought of them and admitted free of duty four times as much merchandise as they had purchased of us, and their prosperity was due to that fact. The fairness and the generosity of most of the sugar and coffee producing countries is illustrated by their prompt and cordial response, and the test of years will demonstrate that the policy thus inaugurated was wise and just, and beneficial to all concerned.

RECENT GROWTH OF OUR TRADE IN "LATIN AMERICA."

That the Government can do much to promote foreign trade by judicious endeavors is not only demonstrated by the commercial statistics of Great Britain, but by the increase in our own exports since the present crusade began six years ago by sending a commission to Central and South America. In 1885 our exports to the Latin-American countries and colonies were valued at only about sixty millions. In 1891 this total had jumped to nearly a hundred millions, not including the merchandise shipped to Mexico by rail, of which no notice is taken in our official statistics, and it amounted to more than twenty millions. So that the total of our export trade in that direction in six years amounted to a hundred and twenty millions, or an increase of one hundred per cent.

That the mercantile manufacturing community in the United States recognize the advantages that have been secured for them, and are supplementing the efforts of the Government, is indicated by the presence in the Latin-American markets of agents who are endeavoring to introduce their goods, as well as by other signs of equal significance. A recent letter from an old resident in one of the chief cities of South America says: "I am glad to see that the manufacturers of the United States are waking up to the opportunities offered them in this market. There have been more commercial travelers here during the last six months than for any ten years previous, and the success they meet with is astonishing." The same is true of every country to the southward, and the statistics of future trade will demonstrate the utility of this form of enterprise.

That accurate barometer of commerce, the mail bag, corroborates the other evidences of an awakened interest in the search for markets. In 1885 the weight of letter mails sent from the United States to the Latin-American countries and colonies was 12,124,922 grammes, and the weight of printed matter was 139.

164,528 grammes. In 1891 the weight of letter mails was 23,829,407 grammes, and the weight of printed matter was 296,284,034 grammes. During the eight months ending March 31 last the weight of letter mails dispatched was 19,347,873 grammes and the weight of printed matter 249,970,729.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

The commercial conditions in the countries with which reciprocity arrangements have been made since they went into effect, with the exception of Cuba, have not been favorable for a fair test of their advantages. Throughout all Latin America the year 1890 and the first months of 1891 were phenomenally prosperous, and the crest of their foreign trade was reached. This was followed by commercial confusion and disaster, occasioned by natural conditions and aggravated by political disturbances, poor crops, and the reaction from unaccustomed speculation and extravagance.

Our commerce with Brazil during the last twenty years has cost us nearly a thousand millions of dollars, which sum represents the difference between the value of the merchandise we have bought of her citizens and the value of what we have sold them. During the year 1891 the balance of trade against us was \$69,110,349, or nearly \$18,000,000 more than during any previous year. Our exports were \$14,120,246, or \$2,000,000 more than ever before, while our imports were \$69,230,595, or \$23,000,000 more than ever before.

The change of government in Brazil from an empire to a republic in November, 1890, had a marked effect upon the foreign commerce of the country and its domestic prosperity, which for the eighteen months following was unprecedented. The crops surpassed all previous seasons and were sold at high prices. A large amount of foreign capital came into the country, individual and national credits were better than were ever known, the domestic currency and the Government bonds rose nearly to par, large enterprises were launched with both private and public capital, wages were increased, consumers bought freely, the demand for foreign luxuries was extravagant, and a fever of speculation seized the people. These conditions continued until the summer of 1891, when a serious reaction set in, caused originally by unwise speculation and poor crops, and made more serious by political disturbances.

OUR TRADE IN THE PORT OF RIO.

The foreign trade was the first to suffer from the changed conditions. Public improvements and private enterprises were abandoned, foreign capital was withdrawn, banks and mercantile houses failed, workmen were thrown out of employment, and a financial panic followed. Exchange fell rapidly, and the mil reis, which is the common standard of value and is worth fifty-four cents at par, dropped from fifty cents to twenty-two and twenty-three cents. A gold dollar, which was worth two mil reis in January, 1891, was worth four and nearly five in January, 1892. Added to this was the uncertainty of future values, so that trade was paralyzed and the imports of the country were limited to its actual necessities.

The imports from the United States decreased rapidly, but not so rapidly as those from the European nations. The latter, to preserve a market that was threatened from the advantages offered by the reciprocity arrangement, made unusual efforts to maintain their hold on trade. Prices of merchandise and rates of transportation were reduced below the limits of profit, and a boycott of American goods was attempted; but, notwithstanding these conditions, there was a considerable increase, to the amount of \$1,052,573, in the exports from the United States to Brazil, even compared with the extraordinary statistics of 1891. Compared with 1890 and 1889 the increase is remarkable, being \$3,307,640; and the statistics of 1892 will show a still greater advance in trade. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, which operates the only line under the American flag between the ports of the two countries, has fourteen steamers in use now, where it had only five two years ago, and is sending five or six steamers a month, where it only sent one formerly. In 1890 its vessels carried to Brazil 35,084 tons of freight; in 1891 they carried 56,855 tons, and during the first three months of the present year they carried 32,792 tons, or nearly as much as for the entire twelve months of 1890.

CUBA AND RECIPROCITY.

The effect of the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba is a better test of the value of the policy inaugurated by Mr. Blaine, as commercial conditions on that island have been normal since it went into force on September 1 last. During the seven months that have elapsed, ending March 31, the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Cuba have been \$11,607,438. During the corresponding period of the previous year they were valued at only \$7,981,898, which shows an increase of \$3,625,540. During the first three months of the year 1891 there were imported at Havana 92,125 bags of flour, of which 85,374 came from Spain and 6,751 from the United States. During the first three months of the current year 101,510 bags of flour were imported, of which 450 bags came from Spain and 101,060 from the United States.

It is believed that the results of the reciprocity arrangements that have been negotiated with other countries will be similar.

THE SCOPE OF THE BLAINE POLICY.

But the commercial policy of Mr. Blaine is not limited to the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. It contemplates the adoption of other methods of equal necessity and value. He believes in the establishment of additional lines of steamship transportation, with liberal encouragement from the Government; in providing direct banking facilities, for which a bill is pending in Congress, in simplifying customs regulations and reducing harbor dues, in extending cable communication, in the construction of an inter-continental railway system, for which a survey is in progress under the auspices of the United States, and in educating the people of this country concerning the resources and products and commercial opportunities of the neighboring nations.

Nor is it on the American hemisphere alone that Mr. Blaine hopes to extend the markets for American produce, and although deeply absorbed in the endeavor to secure a fair share of their trade by honorable and equal concessions, he has not been unmindful of the advantages to be secured for the agricultural industries of the United States among the nations of Europe. The removal of the embargo upon American pork and the reduction of import dues upon breadstuffs and provisions by several of the great consumers of the Continent have already added to our exports of these articles in that direction; and the efforts will not cease until the corn bread and bacon of America are to be found on every breakfast table in the civilized world.

THE GENERAL DIPLOMACY OF THIS ADMINISTRATION.

It would require more time and space than the present conditions afford to review the other features of the foreign policy of the Administration; and they may not be discussed as freely as those which pertain to our commercial advancement. We stand too near recent events to give them fair and judicial treatment; but the historian whose duty it will be to recite the narrative of the New Orleans massacre, the Chilean incident, and the difficulties that have attended the settlement of the Fisheries and the Behring Sea disputes, will find a sincere consistency in the conduct of the American side of the correspondence that will invoke universal commendation. The Italian affair has been happily adjusted, and the United States has been more than honorable in its voluntary concessions. The inconsiderate and unreasonable demands of the Italian Government in that case were in striking contrast to the forbearance of the United States toward Chili under more aggravated circumstances; and the appeal to arbitration for a settlement of the differences with Great Britain was only the application of a policy which Mr. Blaine has advocated throughout his whole public life.

AN EMINENT ADVOCATE OF ARBITRATION.

His call for a conference of American nations in 1881 was for the sole purpose of securing the adoption of a plan of arbitration for adjusting the disputes that already existed and were likely to arise between them; and when the conference assembled in 1889 his greatest interest was in that feature of its deliberations. To say that to his personal influence was due the action of the conference in this particular is only a simple statement of fact, which may be emphasized by the revival of an incident that occurred during the closing hours of its deliberations. Although each delegate—with the exception of those

from Chili—came from his country pledged and instructed to do his utmost to obtain the adoption of some plan to secure perpetual peace upon this hemisphere, in the multitude of counsels, in the rivalry of leaders, and in the earnestness and sometimes bitterness of debate over the meaning of terms and the framing of phrases, the sublime purpose of the conference was very nearly lost. There was a scene of turmoil and confusion, angry words were thrown back and forth across the room, while some delegates were charged with insincerity, and others with offering to sacrifice the interests of eighteen nations to gratify their personal ambition or jealousy.

HOW HE CARRIED ARBITRATION IN THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Blaine sat in the chair, restless and impatient. Although the presiding officer, he was not a delegate and had no right to the floor. Calling Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the platform he whispered a few words in his ear. The latter returned to his place, and at the first lull in the excited debate demanded recognition.

"Mr. President," said he, "I believe that this confusion and the differences among the Honorable Delegates, is largely due to improper translations, and a misconstruction of the meaning of some words in the text, and in order to give an opportunity to correct the misunderstanding I move that this Conference take a recess of twenty minutes."

The motion was carried. Mr. Blaine left the chair and called the angry disputants into an adjoining room. In half an hour he returned, his face glowing with satisfaction, and a paper in his hand. He sent the Vice-President to the Chair, and taking the floor, by the unanimous consent of the Delegates, he exclaimed in a triumphant voice:

"Mr. President, I am very happy to announce that any vital difference upon any question connected with the scheme of arbitration, which an hour ago might have been feared, is, I hope, entirely removed, and the resolutions of the honorable gentlemen have been simply changed from being in perpetuity to running at even dates with the Treaty of Arbitration; so that they stand and fall together. They are born together, and they will die together. But we shall hope that the lives of both will be perpetual."

The first applause that had been heard during the entire session of the Conference interrupted the proceedings then.

Mr. Blaine read the articles in succession, and they were translated one by one by Dr. Zagarra, the delegate from Peru. Then came the vote, and it was unanimous—the delegates from Chili having withdrawn.

OUR INDIAN PROBLEM AND HOW WE ARE SOLVING IT.

IT requires somewhat more than ordinary discernment to see history in the making. The sense of proportion is so easily bewildered and deceived in the whirl and rush of contemporary events. It is not strange, therefore, that the great majority of American citizens have not quite waked up to a perception of the interesting and even inspiring fact that our Government is now fast making the material that will constitute the greatest and most creditable chapter in the long history of its relations with the Indian population whose territory we European whites have appropriated. The purpose of this brief article will be to present the Indian question in its present outlines and true proportions in order that THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS may in its due measure help to strengthen the public opinion necessary to sustain the Government in carrying steadfastly on to complete and final success a policy that is at once humane, Christian, enlightened and business-like, and a policy which looks clear through to a final solution that will within a generation make it possible to write the last chapter of the story of our national dealings with the native American races.

THE DAWES BILL—WHAT IS IT?

How many intelligent boys and girls in our high schools, or for that matter how many students in our colleges, could reply intelligently to the question, What is the Dawes act and what is its real significance? And yet a personage of the highest authority has within a few days declared concerning this enactment: "It marks an epoch in the history of our dealings with Indians. It is to the Red man what Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was to the Black man; it overturns at one stroke the entire past and inaugurates for the Indian a new era. Although time is required for it to become effectively operative, its outcome is unquestionable and irresistible."

The Dawes bill, framed after long consideration by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, became a law in 1887. It provided for the solution of the Indian question by the simple process of making the Indian a fully enfranchised citizen of the United States. It contemplated the radical sweeping away of all the anomalous network of laws, traditions and regulations which have kept the Indians (1) a body of paupers sustained by an elaborate, costly and corrupt system of outdoor relief; (2) a horde of prisoners of war enjoying limited parole privileges on a series of reservations, and (3) a series of savage tribes speaking a hundred different dialects huddled together by Government regulations in such a manner as to encourage and perpetuate the degrading tribal institutions of savagery and the Babel confusion of worthless languages.

THE DOGMAS OF THE NEW POLICY.

The Dawes policy was based upon a few simple propositions which have been so carefully thought out and are so unanimously accepted by every man and woman whose opinion on the Indian question is

of any value, that THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS would no more give space at this day to arguing them than it would allow its pages to be wasted in a discussion of the question whether or not the earth is round and



SENATOR HENRY L. DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
(Photographed by Bell, Washington.)

revolves about its solar centre. We may in our own language enumerate as follows some of the ideas that lie at the root of the new Indian policy:

(1.) We have no right to expect or desire the extermination of the Indian. (2.) It is useless to contemplate any future status for him other than that of an American freeman with exactly the same rights and privileges that belong to all other citizens of this country. (3.) It is the business of the United States Government to get the Indians off its hands just as rapidly as it can take them, individually and by families, and deliver them up to the States within which they are destined to live, as ordinary members of the body politic. (4.) The Government must cease treating the Indians as foreign nations and there must be an end to treaty-making. (5.) As rapidly as possible, under the terms of the Dawes bill, good land must be allotted in severalty to the Indians who now practice the degrading communism of reservation life. (6.) But this policy of allocation must move cautiously

and must not proceed too much in advance of a very broad effort to educate the Indians up to the point of a worthy ambition to share in the higher civilization that lies about them. (7.) To this end they must all be taught English by every possible means, with no tender regard whatever for their native dialects. (8.) The education of the children must be universal, and must be compulsory where tact and persuasion do not suffice. (9.) Moreover, this education must be practical and not confined to book knowledge. (10.) The whole system of reservations and agencies must be pared down as steadily and rapidly as the general process of transformation will permit, and must ultimately, and that at a comparatively early day, be wiped out.

These are the principles upon which the "Red Man's Charter of Liberty" is founded. And this policy has not been adopted simply in theory, but it is a working fact. It is being administered with great intelligence, and with an honest and sincere zeal for the true welfare of our Indian population that ought to be reassuring to every good citizen regardless of party.

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

It may be instructive to recapitulate a few general facts about our Indian population. There are now in the United States about 250,000 Indians. Of this



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GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

number some 67,000 live in the Indian Territory and belong to the so-called five civilized tribes, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. These Indian Territory tribes have their own local legislatures and their own schools and churches. The United States Government has no supervision over their education, and they form no part of the Indian population which is affected by the Dawes bill. Much of their educational work is highly creditable, and

their general condition is not discouraging so far as future prospects are concerned. Our policy with regard to the Indian Territory ought to be to secure its admission as a State in the Union at no distant future, and its opening up to white immigration precisely like any other portion of the United States.

What was formerly the western half of the Indian Territory as it appeared upon our maps—a region into which various fragments of tribes from different parts of the country had been transported in decades past and gone—has been formed into the new territory of Oklahoma, the Indian titles to large portions of the land having been extinguished by Government re-purchase, and the Indians themselves having been either re-located upon farms in severalty or else grouped in small reservations preparatory to an ultimate distribution of the land among the Indian families.

The few thousand Indians in Oklahoma are therefore under the provisions of the Dawes bill, and the remainder of the nearly 180,000 Indians who come under the terms of that measure are to be found upon a large number of reservations scattered chiefly through the newer States and the great Territories west of the Mississippi River. These Indians, it should be clearly understood, belong to a number of tribes which vary to a remarkable degree among themselves in characteristics and in capacity for easy transformation.

THE INDIAN'S FINAL DESTINY.

Of the Indian blood in general, it is fair to say that its infusion into the blood of a neighboring white community under orderly and proper conditions would not be debasing. There are 20,000 or 30,000 Sioux Indians, for example, whose ultimate commingling with the white population of the Northwest would not be a calamity. Experienced men are of opinion that the inevitable destiny of the American Indians is absorption into the dominant race. This is said not by way of advocacy or approbation, but simply by way of forecast and prediction. Within the past few years three or four thousand of the thirty or forty thousand Indian families with which the Government has to deal have been allotted to good farms and have thus passed out from their former inferior and restricted status to the large and dignified status of fully matured citizens of the United States. The process is going on, not too slowly, but as some of the best friends of the Indians fear, a little too rapidly. General Morgan, the able and indefatigable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is himself inclined to think that there may be danger of pressing the allotment policy somewhat prematurely.

The great preparatory step, in General Morgan's opinion, must be the universal education of the new Indian generation. There are, in round figures, thirty thousand Indian children who ought to be in good schools learning English and learning how to maintain themselves in some useful calling. Considering the fact that a decade ago the Indian schools were so few and so inefficient as to be almost beneath

respect, so that the great mass of Indian children were growing up totally neglected, it is highly interesting to know that the Government has now succeeded in bringing into fairly good schools not less than twenty thousand of the thirty thousand children who ought to be under instruction. The proportion of attendance is increasing year after year, the quality of the schools is improving very rapidly, and the new education is destined at a very early day to revolutionize almost the entire Indian population.

MAGNITUDE OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A few years ago, when there was little real education for Indian youths except at General Armstrong's Institute at Hampton, Va., and the Government school for Indians under Captain Pratt at Carlisle, Pa., the conditions of life upon the reservations subjected the educated Indians who returned to their homes and relatives to very serious difficulties of environment. They were too few and too exceptional to be able to influence their tribes in any important way. But now that education has become a universal rather than an isolated fact, the whole character of prevailing sentiment on the reservations and in the Indian communities will be rapidly changed; and it will soon be the uneducated Indian, the "blanket Indian," rather than the civilized Indian, who will find himself in the awkward and ridiculed minority. The magnitude of the new effort to educate the Indians may best be comprehended by the mere statement that whereas in 1877 the appropriation for Indian schools was \$20,000, there was appropriated by Congress for the year 1892 nearly \$2,300,000, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the appropriation will probably be several hundred thousand dollars larger still—although the present House, in its effort to make a showing of economy, has been strenuously attempting to cut down the estimates. The appropriations have advanced steadily and rapidly during the past decade, during which time twelve or thirteen millions of dollars have been appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of young Indians. While the importance of the day schools and boarding schools upon the reservations is not likely to be overestimated, and while these schools cannot be made too numerous and too thorough, the most interesting feature of the new Indian education has been the establishment of a series of non-reservation training schools, which are among the most admirable educational establishments that the United States can boast.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Twenty such schools under Government management are in full operation, and two or three more are about to be opened. The oldest of these is the famous school at Carlisle, Pa., which was opened in 1879; and this was followed by Harrison Institute, Chemawa, Oregon, in 1880; Hoard Institute, Fort Stevenson, North Dakota, in 1883; Haworth Institute, Chilocco, Indian Territory, in 1884; Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebraska, in 1884; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, in 1884; Fiske Institute, Albuquerque, New



GEN. S. C. ARMSTRONG, PRESIDENT OF HAMPTON (VA.) INSTITUTE.

Mexico, in 1884; Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1886; Dawes Institute, Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1890; the Fort Mohave Institute, Arizona, in 1890; Stewart Institute, Carson, Nevada, in 1890; the Institute at Pierre, South Dakota, in 1891, and Peale Institute, Phoenix, Arizona, in 1891. In addition there are new institutions of this character, opened in the present year at Perris, California; Flandrean, South Dakota (Riggs Institute); Pipestone, Minnesota; Mont Pleasant, Michigan, and Tomah, Wisconsin. A school for the Southern Utes at Fort Lewis is to be opened, and it is probable that the old military posts Fort Shaw (Montana) and Fort Randall will be used for a like purpose. Thus the Government has now in operation some twenty of these large non-reservation training schools, with more in process of construction. Those now opened have a total capacity for about 5,000 pupils, which is susceptible of some further increase.

These establishments are all in the fullest sense home schools. They receive Indian youths from the reservations, in some cases members of a number of different tribes meeting in the same school. The pupils speedily learn the English language, and they are well taught from books; but best of all, they are taught practical life and made to know and understand those things that belong to their success as bread winners and American citizens. All of the schools are farm schools, but their industries are much



TOM TARLINO (NAVAJO) AS HE ARRIVED AT CARLISLE.

more varied and extended than the departments of agriculture. Thus while the tilling of the soil and raising of all kinds of special crops, cattle breeding and care of live stock, fruit culture and various branches of rural industry, are all thoroughly maintained, the young Indians are also taught a number of other practical trades and business pursuits.

THE INDIAN AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

It is, moreover, the policy of the Indian Education Bureau to vary considerably the industries of the training schools to meet the peculiar needs of the widely different localities in which the schools are placed. Thus the new Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, is demonstrating the fact that young Indians can be of great service in fruit culture, and can be relied upon to become a very valuable factor in that particular industrial community. As a result of the brief experience of this school the whole sentiment of Arizona has changed toward Indians and Indian education; and there is growing up a kindly feeling that will greatly facilitate the work of civilizing the desperate tribes of that region and of bringing them into harmonious relationship with the white settlers. In Washington and Oregon most of the hop-picking is already done by Indians, and the further training of the young red men is making it clear that they can speedily participate profitably and honorably in the industrial life of the new and prosperous Northwest of the Puget Sound section. In the great training school at Genoa, Nebraska, the young Indians make



TOM TARLINO AFTER FOUR YEARS AT CARLISLE.

many thousands of brooms every year, having first produced and harvested the broom corn on their own school farm. They make hundreds of sets of harness for the Government service, make wagons for the Indian reservation service, have thrifty blacksmith shops, maintain a printing office and a weekly paper, have thirty-six hundred apple trees in their orchard, care for a large herd of cows and a good dairy, and boast the other appurtenances of a diversified agriculture; while the Indian girls maintain a large poultry yard, besides, of course, having instruction in all kinds of domestic work. At the fine Haskell Institute in Kansas there is also wagon making, harness making, general farming and dairying, and other industries suitable to Kansas. At Grand Junction, Colorado, among other things the keeping of bees is made a notable specialty. At the Fort Hall Institute in Idaho herding and the care of cattle, the dairy business and the slaughtering of beef cattle are all particularly taught the young Indians, in a region specially devoted to cattle raising. At Chillico, in the Indian Territory, the school has a model farm of eight thousand acres upon which almost everything is produced, and where one finds splendid herds of cattle and fine nurseries of young fruit trees, together with wagon shops, blacksmith shops, and the like.

THE SCHOOLS AT CARLISLE AND HAMPTON.

It requires very little imagination to see how these magnificent training schools, in which the pupils reside for a number of years, and all but two or three

of which have been established within a decade, will result in the speedy emergence of a race of well-educated and capable Indians. For experience has already shown that these young people learn well and eagerly, and that there is no real truth in the careless statement that their savage and nomadic instincts are too strong to permit their immediate acceptance of civilized life. The largest as well as the oldest of these institutes is at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Captain R. H. Pratt, who is a veteran in this cause of Indian education, has a host of sympathetic helpers in the good Quaker farmers of Pennsylvania, and a large part of his success lies in his system of "onting," by which he constantly keeps hundreds of young Indians distributed among the farming families, where they learn the English language, the ways of civilization and the practical work of agriculture, by virtue of their membership in these hospitable and friendly households. The Haskell Institute also makes large use of the ontong system through the co-operation of the farmers of Kansas.

Although not included in the series of Government schools, no account of Indian education in this country could be complete without a most cordial mention of the noble work that has been done under the leadership of General S. C. Armstrong in the institute at Hampton, Virginia. This fine industrial school was established after the war for young negroes; but in 1878, when there were no similar institutions for them, it opened its doors to young Indians, and it trains them thoroughly for practical and honorable places in life. The Government gives it \$20,000 annually for its Indian work, and it has sent several hundred educated Indian teachers and workers home to the reservations.

TEACHING ON THE RESERVATIONS.

In addition to the series of very superior training schools there are about seventy Government boarding schools on the reservations, having a capacity for from six thousand to seven thousand pupils. In a number of these schools industrial and agricultural training has been introduced, and it is desired that they should all partake of the character of industrial schools; but much remains yet to be done in their equipment and development for the best results.

Still further, there are about one hundred Government day schools scattered throughout the Indian reservations, attended by more than three thousand children. In addition to what the Government is doing directly there has existed for some years a series of schools under the control of religious denominations, subsidized with considerable appropriations by the Government, and reaching about half as many pupils as the aggregate number in the Government's own institutions. Most of the denominational schools are of the boarding school character, and it may be said in general that not far from four-fifths of all the young Indians now enjoying educational advantages are living away from parents and the primitive conditions of Indian life, while only about one-fifth are in day schools.

REFORM IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

It is gratifying to be able to express upon good authority the opinion that gross dishonesty and corruption are now practically eliminated from all branches of our Indian governmental service. It is no longer true that Indian agents abuse, rob or defraud the red men—or at least it is true that such evils have been reduced to a comparatively small minimum. Moreover, in the educational department the practice of party rotation has been practically eliminated. Unfortunately, the "spoils" system still obtains in the appointment of Indian agents. The Cleveland administration filled almost every such position with a Democrat, while the Harrison administration has allowed the local Republican managers of the contiguous States and Territories to select Republican successors in place of Mr. Cleveland's appointees. It is a simple act of justice to the Commissioner of In-

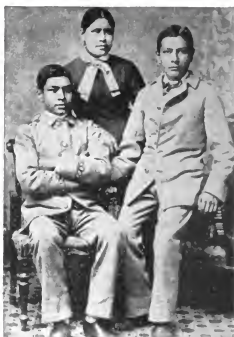


CAPT. R. H. PRATT, 10TH CAVALRY U. S. A., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

dian Affairs, General Morgan, to acknowledge that his administration of the office is absolutely a business administration, free from all prejudice, whether political or religious; and if he were able to have it so the positions throughout the entire Indian service would be as non-partisan and non-political as positions in the army and navy or in the scientific services of the Government. That President Harrison himself



THREE PUEBLOS AS THEY ARRIVED AT CARLSLE.



THE SAME PUEBLOS AFTER FIVE YEARS AT SCHOOL.



SIOUX BOYS AS THEY ARRIVED AT CARLSLE.



SIOUX BOYS AFTER THREE YEARS AT CARLSLE.

is in personal sympathy with the entire reform of the Indian service and with the rapid advancement of the new policy, is generally conceded by the disinterested friends of the Indian race.

MR. HERBERT WELSH ON INDIAN REFORM.

Among such friends should be mentioned several useful organizations. The best known and perhaps the most important of these is the Indian Rights Association, of which Mr. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, is the corresponding secretary and the most militant and active member. The work of this Association is done with great knowledge of the condition of the Indians, and with good-tempered but insistent opposition to every administrative abuse. Mr. Herbert Welsh, in reply to an inquiry as to the most important steps now to be taken in the carrying out of a wise Indian policy, writes to us as follows:

"I should say that the four most important things to be done for the Indians at present are:

"1st. The selection of Indian agents and all Indian employees on the merit or civil service reform principle, instead of filling those places according to the dictates of the spoils system. As things now are Indian agents are appointed virtually at the dictation of Western politicians, who use the places to pay their political debts by securing positions for their political backers and workers.

"2d. A steady increase of appropriations which will permit the education of all Indian children, and the development of a thorough and efficient Indian service.

"3d. Restraint exercised through the power of public sentiment upon the tendency to remove Indians from their homes and lands at the dictation of land speculators and jobbers.

"4th. The introduction of law courts in some simple and practicable form, by which the Indians may be taught the principles on which our legal procedure rests, and questions affecting property or other rights, arising through the development of civilized life among them, may be equitably settled."

WHAT THE WEST SHOULD DO.

It would be well if the Western friends of the Indians should now assert themselves more actively than heretofore. The Indian people, whom they have in former days regarded as their enemies, must be transformed into their neighbors and friends. The civilized and prosperous communities growing up in these new States and Territories will be neither Christian nor humane if they shall not soon become aroused

to the simple fact that they have the future of the Indians largely in their own hands and that they, if they will, can greatly help the Government to transform the red men into peaceful and useful members of the general community.

One of the first steps the Western friends of Indian progress might take to good advantage would be to



MR. HERBERT WELSH.

make an organized demand for complete civil service reform in the agencies. The President of the United States has more power theoretically than he possesses practically for the extension of civil service reform principles and methods. He is under limitations fixed by the state of public opinion. The Western people have it in their power to secure almost at once the abandonment of the party spoils systems in the Indian service, and it is time they should take a more leading part in the cause of Indian civilization and citizenship.

HASKELL INSTITUTE AS ILLUSTRATING INDIAN PROGRESS.

BY PROFESSOR F. W. BLACKMAR, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

ONE of the best ways to ascertain the progress made in Indian education is to examine the work of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. Haskell Institute was founded in 1882 through the agency of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, whose memory every Kansan delights to honor. The citizens of Lawrence donated 280 acres of land for a site, and Congress appropriated

\$50,000 for the erection of buildings. The school was formally opened in 1884 under the supervision of Dr. James Marvin, with seventeen pupils enrolled. It now has over five hundred students in actual attendance. It may be said that the institution is only now well started, after eight or nine years of earnest endeavor of its many friends. At present the school



SUPERINTENDENT MESERVE, OF HASKELL INSTITUTE.

is under the efficient management of Supt. Charles Meserve. The educational work is under the immediate direction of Principal H. B. Peairs, whose skill

and experience are manifested in the good results of every department. There are three large dormitories, two for boys and one for girls, one school building, four industrial buildings, a laundry, boiler house, a hospital and an office. Gardening, farming, the care of stock, carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon-making, painting, tailoring, baking, shoemaking, and all kinds of housework are taught.

At Haskell, as in all Indian schools, the students are required to engage in manual labor half of the time, but not all learn trades, although opportunity is given to those who desire it. All are taught farming and gardening. The students are changed from one employment to another in order to give them a variety of occupations, and thus fit them for the common affairs of life. The Indian's capacity for doing good work is shown to best advantage in manual training, although his progress in literary education is truly wonderful, when his origin and early life are considered. Industrial education is the key to the Indian problem. By it only can the solution be arrived at. The authorities should insist that every pupil, besides mastering the common elementary branches of learning, be taught a trade, learn farming, or at least have some means of earning a living, and the government should furnish ample resources to make this possible.

A careful consideration of the work done at Haskell leaves no conjecture respecting the ability of the Indians to learn. The transformations from the old life to the new are truly wonderful. Contrast the appearance of William Pollock with that of his father as given in the illustration, and you have an epitome of the whole subject. These are both full-blooded Indians, and the young man is now a student at Haskell. As for character, intellect and progress, he would prove a worthy addition to any of our universities. A glance



AN INDIAN GRADUATING CLASS AT HASKELL INSTITUTE.

at class of 1891, graduating from the grammar grade, assures us of intelligence and manly and womanly character. A picture of this same group as they entered Haskell would not be recognizable.

Cut off as the Indian is, socially, politically and industrially from the great body of our people, he has a severe struggle to enter into modern society and compete with his white fellows. The social ban is against him, his citizenship is not yet secured and the industries are controlled by white labor. The employments upon the reservation are very few, and the educated Indian youth returns to his home in the tribe, where there is a tendency downward and backward to the old habits and old customs. Contrast the following examples and the situation is apparent: 1. An Indian of New York attended Haskell about five years. He completed the common school course, mastered the carpenter's trade, and filled the position of assistant school carpenter during the last two years of his stay. Since going home he has been engaged in building houses for the Indians, working for contractors and constantly making good use of the knowledge gained at school. 2. A Pawnee Indian boy made a good record during his three years' stay at Haskell. While there he learned the blacksmith's trade. He also learned to speak English finely and did fairly well in his class work. After returning home he was influenced by the surroundings and became a "blanket Indian." He married a school girl, and they both became degraded to common camp life, influenced in every way by the camp Indians, whose ways they imitated.

The examples of the latter class are numerous, on account of the few suitable opportunities that the educated Indians have of making use of their trained powers. Returning to the reservation, they are frequently forced by authority, or by ridicule, to adopt the old customs and habits of the tribe.

The remedy for this is plain. In the first place it may be said that as the training institutions become older, and are able to impress their character upon the students, they will be able to take a stronger stand against the downward tendencies of the race. Again, the compulsory school act will soon make education so universal that the downward tendency will be stopped. As far as possible the educational system should follow the Indian into the center of industrial society, and see to it that he has a start in life under favorable circumstances. The "offing system" as introduced by Captain Pratt, of Carlisle, is an advance in this direction.

The allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians is attended with much difficulty. General Morgan has called especial attention to this in his last report. In the first place many of the Indians do not know good lands from bad. And in many places the reservations are largely made up of poor, rocky, or timbered land, which is either unfit for cultivation or else needs great preparatory labor. Many of the Indians have no agricultural implements and know nothing of farming. Then the tribal habits in respect to the holding of the land in common make difficulty in dividing it, as the communal holding is merely



A HASKELL STUDENT, WILLIAM POLLOCK AND HIS FATHER—FULL BLOOD PAWNEES.

theoretical. Practically a few rich Indians own and control the land, while the remainder are poor. But the work should go on rapidly and be enforced by universal compulsory education to all Indian children.

If the plan now inaugurated for enlisting the Indians in the United States Army is carried out it will afford service to a large number of a certain class. There is considerable conjecture as to whether the Indian will make a good soldier or not. There can be no doubt of his success if properly trained and drilled. At the Industrial schools the Indians acquire great proficiency in military forms, and they take kindly to drilling. They are also very much interested in music especially that of a brass band. There is a well-organized band at Haskell. There, too, the boys take great delight in baseball, and their nine has repeatedly carried off the honors in eastern Kansas. These items of interest give some insight into the character of the Indian youth. As for fighting, he can, without doubt, be easily trained to it.



THE HASKELL BASEBALL TEAM.

Some paragraphs from the last official report of Superintendent Meserve, of the Haskell Institute, may well be quoted as showing the spirit and the success of the work done in a typical Indian training school.

"Haskell Institute is in good condition and doing a grand work. The attendance has been greater than ever before, the maximum reaching 531, with the average for the year nearly 500. There have been only a few severe cases of discipline, and weeks at a time when no pupil was under punishment. My aim has been to teach these children of nature reverence for God, cleanliness of body and mind, truthfulness, respect for the rights of others, habits of industry and frugality, and a recognition of obligations that arise from being members of society.

"There has been on the part of employees a commendable willingness, and, in many instances, a hearty desire to co-operate with me in carrying out the policy of my administration. There is a spirit of harmony and unity among the employees with reference to the work that is truly gratifying and without which the results that have been achieved would have been impossible. In the schoolrooms, in the shops, on the farm, and in all the various branches of household affairs, the work has been carried on systematically, methodically, and with a spirit that gave evidence that the employees, as a rule, realized that it was an honor to be engaged in one of the great educational movements of the day."

After an account of various new buildings and improvements upon the grounds, Superintendent Meserve continues as follows:

"The greatest improvement has been made with the school building. New floors have been laid

throughout the entire building, the ceilings and walls kalsomined or painted, the woodwork painted, all the furniture scraped, stained, and shellacked, and all the woodwork of the entire building neatly painted. When the teachers have their plants, pictures and other decorations in these rooms, I believe there will be no pleasanter schoolrooms in the State of Kansas.

"All of these improvements, with the exception of the erection of the new buildings, and the plumbing and more difficult parts of steam-fitting have been done by the Indian boys themselves. To show that the Indians are capable, I will remark that the contractors for the erection of the office, storehouse and workshop have employed at current rates of wages many of the Indian young men.

"While the yield of small fruits, apples, peaches, some kinds of vegetables, corn and grass have been abundant, much of the work on the farm has resulted in failure, owing to the excessive fall of rain from April 1 to August 1. The ground was so wet that seed potatoes decayed, and when the ground was again ploughed and replanted, the newly-planted seed also decayed."

Very much concerning the real nature and character of the work done may be inferred from the following quotations:

"I have confined myself wholly thus far to a description of the new buildings and other improvements. Haskell Institute was established to provide Indian youth with an elementary English education and a trade as a means to civilization and citizenship. I have given little attention to the school and the trades up to this point in my report, for the reason that there never have been provided at Haskell In-

stitute the conveniences and conditions essential to carrying on the work with the largest measure of success, and the highest degree of economy. When the improvements now under way and those contemplated are completed, the superintendent of Haskell Institute can devote himself wholly to furthering the purposes for which the institution was established. I can, however, refer only with pleasure to the progress that, under even unfavorable conditions, has been made during the past fiscal year in the school and shop work. The Indian students have shown an aptitude for the various studies and mechanical pursuits that has been to me very gratifying, and a surprise to the large number of people who have visited the institution and seen them at work.

"The last of June, instead of the usual closing exercises, we had, in the chapel, a three days' exhibit of the industrial and school work of the year. This exhibit comprised every article made in the shops and samples of many things raised on the farm, together with a great variety of school work, such as written examination papers upon the various studies pursued, together with specimens of penmanship, drawing and kindergarten work. The exhibit was an unqualified success, and was looked upon with great favor by the large number of visitors. The whole exhibit reflected great credit upon the teachers in the school and those in charge of the shop work.

"My special aim in all lines of work has been to recognize the needs, the abilities and the desires of the individual rather than to look upon the pupils collectively or in the mass. This will continue to be

my aim, and is one of the reasons why I am anxious to cut up the large wards in the dormitories into smaller rooms, such as are provided in the average college for white students. The massing of 20 or 30 students in one room savors too much of the reservation idea.

"In closing this report I can say that, while there are discouragements in this work, as in all lines of human activity, the future is full of hope, and if I could personally look back over a period of thirty years, as many Indian workers can, I should feel that wonderful progress had indeed been made, and that this progress was but the harbinger of greater and grander achievements that will be witnessed during the next thirty years. Indian education is no longer doubtful or impossible."

The great problem in Indian education, then, is purely a social and industrial one. It is a race problem. It is the question of a race with no independent culture being forced to compete with a race that has had two thousand years of independent self-development. Education may force the Indian rapidly forward, but the difficulty in the way is his contact with the world; the want of a guaranteed opportunity for the use of his acquired education. Let the government follow the Indian into industrial society and insure him an opportunity to use his education. Let the tribal spirit be broken down and the educated Indians be mingled as common citizens of the republic until the 250,000 Indians shall be absorbed in the social body, and there will be no Indian problem.*

*[Professor Frank W. Blackmar, who contributes these observations upon Haskell Institute, has written a valuable work upon the Spanish institutions of the Southwest. He occupies the chair of history in the State University of Kansas, and was recently a Fellow in History at the Johns Hopkins University. He will, in the near future, publish, in the *Annals of the Academy of Political Science*, an extended study of the recent social and educational progress of the Indians. *EDITOR.*]



MILITARY DRILL AT HASKELL INSTITUTE.

THE "ZONE-TARIFF" SYSTEM OF HERR GABRIEL VON BAROSS.

A COMMUNICATION FROM DR. KÖRÖSI, OF BUDAPEST.

THERE appeared in our New York morning papers of May 10, among the minor and routine cablegrams sent from Europe by the Associated Press, the following simple announcement:

"Budapest, Hungary, May 9.—Herr Gabriel von Baross, Minister of Commerce and Transportation, died to-day."

So far as we have observed, the death of Minister Baross has, in this country, passed wholly without

transportation systems and methods without a peer in all the world for grasp and originality. The most monumental of his various reforms and innovations is the Hungarian Zone-Tariff system put into operation by him nearly three years ago.

On August 1, 1889, a radical reform in railway passenger rates was introduced by the Hungarian Government—an innovation which has attracted wide attention everywhere. The railroads of Hungary belong for the most part to the governmental system, which has an aggregate length of six thousand kilometers, or nearly four thousand miles. The new system was also adopted by some of the privately owned and operated railways of the country. What is now universally known as the "Zone Tariff" has already accomplished the very best results in Hungary, and it promises to become the starting point for almost revolutionary changes in passenger-tariff arrangements in other countries. The information upon which the following account of the character and consequences of the Hungarian system is based has just been sent to the American editor of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by a high Hungarian authority, Dr. Joseph Körösi, whose communication is herewith almost literally translated.

In countries of vast extent passenger rates will never assume the absolutely uniform character of the penny post, by which one could for the same fee make the shortest or the longest journey. The two kinds of business are not analogous. The forwarding of a letter requires such a minimum of service that it is practically impossible to fix a scale of charges based upon distance, whereas the transportation of each individual passenger requires some additional outlay and trouble. The mail bag which contains a hundred letters can be made to carry a thousand without appreciable enhancement of cost, while the same increase in the passenger traffic of a railway would cause an enormous addition to the working expenditure.

Passenger rates must, therefore, in the main always make account of distance, especially upon railways traversing extensive territory. With this fact firmly grasped, it is obvious that improvement in passenger tariffs can only be sought by means of a general reduction to the lowest possible point, a simplification of the system and an improved organization of the service. The Hungarian Zone Tariff embodies reforms in all these directions. As to its general reduction of rates the new tariff averages from forty to fifty per cent. less than old rates for distances up to 225 kilometers (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile). Thus a trip of 150 kilometers—a ticket for which formerly cost four and one-half florins—the charge at present is two and one-half florins, the florin being worth 40 cents of our money.



THE LATE GABRIEL VON BAROSS,
Hungarian Minister of Commerce and Railways.

notice or comment. The world grows smaller every day, and our knowledge of distant lands and their guiding spirits becomes constantly more intimate; but there is still room for vast improvement in this regard. The language of Hungary tends perhaps to keep that interesting country a *terra incognita*, but, after all, it is not necessary to learn the Magyar tongue in order to appreciate the Magyar-land and its brilliant men. Gabriel von Baross was still in the years of his early prime, but he had shown himself a statesman of the highest order, and a master of

It is very important to note, however, that beyond the thirteenth zone, whose outer circle is at a distance of 225 kilometers from Budapest, the capital, there is at present one uniform charge of four florins only, regardless of the distance. Thus, the longest distance within the State of Hungary is nearly one thousand kilometers, and the price of a ticket for this journey previous to August, 1889, was twenty-eight florins; but this long journey may now be made for the uniform four-florin ticket, which will carry the passenger on any of the Hungarian lines from the center at Budapest to any point outside the thirteenth zone. With the utilization of cheap steamboat connections it is highly interesting to know that the traveler may now accomplish the long journey from the furthest frontier of Hungary—that is, from the Roumanian border—all the way to the Adriatic Sea, thence by water to Italy, and thence by rail to Rome, for a trifling sum amounting perhaps to one-fifth of the old-time charges.

For local travel the great advantage of the Zone Tariff consists in the uniform small rate of 25 krentzers (10 cents) per zone, these zones having such an extent as to put all local business upon practically the same basis of a uniform fee as one finds on the New York elevated railways or on any ordinary American street railway line. Most of the zones have a width of fifteen kilometers, the two outer ones being twenty-five kilometers in extent, while the unified fourteenth zone includes all the irregular outlying parts of Hungary which extend in any direction beyond the even circumference of the thirteenth zone.

As has already been explained, the uniform long-distance price to any point in the fourteenth zone is four florins. This great reduction is based upon the supposition that the long distances are only traveled as a rule for business purposes of some importance. It is held, therefore, that facility of communication must be attended by excellent economic and commercial results, especially when one takes into account the state of the labor market in Hungary and the desirability for a greater freedom of movement of the industrial population. As regards the transportation of laborers, it is further to be observed that under the existing arrangement workmen in groups are carried at half of the regular Zone-Tariff prices, so that laborers from the remotest provinces may now go up to the capital for the trifling sum of two florins.

But besides these remarkable reforms in the long-distance rates, Minister Baross, who invented and introduced the entire new system, has provided a no less remarkable arrangement for the small-distance travelers who wish to go simply from one station to the next inside of zone limits. He has established a special so-called "Vicinity Tariff," which includes a uniform ticket of ten krentzers for a one-station journey and of fifteen krentzers for two stations. The ten krentzers is worth about four cents of our money, and the fifteen krentzers about six cents. Such rates, considering how thinly settled the country is, are much the lowest that have ever been made anywhere.

This tariff system, moreover, introduces an admir-

able simplicity and clearness. It does away with an enormous amount of bookkeeping and red tape. Railway tickets are purchasable like cigars at any tobacco store, and no formalities of stamping or punching are needed, nothing being required except the purchaser's own record on the back of the ticket of the day of the month upon which he uses it. These facts being taken into account, it is plain that the Hungarian system is not a mere "zone system," and still less is it a simple "penny-post" system. It is an entirely peculiar and independent creation of Herr Gabriel von Baross, and quite unlike anything either before or since attempted elsewhere.

The inquiry naturally arises to what extent this new system has influenced the volume of travel; and the equally important question what are the financial results will occur to any inquirer. It might of course be taken for granted that the reduced rates would very considerably increase the movement of population, but the official reports show results even greater than any one could have anticipated. In the first year of the Zone Tariff the number of passengers had increased from 6,000,000 to 18,000,000. Against this extraordinary success the opponents of the Zone Tariff (for this innovation has its home critics) claim that formerly the number of passengers was underestimated, insufficient allowance having been made for people carried on return tickets and on commutation tickets, while under the new system the number appears so enormous because the capital city of the country now forms the central and dividing point, so that every passenger who passes through Budapest is obliged to purchase two tickets. This objection has its measure of truth. It is time that the statistics of the number of passengers carried and the statistics of the number of tickets sold should not be regarded as identical.

Notwithstanding all this it remains true that the Zone Tariff has increased the actual amount of travel in an altogether unexpected ratio. This is positively proven if we compute, instead of the total number of passengers carried, the number which falls to each kilometer. In this way we find that in the last year of the old tariff there were 71,800 passengers carried for every kilometer of distance, while in the first year of the Zone Tariff, on the other hand, the average number per kilometer was 124,000. The enormous increase of passenger traffic is further demonstrated by the fact that whereas under the old system each passenger traveled on the average a journey sixty-one kilometers long, with the inauguration of the new system the average has come down to forty-one kilometers. In Germany, it should be said, the average at last accounts was only twenty-eight kilometers. This reduction in the length of the journey indicates, when compared with the total amount of business done, an enormous new development of the traveling habit with people formerly accustomed to make journeys only at intervals.

It is obvious that the general prosperity of the country must be greatly enhanced by this wonderful increase of mobility in the population; so that even

if, for the present, the railway department could show no net revenue gains the system might nevertheless be declared a financial success. It is true that, while formerly for each passenger carried a hundred kilometers (or for each hundred passengers carried one kilometer) there was a revenue of 264 kreutzers, the amount under the new system is only 170 kreutzers. But the significant fact is that the grand total of the revenue has increased by 30 or 40 per cent.—that is, from a sum ranging between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 florins to about 12,500,000 florins. The expenses, to be sure, have increased in a somewhat corresponding ratio; still there remains a net advance in the revenue over and above the additional expense incurred, and this net benefit amounts to about 1,500,000 florins per annum.

When one considers how great a saving to the general public this new system has effected and what

a marvelous expansion in the economic and industrial life of the people has already resulted from it, while on its own part the State has not only sustained no loss but is able to show an actual gain as the result of its experiment, one may well pardon the Hungarian people for their pride in what they call a "new institution," and can moreover readily understand why the Minister of Commerce, Herr von Baross should have become so popular. This lamented statesman and economist was a man to whose activity his fatherland owes a long list of important reforms, and who has in this wonderful railway departure built himself a lasting monument of fame. While the precise details of the Hungarian system cannot be regarded as applicable to American conditions, it is nevertheless true that there is very much that might be learned from a study of the Baross system and its results.

THE RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA.

THOUGH anarchist atrocities in Europe, monstrous and sensational crimes in other parts of the world, revolutions and battles in the Latin-American republics, and the engrossing game of personal and party politics at home, with the thousand other absorbing occurrences that divert men's minds from day to day, have seemed for the time being to throw into the background the now familiar tale of Russian distress, it remains true that, in comparison with the terrible condition of the famine-stricken millions in the empire of the Czar, all other happenings of the season are but insignificant trifles. It must still be several months before the harvesting of a new crop in Russia can substitute the ordinary diet for the famine rations upon which whole provinces are now subsisting. Frightful though it be to contemplate such a thing, it is undoubtedly true that for weeks to come there will be numbers of human beings literally dying from starvation, with even greater numbers dying from the diseases which so inevitably prevail under famine conditions.

The need, therefore, of further benevolent relief from the prosperous parts of the world is imperative. It is pleasant to note the zeal with which shipload after shipload of food has been sent from the United States. Additional cargoes have followed the *Indiana* and the *Missouri*. The people of Iowa have contributed a great cargo of breadstuffs, chiefly Indian corn; the generosity of Philadelphia has gone on unchecked, and various other parts of the country have been responding generously to the demand. While the telegraph and the daily newspapers will have kept our readers more freshly informed of the Russian situation, there is very much in the following letter written to the editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS from Moscow in April by Mr. W. C. Edgar, which will throw interesting side lights upon the famine and its relief. Mr. Edgar needs no introduction to the readers of this magazine as the editor of the *Northwestern*

Miller, who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the gifts which made up the cargo of the *Missouri*, and who went to Russia to supervise the distribution.

MR. EDGAR'S LETTER FROM MOSCOW.

By this time the newspapers have probably told the story of the landing of the *Missouri* and distribution of her cargo. I hope they have told it correctly. Briefly, when we reached St. Petersburg we found that our minister, Mr. Smith, had arranged a plan for sending forth our flour to responsible and reliable agents located in the famine districts. The names and addresses given us were known to him and approved by him. The Government co-operated in the heartiest manner, and received our gifts in a most genial spirit. They showed a desire to distribute it as we might direct. Under authority of the special relief committee organized by the Emperor, of which the Czarewicz is president, cars containing our flour were dispatched to the interior with the utmost promptness, taking precedence over everything else on the road. Count Bobrinsky, a gentleman who, together with his entire family, has been extremely active in relief work, went to Liban with us and personally superintended the loading and dispatching of our cars. He worked diligently, and in four days the whole of the entire cargo was en route to the interior. Every car was sealed and the bills of lading, upon presentation of which alone could possession be obtained, were sent by mail to the parties selected by us and approved by Minister Smith. The most scrupulous care was shown in carrying out our wishes, and I am confident that not one pound of this flour will be misapplied. It is gratifying to be able to say that I believe that by next Sunday (Easter) the peasants will have the flour from our cargo in their possession. Our reception at Liban was an ovation, and the welcoming of the *Missouri* was the occasion of great rejoicing.

OUR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN RUSSIA.

Minister Smith and Consul-General Crawford are doing their full duty in matters of relief work. The former has received and distributed about \$75,000 of American money, while the latter has been present at the landing of both the *Indiana* and the *Missouri*, and has done excellent work in arranging for the distribution of their cargoes. I am sorry that Mr. Smith leaves for the United States shortly, as he has been of great help to the cause of relief. Mr. Crawford is thoroughly familiar with the condition of affairs and personally knows of many excellent and reliable people who are engaged in the famine districts in helping the poor and afflicted. I know that any funds sent to him for famine relief purposes will be wisely and properly applied, and will go direct to people who will make proper use of it. In every case senders will receive an exact account of the disposition made of the money. I can suggest no better way in which money can be sent.

SEND FOOD RATHER THAN MONEY.

I am still convinced, however, that flour or corn meal is the best relief which can be sent; as the money spent thus in America will buy much more flour than here. Whenever it is possible to send shipments of food (flour or corn meal), it should be done instead of sending cash. Such consignments must be prepaid, as there are no funds available for paying freight. The shipments should be made to Consul-General Crawford, St. Petersburg, and he should be notified and requested to care for them and see to their distribution. The freight from the seaport to the interior will be attended to by the Czarewich's committee. I am glad to hear that other ships will soon leave America loaded with food. We cannot send too much, for all is needed and heartily welcomed and appreciated. Relief will be acceptable if it comes as late as August, as there can be no improvement in conditions until a new crop is harvested.

RUSSIA HERSELF IS NOT DERELICT.

Be assured that the Russians themselves are putting forth every effort to battle with hunger. Great sums have been spent by the Government for relief purposes, and, newspaper reports to the contrary, the main support of the peasants has been through Government aid. Next are the special relief committees and the various charities. Another important element in the work of relief, and one of the pleasantest to hear of, is that of the landed gentry. People owning estates in the famine districts are not only giving tremendous sums to keep their old dependents and ex-servants alive, but many a gentle family has sent its own sons and daughters into the country to help. Here exposed to privation, hardship and disease, these well-born and highly-educated ladies and gentlemen are laboring diligently to check the distress. Some of them are sick with typhus and some have died at their posts. Of this sort of thing we hear but little in America, but that it is true I know. In order to save their peasants from starvation many have absolutely beggared themselves. When we consider the tremendous extent of the affected territory we can

realize what a Herculean task the Russians have undertaken, and can also see that our help is timely and well received. The Russian people are generous and great-hearted. They are also proud. They do not beg for aid in their work, but when it is offered they accept it in a spirit which is truly noble.

RUSSIAN FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

Toward America and Americans they have always manifested the friendliest feelings, and they receive our help much as one brother would take aid from



MR. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

another when engaged in an unequal fight. I sincerely trust that our country will do what it can to help Russia, and I am sure that if every American could see as we do the heroic examples of noble self-sacrifice seen here and feel the genuine heartfelt kindly sympathies aroused by America's tendered relief they would hasten to do what they could. Should our country ever know the terrors of famine I believe that Russia would be the first to help us. Our slight offerings thus far have touched these people, and America to-day is honored here above all nations. As to the extent of the famine, I believe it is even worse than pictured to us. I think that systematic measures of relief have done much to help, but there remains much more to be done. I have seen samples of "hunger bread" which simply are beyond description. One would prefer to eat stone. Do not believe the rumors you may hear; the famine is not overrated, nor is the need for aid less than before.



INTERIOR OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH : SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB. 



THE CHURCH IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE IS BURIED.

THE HOME AND HAUNTS OF SHAKESPEARE.

NAY, apart from spiritualities, and considering it merely as a real, marketable, tangibly-useful possession, England before long—this island of ours—will hold but a small fraction of the English. In America, in New Holland, east and west to the very Antipodes, there will be a Saxondom covering great spaces of the globe. And, now, what is it that can keep all these together into virtually one nation so that they do not fall out and fight, but live at peace, in brother-like intercourse, helping one another? This is justly regarded as the greatest practical problem, the thing all manner of sovereignties and governments are here to accomplish; what is it that will accomplish this? Acts of Parliament, administrative Prime Ministers cannot. America is parted from us so far as Parliament could part it. Call it not fantastic, for there is much reality in it. Here, I say, is an English king whom no time or chance, Parliament, or combination of Parliaments, can dethrone! The King Shakespeare—does not he shine in crowned sovereignty over us all as the noblest, gentlest, yet strongest of rallying signs, indestructible, really more valuable in that point of view than any other means or appliance whatsoever? We can fancy him as radiant aloft over all nations of Englishmen a thousand years hence. From Paramatta, from New York, wheresoever, under what sort of Parish Constable soever English men and women are, they will say to one another: 'Yes, this Shakespeare is ours; we produced him, we speak and we think by him, we are one blood and kind with him.' The most common-sense politician, too, if he pleases, may think of that."

So said Mr. Carlyle many long years ago; and since he penned those words the world-circling Saxondom has become more of a tangible reality than he foresaw. But rapidly as the English-speaking race may spread it cannot outspread the sovereignty of King Shakespeare. In some kind of political unity, fragmentary perhaps, but still a real political unity, are all those sections of the English-speaking world which

rest under the shade of the Union Jack. For a hundred years and more the other great moiety of our race has repudiated with annually-renewed scorn and disdain all allegiance to the mother-land. Yet it is from the United States of America, which on the fourth of every July, with the blare of trumpet and beat of drum, proclaims its unextinguishable resolve to have neither part nor lot in the political system

which prevailed when George the Third was King, that there comes to us the choicest tribute which artist, printer, and photographer ever rendered to the monarch whose birthday the world celebrates on April 23d.

"The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare" is a publication which is an honor to the American typographer and a worthy laurel to lay at the feet of Shakespeare. The paper on which it is printed is almost as vellum to the touch and to the eye; the letterpress is a model of typography. The great charm which gives the value to this work, however, are the illustrations. The photogravures which accompany the book are, many of them, indistinguishable from the best etchings. From this volume we have been permitted to reproduce illustrations which show Ann Hathaway's cottage, and the house, the



SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

birthplace and the church of Shakespeare. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the reproduction of these wonderful artistic photographs at the present moment, for not only did last month bring us Shakespeare week, but Ann Hathaway's cottage has just been acquired by the trustees of Shakespeare's house for the sum of £3,000.

Mr. James Lyon Williams, to whose painstaking fidelity we owe this masterpiece, is an American who has spent many years in Stratford and its vicinity, carefully noting nature in Shakespeare's Warwickshire in every phase of the shifting seasons, and carefully treasuring up, by the aid of his camera, every phase of life that might serve to carry us back to the days when Shakespeare trod the daisied mead or went poaching after the deer in Charlecote Park.

Anybody can photograph who has got a Kodak. "Press the button," says the direction, "while we"—the Eastman Photographic Company or some other agency—"will do the rest." It takes, however, a man who has an eye to see to direct the Kodak, even when he has but to press the button. None but an artist will be able to appreciate the full value of Mr. Williams' admirable illustrations. The work will be completed in fifteen parts, of which four have already been issued. As the page measures 17 in. by 15 in., the volume, when it is bound, will be more than 18 in. in height, and a portly tome indeed. Fifteen artists have each furnished a water-color painting especially for the work. These have been reproduced in *fac-simile*, so that each number will have one full-page colored plate. Better, however, than the reproductions of the water-colors are the forty-five full-page photogravure plates, three of which accompany each part. These are, as I have said, sometimes indistinguishable from the best etching, and constitute the most valuable part of the illustrative matter. Besides these there are two hundred illustrations in black and white made from views taken by the author, which include a great variety of landscapes, buildings, interiors, and customs. The whole constitutes a pictorial encyclopedia of all that is left by way of relics or of scenery of Shakespeare's country.

From the part dealing with Ann Hathaway's cottage, which has just been published, we extract all the particulars that can be obtained concerning the famous little cottage which has now been vested in the hands of trustees. Mr. Williams scouts Mr. Halliwell Phillips' doubts as to whether Ann Hathaway's cottage was ever the home of Shakespeare's wife. The evidence, although wholly presumptive, seems to point to the generally accepted belief. Court records filed in 1560 show that the poet's father was on intimate terms with Richard Hathaway. Fifteen years later Richard Hathaway died, and twelve months later again Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway, who was then seven years his senior. Mr. Williams glances over the evidence *pro* and *con*, and declares that the balance is in harmony with the popular tradition that the beautiful old flower-imbudded cottage at Shottery was the home of the wife of the poet of all time.

Following the footpath way through the kitchen gardens of Stratford from the town to the village of Shottery, one finds the cottage set in the midst of a genuine old English garden, with its prim beds set with shrubs as well as flowers.

The old oaken timbers which form the framework of the walls are arranged in a curious variety of angles and geometrical patterns, whose design it would be hard to trace to any clear purpose. The intervening brickwork is covered in places by a coating of plaster laid on at different times, and so assuming different tints of gray-white and creamy-yellow according to its age. A group of sunflowers finds a fitting background in the red brick at a spot where the plaster work has fallen off. We pass under the low,



ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

vine-covered doorway, and are ushered into an apartment that takes us back three centuries at a single step. Here are the wainscoted walls; here is the low ceiling ribbed with its heavy oaken timbers; here are the swinging casement windows with their lead sashes and tiny panes of glass; and, what seems most old-fashioned of all, the flagstone floor worn by the feet of many generations."

The old lady who claims to be a direct descendant of Richard Hathaway, the supposed father of Mrs. Shakespeare, still lives in the cottage; and it is her

portrait that is reproduced in the foreground of the illustration.

Mr. Williams has done a service which is more than national—it is racial. All English-speaking men have reason to rejoice for all time to come that our national poet should have found so reverent and sympathetic an observer to store up the traces which still remain after the lapse of three centuries of the old England which Shakespeare made immortal in the immediate district which is imperishably associated with his name.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

[Mr. Stead's character sketch of the "Grand Old Man" in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* last month has inspired the poetical muse of the versatile editor of the *Toronto Grip*. Mr. Bengough sends us the following lines, prompted, as he declares, by the reading of the Gladstone article.—EDITOR.]

The sunlight glorifies the English fields;
The bees seemed drugged with summer happiness;
The butterflies, ecstatic, flirt and dance
To the sweet rhythm of the Sabbath chimes,
And larks unseen assail the listening clouds
With morning melody.

The village gentry and the rustic folk,
Old men in smock-frocks, maidens blooming fresh,
Lads bright of eye, constrained in Sunday dress,
Staid matrons, portly squires,
The rich, the poor, the humble and the proud,
Now gather in the quaint old Hawarden church,
And on their heads, just and unjust alike,
The mellow light, through multicolored panes,
Falls like a benediction.

And now a man has risen in the midst,
Who reads the gospel lesson for the day,
Then reverently bows in silent prayer;
And not the plowman in yon farthest pew
Is more unconscious than this worshipper.
A venerable man, whose frosted locks
Are scant with more than eighty strenuous years,
Yet whose eye glances with the joy of life;
Whose form is straight and lithe as happy youth's.

Whose voice has none of age's broken notes,
But in its wondrous utterance gives new grace
To the divine evangel.

A layman this, wearing no churchly garb,
And consecrated by no priestly hands—
But Priest withal, in truer, wider sense—
Archbishop of all English-speaking men.

The voice but now so gentle in this task,
Is that which with a lightning eloquence
Struck dead the tyranny of Turkish rule,
And woke Italian freedom;
The form now in devotion bent, the same
That stands erect betokening Ireland's hope;
That gray head resting o'er the open book
Tops the great world,
Like snowy summit of some master peak
Which soars above its fellows of the Alps
And stands alone in grandeur.
Distant yet near, for this imperial man
Towers not above us in the pride of caste,
But of ourselves—the people's champion—
He's throned supreme in eminence of love;
Ennobled by no title but his name,
We hail him GLADSTONE, homespun gentleman.
The Peer of all our hearts!

J. W. H.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN RUSSIA.

ESPECIALLY noteworthy is Minister Charles Emory Smith's article on the Russian famine in the May number of the *North American Review*. The condition of the peasants, the causes of the famine, and the methods of affording relief are sympathetically presented by Mr. Smith.

THE EXISTING SITUATION.

"In the very heart of one of the great powers of Europe there are from fourteen to sixteen millions of people in absolute want of the necessities of life, and dependent upon measures of relief for continued existence." And this is the case notwithstanding the fact that "so little suffices for the Russian peasant that a sum equivalent to seventy cents will sustain life for a month.

"But even this statement does not present the full magnitude of the scourge. Besides the millions who may be described as completely dependent, there are other millions who are reduced to abject penny, and who can sustain themselves to the next harvest only in the most precarious way.

"To the pangs of hunger have been added the hardships of a bitter winter. The season has been the coldest for many years, and it has been difficult to procure material even for the scanty fire that serves to keep the peasant warm." For the straw which supplies the fuel was destroyed by the same drought that destroyed the crops.

Then there is besides a dearth of clothing. Flax furnishes the chief material for clothing, and this crop was ruined, while the sheepskins were sold in the autumn for bread. Typhus fever is epidemic, resulting to a considerable extent from the substitute which the peasants employed for bread. This substitute consists of wild archoch, straw, leaves, bark, ground acorns, a bit of potato, with sometimes a little rye flour. In some districts the inmates of every other house are prostrate. "The Buguluk district, where the situation is at the worst, has 80,000 inhabitants and only one doctor. In several sections the death-rate has been fifty per cent. higher than the normal, and there are localities where the mortality has increased severalfold."

THE CAUSES.

The causes of this great calamity are so numerous and so terrible as to remind the reader of the accumulated plagues of Egypt. For several years the crops have been steadily diminishing; but little warning was taken from this fact, and exports were not reduced at all in proportion. The exports were made largely from the reserve on hand, and hence when the catastrophe came there was nothing to fall back upon. This catastrophe was precipitated by the dreadful drought of 1891, when for five months not a drop of rain fell in the afflicted districts. Blasting

winds swept over the fields, blighting all grain. "The winter of 1890-1891 was one of little snow, and the unprotected frozen soil drank less than the usual moisture from that source." This failure of snow brought on another disaster, for usually when the snow melts the Volga overflows and irrigates the surrounding country. A species of prairie rat, called *ruorks*, appeared and ravaged many provinces, while "what the peasants call light-clouds—myriads of insects darkening the skies—hovered over the land, and wherever they rested they left a desert."

Added to all this, the Russian peasant is a primitive farmer, and his wooden plough only scratches the earth's surface. Where modern implements and modern methods prevail, a tolerably good crop has resulted, notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way. This fact explains the varying reports as to the degree of suffering.

METHODS FOR RELIEF.

The Russian Government has grappled bravely with the problem of relief. Before the first of March it had appropriated \$75,000,000 for this purpose, and by the first of June it will doubtless have appropriated \$25,000,000 more. Taxes have been remitted, and work furnished where practicable. The imperial forests have been opened for fuel. The direct appropriations are regarded as a loan to the *Zemstovs*, or district councils, but as the Russian peasants are already in debt it is probable that this money is in reality a free gift.

But the persons relieved through the *Zemstovs* constitute only about two-thirds of the total number of destitute; hence about one-third, numbering many millions, are dependent altogether on private charity. "The proprietary class have, as a rule, in this emergency, proved worthy of their position and responsibilities. There are single families taking care of as many as 20,000 people."

"The Emperor has been published abroad as indifferent. It is only just to remark that this peculiar kind of indifference has been manifested not merely in a vigorous direction of the later governmental operatives of relief, even to the summary dismissal of inefficient agents, but in gifts from his private purse, which, if the belief of St. Petersburg can be accepted, amount to 15 or 20 times all the contributions of all the world outside of Russia."

The Russian Government and people warmly appreciate the efforts made by America to relieve the want among the peasants.

Murat Halstead on the Political Significance of the Famine.

Murat Halstead has an unusually good subject, and one especially fitted to his particular genius and European experience, in "Politics of the Russian Famine," the title of his dissertation in the May *Cosmopolitan*. He shows how signally the Muscovite



MURAT HALSTEAD.

calamity has tried the efficacy, the very reason for being, of paternal government, and how miserably the *régime* of the Great White Czar has failed. And yet he realizes, as Mr. Stead has so clearly discerned, that when we impeach the name of the Russian autocrat it is really the system which is at fault. The Czar is but the powerless exponent of it, the "fly on the rim of the teacup;" as Mr. Halstead puts it, he is the chief of serfs.

Mr. Halstead sees in the history of the famine an added testimony to the barbarous absurdity of a standing army containing 1,000,000 armed and drilled men—an army not even justified by an ambitious necessity. "No conquest of territory, save that of Turkey in Europe, would help the geographical position of the empire." When the army of the empire was encamped before the gates of Constantinople the

voice of Europe proclaimed that this conquest was not to be.

"We can hardly conceive that if the soldiers of Russia had been in the fields instead of in camps there could have happened a year so lean that there was no corn for the people. The disarmament of the military nations is a necessity, unless war is to be the chief occupation of man, and there is to be evolved the conditions of a slow return to barbarism.... The Emperor might ten years ago have sent home to till the soil hundreds of thousands of the soldiers who are a vain show, and their product might have made the land plenteous.

"With the money and work that might have been saved from the army there could have been constructed lines of communication pervading the districts which are destitute and so remote as to seem

almost inaccessible, and the improvements in agriculture possible under imperial patronage and with the use of the general resources might have made the land blossom."

A SILVER LINING.

"The first appearance in the Russian policy that can be traced to the famine is that it aids in the preservation of the peace of Europe. There is imperial recognition that the gravity of the calamity commands the devotion of all who are fed, for the relief of the starving. The order prohibiting the exportation of rye was unfortunate. . . . The true conservatism of the food supply would have been in the freedom of trade. The action of the Government was hasty, and the shippers responded with a panic. Evidently the Emperor has not been unmindful of the seriousness of the situation, and we hear no more rumors of war. Before the impending disaster had unmistakably announced itself, the news from Russia was, so far as it did not refer to the persecution of the Hebrews, of new rifles and loans to be devoted to warlike preparations. The French fleet was ostentatiously entertained in the Baltic, Czar and Kaiser did not meet, there were intrigues in the Balkans, and threatenings that the treaty of Berlin should be made a dead letter, like the treaty of Paris. Russia was irritated and, finding an ally in France, was ready for the reconstruction of Europe by force. There is a change, and it is peaceable."

And, of course, Mr. Halstead finds a word of hearty appreciation for the reassuring international sympathy which has prompted the prosperous wheat-growers in the interior of the American continent to send shiploads of grain to the far-away sufferers, men of an alien race. Mr. Halstead might have found in this, too, a suggestive little text in arguing against the solecism of a million fighting men.

OUR POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

A PROPOS of the Geary Chinese exclusion bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives on April 4, Hon. John Russell Young, ex-Minister to China, contributes an article to the *North American Review* for May, in which he deals severely with the policy of this Government toward China. He holds up to ridicule the manner in which the Geary bill was rushed through the House—only fifteen minutes having been given by that body to its consideration.

CHARACTERIZED BY IGNORANCE AND INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. Young goes on to say that our relations with China have always been characterized by ignorance and indifference, and that questions arising between the two countries have invariably been dealt with by each in the summary way in which the Geary bill was handled. "Congressmen represent feelings of local vexation, and look upon the Chinese question as a quarantine business and imagine that we should deal with it as with yellow fever or leprosy. The vital features are ignored. Haste and prejudice and

alot pervade our discussions. We make treaties, but we do not enforce them. The Chinese are blamed for what is our own fault. We denounce the Chinese Government for the immigration of Chinese and overlook the fact that this immigration is from an English port and under the English flag, and that China has no more control over it than over the immigration of Irishmen from Londonderry. We interfere in the internal economy of China by abetting a Russian intrigue for the possession of Corea. When China makes a treaty under the pressure of a presidential canvass, we inform her that unless within a few hours she ratifies certain amendments the action will be tantamount to rejection. We know that in this manner Bismarck treated Paris when under the German guns. We know that it is the tone of war and not that of friendly diplomacy. Unhappily, unlike the Congo chiefs, hungry for cloths and beads, the astute rulers of China know it likewise, and resent it in their sure, silent, Oriental way."

THE COREAN INCIDENT.

Of the Corean incident, Mr. Young says, China looked upon our negotiations with this peninsula as we should regard negotiations of England with the State of Maine for a Maine embassy in London and an English embassy in Augusta. "Corea is not and never has been our affair. Its recognition is a menace to Chinese self-respect and is ever a shadow upon our relations. China may say with truth and bitterness: 'You claim to be a fair nation! Yet when the heavy hand falls upon us America aids in striking the blow! You interfere with our suzerain rights over a province and pilot the Russian into our dominions. You pay your own people four or five per cent. for money and ask China for ten or twelve per cent. You compel us to pay tael for tael for every loss to the missions from local disturbances; you tell the Chinese that you are not responsible for losses to our people. Your Congress may toss us indemnity as an act of grace, but you compel indemnity from us as a right. You make treaties which we gladly accept! Your people break them and upon us you devolve the blame. You hold China responsible because Chinese laborers leave Hong Kong, forgetting that Hong Kong is as English as Cardiff or Melbourne. You compel us to surround your missions with troops, and yet in the United States the Chinese are abandoned to the mob. You eliminate from our treaties by act of Congress whatever is of advantage to our people; you carefully reserve whatever helps your own. The rights you deny us in America you enforce for Americans in China. You ask protection and hospitality; you give us fines, imprisonment and deportation.'"

Mr. Young urges that out of consideration of our own prosperity, as well as of justice to China, our policy toward that country should be based upon the same lines as our policy toward England and France. China is our commercial neighbor on the west, as England and France on the east. This commercial empire of the East belongs to us by the ties of geography, enterprise and sympathy.

THE MAN, OR THE PLATFORM.

IN the *North American Review* for May two Senators and four Congressmen discuss the question as to whether the man or the platform is the more potent in national politics.

Sometimes One, Sometimes the Other.

Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, asserts that it is sometimes one and sometimes the other, their relative importance varying with the changing political conditions. For instance, the contest of 1884 was one of personality; that of 1888 pre-eminently one of issues rather than of candidates. Senator Quay predicts that the campaign of 1892 will again be conducted upon principle rather than personality. "This," he says, "is demonstrated in advance of the conventions by the varying prospects of at least two of the aspirants for the Democratic nominations, which rise and fall as the financial issue promises to become more or less prominent in the platform of that party. The Republican candidate will represent a definite industrial policy already framed in law and a currency of stable value in domestic and foreign transactions."

The Platform Less and Less Influential.

Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri, is led to conclude that political platforms are steadily deteriorating in their influence upon voters and that the personality of candidates is becoming more potent. "The number is fast increasing of voters who prefer in the candidate courage and honesty to high-sounding declamation in the platform."

"It is worthy of remark that no platform can embrace all the questions which may arise in the rapid development of a great country but fairly beginning its career as a nation, and the people are justified in believing that the best guarantee of safety to the ship of state is having at the helm a brave and honest pilot."

The Platform First.

Representative Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, places the platform first. He says: "The declarations of the principles and the policies of the parties will, in this year's campaign, as in the past, have greater influence with the voters than the individuality of candidates. Of course this view is predicated upon the condition that the candidates shall be fairly acceptable and representative men; for, while I believe the American people have more regard for principles than for individuals, I am equally sure that the nomination of an unmistakably bad man for the great office of President of the United States is a dangerous experiment for any party. The people may be deceived, but they will not knowingly elevate to the chair of Washington and Lincoln any man unworthy of the respect of his countrymen."

"In the approaching campaign," he continues, "the Republican party will confidently make its appeal for an honest ballot, an honest currency, and a tariff that will protect American labor and develop all the resources of our magnificent country. On

that platform it will not fail to place a candidate worthy of the public confidence. On all these doctrines the Democrats must join issue unequivocally, or the evasion will condemn them. No party can dodge or straddle the leading issues this year, and while the silver question has found Mr. Cleveland tongue-tied in Rhode Island and Mr. Hill dumb in the Senate, the party platform must speak out as the Democratic House has spoken, and the candidate will be judged by the party and the platform."

The Platform Has the Greater Weight with Voters.

Representative J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, is likewise of the opinion that the platform has the greater weight with voters, or at least should have. "Party principles as expressed in party platforms and supplemented by party power are stronger than the convictions and purposes of any one man, and in the end will surely prevail. The candidate, whatever his personal judgment, will not be able to withstand the solicitations of his party, upon whose support he must depend for future political preferment. He may be ever so determined, party and personal considerations will prompt him to find a way to his party's support and the abandonment of individual purposes. The platform of a party representing the convictions and judgment of the majority of the party adherents will certainly prevail over the convictions of the candidate who is under the strongest possible temptation to come to and agree with the controlling element of his party. Under these conditions the voter should look alone to the platform in determining his political action."

Platforms no Longer Sincere.

"When," says Representative William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, "one reviews the platforms issued during the past twenty-five years by national conventions and finds them so full of boastful rhetoric and insincere profession, so untrue and sweeping in condemnation of political opponents, and, in the light of experience, so little trustworthy as to promise and pledge, he is obliged to conclude that party platforms alone are unsafe guides for determining his political action at the polls."

Mr. Wilson, of course, recognizes the importance of a party platform, but believes "that the man is, in the long run, more important, first, because the great parties, as a rule, occupy well-known positions on public issues, and secondly, because in the character and ability in the candidate we find the best pledge of the party's sincerity and professions."

The Personality of the Candidate Most Potent.

Representative C. B. Kilgore's views on the question are contained in the following paragraphs: "The history of presidential contests demonstrates, with fairly conclusive force, that the personality of the candidate has more to do with success than any declaration of principles contained in the platform. The people will support with enthusiasm a candidate for President whose character and standing command

their admiration, though the platform does not meet the sanction of their judgment.

"Nominate a man well and widely known to be the exponent of the purer and better principles of free government, the embodiment of all the elements of a progressive, enlightened, and courageous statesmanship, able and upright, of clean, direct, and honorable methods, and whose greatness stands confessed in the confidence of the people, and a vast army of patriotic voters will flock to our ranks, and success will unfailingly reward our fidelity to principle."

FREE COINAGE.

THE *Forum* for May opens with a group of three articles on "The Late Silver Craze and the Present Danger."

A Blight to Our Commerce.

The first of these articles is by Congressman Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, who writes especially of the effect which the unlimited coinage of silver would have upon our commerce. Mr. Harter, as is well known, stoutly opposes free coinage, believing that the adoption of such a measure will decrease the supply of money, and at the same time decrease its value. This belief is based on the grounds that the silver dollar has both a legal value and a market value, and that the market value is beyond the control of legislation. The effects which he conceives would follow the passage by Congress of a "free silver" bill are stated as follows: 1. By causing the withdrawal of gold from general circulation "free coinage" would contract the currency about 33½ per cent. and be followed, of course, by the cessation of many kinds of business employing labor, with curtailment of all industrial enterprises, through which very many men and women would lose their customary employment. 2. The result of the increased competition for work would reduce the wages paid to those who were fortunate enough to retain employment. 3. The reduced wages would be paid in money worth (market value) but seventy cents, instead of, as now, one hundred cents. 4. The accumulated savings of the working people, usually invested in savings banks, building associations, life insurance policies, and in small loans, would be cut down nearly one-third. These evils open up a long vista of injustice and of suffering for the worthy and comparatively helpless masses which may well stagger the honest and enthusiastic, but mistaken, advocate of free coinage.

The real sufferers from free coinage, it is stated, would be the great army of Government pensioners, policy-holders in life insurance companies, the men and women who have invested in building and loan associations and deposited their savings in banks, the salaried classes, and the great body of wage-workers.

Mr. Harter holds that the present law providing for the monthly purchase of \$4,500,000 of silver bullion even goes too far, and that unless this purchase is stopped it will sooner or later work disaster to the business of the country. He says: "Our exports for

the past twelve months have exceeded our imports about \$160,000,000, and gold ought to be pouring in on that account. On the contrary, it is rushing out every week to Europe. European confidence is so shaken that not only have European capitalists stopped making their customary investments here, but are also rapidly realizing on past investments, fearing that if they defer they will soon be obliged to accept for a dollar that which will bring them but seventy cents. If we stop silver purchases and restore the confidence of Europe in us, gold will flow back here in a stream. We should, but for this Bland bill discussion, be getting in from Europe fifteen or twenty millions of gold a month, whereas now Europe, alarmed and excited, is sending back our stocks, bonds, and securities by the ream. Her purchases of a quarter of a century past are coming back by every steamer, and instead of gold reaching our shores it pours out and away from us through every channel. If we continue this wild craze for free silver, fair crops in Europe next year will bankrupt the United States."

The Lesson of the Present Coinage Law.

Following Mr. Harter, Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, seeks to show that the present coinage law, combined with the agitation over free coinage, has operated to drive gold in great quantities from the country. "Beginning with February of last year the output of gold to Europe became in seven months \$76,508,618, and no year has witnessed such a current since 1864, when the depreciated war paper performed the same office of chasing gold away. Famine abroad and superabundance here combined to set back the movement of this stream for a time, and gave us space to retreat from our folly. But for a time only, which we have not employed. With February of this year the outpour resumed, and a net \$4,901,937 of gold was lost in that month, exceeding by over \$800,000 the same month in 1891. The drain was continued during March to an amount nearly or quite as great, though at this time the exact figures are not made up. Yet the total excess of our exports of merchandise in 1891 overran \$142,000,000, and in the two months of January and February of this year exceeded \$58,000,000. Let not sanguine assurance or interested cries obscure this sign."

A Southern Editor's View.

Mr. J. C. Hemphill, editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, is not less firmly convinced than either the Congressman from Ohio or the Senator from Wisconsin that the enactment of a free-coinage law would prove most harmful to commerce and industry. "In the opinion of the wisest men in the country, the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver would bring disaster to every industrial and commercial enterprise, would practically reduce the wages of every workman thirty per cent., would depreciate the value of the earnings of the poor, and would make the tax-ridden people pay the tribute of their toil and suffering to the silver-mine

owners of the West and the speculators in bullion. It would disturb the trade relations of the United States with the great commercial relations of the world and would substitute in our country the standard of India for the standard of Europe. By way of compensation for the unparalleled financial panic which such legislation would produce, the debtor class would probably be enabled to settle with their creditors dollar for dollar, the dollar being worth seventy cents or less.

"The passage of a free-coinage bill would have the following effects: Gold would be withdrawn from circulation and from the Treasury of the United States, thereby reducing the volume of currency by about \$800,000,000. This would cause a great stringency in money all over the country, and would lead inevitably to a financial panic. It would be impossible to borrow money except on the best kind of collaterals, and lenders as a rule would require all loans to be made payable in gold."

Mr. Hemphill points out that free coinage would fall with especial severity upon the debtor class in the South, who would, under such a law, be required to pay so dearly for the accommodation that they would be placed still more at the mercy of the financial centers. "Those who wanted to borrow on such security as planters and farmers are able to furnish would have to look to speculators and usurers, who would charge such a rate as would repay them for the difference between silver and gold at the maturity of their loans, and the chances are that the speculators and usurers would always be on the safe side." He makes the charge that the South has been placed in a false position in respect to the free-coinage question by its representatives in Congress. "The majority of the people of the South," he asserts, "are in favor of a sound and stable currency."

Restore Silver to Its Old Place.

As against the three writers in the *Forum*, Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, in the *North American Review* for May, contends strongly for the free coinage of silver. That the present bullion value of the silver dollar is less than the bullion value of the gold dollar is attributed to the existing coinage law, which, it is held, discriminates against the white metal. In the opinion of Senator Stewart, the only possible way to make a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar, in the full sense of the expression, is to restore silver to the place it occupied previous to 1873.

"Give it the money function; treat it as the money of the Constitution; open the mints to its free coinage; make an unlimited demand for it at a fixed price, and the price so fixed at the mint will be the market price of the bullion, for no one will sell 412½ grains of silver for less than a dollar if he can have it exchanged at the mint for a dollar. This method has been tried and never failed. It is the mode prescribed by the Constitution, indorsed by the Democratic party in 1860 and 1864, and by the Republican party in 1868, but now repudiated by a Republican Administration.

"Free coinage of silver is no experiment. It was practiced from the foundation of the Government until 1873. At that time there was not too much coin of gold and silver for use as money. There has not been too much of both gold and silver produced since that time to supply the growing demands of business. The entire production of both metals has not been enough to keep pace with the growth of population. There has not been half enough gold produced for that purpose. There is no probability of an increased supply of gold. On the contrary, the demand for gold for ornaments and use in the arts is increasing. The amount of gold coin must decrease rather than increase. All the gold in the world is either owned or controlled by a very few men. The question for the people to decide is: Shall the rule of the gold kings be perpetual?"

ROOM AND TO SPARE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

THE question of immigration is discussed by Mr. Edward Atkinson in the *Forum* for May. His main contention is suggested by the title of the article, "Incalculable Room for Immigrants." Contrary to the general belief, Mr. Atkinson declares that there is no lack of land in this country waiting for occupation and use, and that there is need of more laborers. He finds that notwithstanding the great influx of immigration to this country during the last thirty years the price of labor has risen instead of fallen. In his own words, there has been, during the twenty-seven years since 1865, subject to temporary variations and fluctuations, "a steady advance in the rate of wages, a steady reduction in the cost of labor per unit of product, and a corresponding reduction in the price of goods of almost every kind to the consumer.

"There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country," he continues, "when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now, or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product. Hence, so far as our experience goes in dealing with the great flood of immigration which has poured in upon us in increasing measure during these twenty-five years, greater in the last ten years than ever before, all the facts and the conditions would tend to prove that we might invite its continuance, so far as it consists of the intelligent and the capable, who constitute by far the greatest portion, rather than impose taxes to keep the intelligent and capable from coming here to improve their condition."

MR. R. B. HALDANE, M.P., has an article in the *Albion* upon the "Eight Hours Question," in which he expresses, with vigor and precision, the arguments which indispose him to support the British Eight Hours Bill for miners.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

WILLIAM LAURENCE MERRY, our Consul-General to Nicaragua, contributes an excellent article on the proposed canal, to the completion of which he looks with bright hopes. He traces the history of the canal project and then describes in detail, but not too technically to be interesting, the geographical line of construction of the great work. The main feature and advantage of the route is, as every one knows now, the beautiful inland sea of Nicaragua, one hundred and ten miles long and forty-five wide, while the tough part of the work will come when the little spur of the Cordilleras is struck, a dividing ridge two and nine one-hundredths miles wide, with an average cut of one hundred and forty-one feet to the canal bottom.

"A conservative estimate of cost," says the Consul-General, "may be placed at ninety to one hundred millions of dollars. The Suez Canal cost ninety-four millions of dollars, and paid nineteen per cent. dividends in 1891, the stock being now held at 500 per cent."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Careful surveys have been made, each one better than the last. "A firm foundation of engineering knowledge has been laid, and no money need be thrown away in construction, while every dollar has been made to tell thus far in work executed under the estimates."

"The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, under the able leadership of Hon. Warner Miller, is pushing the canal, having already expended five million dollars with excellent results. Senator Miller's well-known integrity and influence is a guarantee that the enterprise will be pushed to a successful conclusion. With him are associated some of the most influential men in the country—men who do not undertake a project to see it fail.

"Enough has been done to prove that the difficulty of the work is solely in its magnitude and cost. However, if the city of Manchester can afford to pay forty-six million dollars for a ship canal to connect it with the Mersey, we may hope that money will be found to pay one hundred million dollars for the Nicaragua Canal, which saves the circumnavigation of half a continent and the violent storms of the Southern Ocean."

A QUESTION OF PATRIOTISM.

"A bill is before Congress for construction under control of the United States Government. It is supported by the Administration, and its passage by the Senate appears assured, while its passage through the House of Representatives depends upon the absence of the party lines, which too often control our legislation. In no sense a party question, it receives the support of the most able men of all parties, and it is to be hoped that, discarding the narrow plane of partisanship, the bill may be passed as a national measure and on the wider plane of its great advantage to our country.

"But if this patriotic legislation is not to be obtained from Congress, the canal will nevertheless go

on to a conclusion, probably ending under European control, to the lasting shame of partisan politics and the serious detriment of the Republic, politically and commercially.

"Politically, in a world-wide sense, and commercially, in every respect, it is the greatest question now before the people of the United States."

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

IN the *North American Review* for May the Behring Sea controversy is presented from two points of view, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler giving the American side of the question, and the Marquis of Lorne, formerly Governor-General of Canada, the English.

General Butler's Statement of the Case.

General Butler ridicules the British Premier for his refusal to renew the *modus vivendi* pending the arbitration, and commends President Harrison for the firm position which he has maintained throughout the controversy. While firmly of the opinion that the arbitration once having been agreed upon should be carried out, General Butler believes that it was a mistake for the United States to have ever entered into such an agreement with England. He affirms that in almost every instance where we have had an arbitration with Great Britain we have got the worst of it.

Regarding the pending arbitration he says, "A majority of the arbitrators of our rights in the Behring Sea are to be chosen by England and other European powers [she has been careful this time], and the treaty provides that the award of the majority is to be binding. The English newspapers are early in discussing as to whom the European countries [who, with England, are to appoint such majority of arbitrators] will appoint, and they congratulate themselves that England is safe. I agree with them. *She is safe*, and I therefore say that the arbitration ought not to have been made. The arbitrament was proposed by England."

As Viewed by the Marquis of Lorne.

The Marquis of Lorne treats of the controversy in a jocular and somewhat flippant vein. He reiterates the old argument that the United States never possessed any exclusive rights to the sealing industry in the Behring Sea more than three miles from shore, and that because Great Britain did not insist upon the right to engage in this industry outside the three mile limit until recently, it does not follow that she has not always possessed the right.

He has been easily persuaded by the report of the British commissioners to the Behring Sea that the seals are abundant, and that there is no reason why a fair number should not be taken every season, both from the islands and from the ocean.

The Marquis assumes that the arbitrators will decide the controversy in accordance with British claims, and, the dispute thus settled, he believes it then might be well—in fact he would urge that the governments interested in the seal industry of the Behring Sea should mutually arrange for its protection.

TWO FARMERS' ALLIANCE LEADERS.

MRS. ANNIE L. DIGGS contributes to the *Arena* for April, short biographical sketches of seven Farmers' Alliance leaders. Of these Colonel T. L. Polk, President of the Alliance, and General James B. Weaver, editor of the *Farmers' Tribune*, are the most prominent, although the other five—Mr. Alonzo Wardall and Mr. H. L. Toncks, of Dakota, Dr. C.W. Macune, of Texas, Mr. Marion Cannon, of California, and Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia—are hardly less conspicuous in Alliance work.

COLONEL T. L. POLK.

Colonel Polk was born in North Carolina, in which State he still lives. He represented his native county in the State Legislature in 1860, and several years after the war was made the first Commissioner of Agriculture in North Carolina. "Colonel Polk was a leading spirit at Grange meetings, and a large organizer of farmers' clubs. He was three times chosen by acclamation president of the Interstate Farmers' Association of eleven cotton States, which was afterwards merged into the Farmers' Alliance. In 1889, when the general farmers' organizations consolidated at St. Louis and formed the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Colonel Polk was elected president, and has twice since been re-elected by acclamation. For several years Colonel Polk has published the *Progressive Farmer* at Raleigh, N. C., a paper of extensive circulation, which is now the official organ of the State Alliance. As a writer Colonel Polk is clear and forcible. His faculty for concise yet felicitous expression is exceptional. As a public speaker he has won a commanding position. His power to win an audience has been demonstrated on many notable occasions. He is happiest in purely extemporaneous address. He can never be so taken by surprise as to fail of saying feelingly and gracefully the fitting, tactful word."

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER.

James Baird Weaver was born some sixty years ago at Dayton, O. He completed a course of study in the Cincinnati Law School and was practicing his profession in Iowa when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private and was made a general.

"When the war was over General Weaver returned to Iowa and resumed the practice of law. Soon after he was appointed to the office of district-attorney. This and other official positions were bestowed upon General Weaver by the Republican party; but just in the height of his popularity, and with every prospect bright for further promotion, he left that party and went into the Greenback party. He saw that the money of the nation had been placed under the control of the national banking corporations, and hence foresaw that the corporate money power would become master of the commerce of the country, and would eventually absorb its prosperity. Thus again did General Weaver enlist as a private to fight this new battle for industrial freedom. Here again fitness to

lead placed him in the front rank, and in 1887 he was nominated for Congress on the Greenback ticket. The joint debates between General Weaver and Attorney-General Cutts during this campaign were among the most notable political discussions ever held in this country. As a result of the canvass the large Republican majority of that district was overturned and General Weaver was elected by a majority of more than two thousand votes. In 1890 he was the presidential candidate on the Greenback ticket.

"General Weaver left a lucrative and growing practice at the bar to engage in the unremunerative pioneer work of reform. He is editor-in-chief of the *Farmers' Tribune*, a reform paper published at Des Moines, Iowa. The dominant desire of his life has been to assist in creating conditions under which the struggle of life for the many may be lightened."

HIS VIEWS.

General Weaver's views upon our present industrial situation are set forth in his article in the March *Arena* on "The Threefold Contentment of Industry," from which we take the following extract:

"The situation is this: For a home upon the earth the poor must sue at the feet of the land speculator. For our currency we are remanded to the mercies of a gigantic money trust. For terms upon which we may use the highways we must consult the kings of the soil and their private traffic associations. For rapid transit of information we bow obligingly to a telegraph monopoly dominated by a single mind.

"Our money, our facilities for rapid interstate traffic, the telegraph—the subtle messengers of our intensified and advanced civilization—all appropriated and dominated by private greed; wage labor superseded by the invention of machinery, and the cast-off laborer forbidden to return to the earth and cultivate it in his own right; population rapidly increasing; highways lined with tramps; cities overcrowded and congested; rural districts mortgaged to the utmost limit and largely cultivated by tenants; crime extending its cancerous roots into the very vitals of society; colossal fortunes rising like Alpine ranges alongside of an ever widening and deepening abyss of poverty; usury respectable and God's law condemned; corporations formed by thousands to crowd out individuals in the sharp competition for money, and the trust to drive weak corporations to the wall.

"Should it be the subject of criticism or matter of astonishment that our industrial people feel compelled to organize for mutual and peaceful defence? That they are actuated by the purest motives and the highest behests of judgment and conscience in making their demands cannot for one moment be called into question. They do not seek to interfere with the rights of others, but to protect their own; to rebuild constitutional safeguards which have been thrown down; to return to the people their lawful control over the essential instruments of commerce, and to give vitality to those portions of our great charter which were framed for the common good of all."

HOW TO KILL THE GERRYMANDER.

AN anonymous writer contributes a paper to the current *Atlantic* entitled "The Slaying of the Gerrymander," that grisly beast which has worked so much injustice in the eighty years of its existence. After giving an explanation and history of the word gerrymander—all presented not long ago in the editorial columns of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*—this writer shows how, under our present methods of voting, a gerrymander with absurd results may occur even when there is no attempt at dishonesty. As a result of such a "natural" gerrymander—that is, one where there has been a perfectly honest apportionment under the existing system—a party may poll a large fraction of the total votes and secure no representation at all. It often happens that the voters are so evenly divided throughout the State that, no matter how the districts are made up, the majority party in the State will have a majority in each district. "Such is the condition in Kansas, Minnesota, Texas and other States. Again, it may happen that the strength of one party lies in a very small compass, while that of the other is evenly distributed throughout the State. Thus in New York the Democratic strength lies mostly in and about New York City, while that of the Republicans is spread over the whole State. The Democrats often carry the State, but seldom get a majority in the Legislature or in the Congressional delegation."

So that even if we adopt the rosy view that our progress toward perfectibility will finally eliminate the tendency to steal Congressional seats by active gerrymandering, the passive species will still work injustice, and it is clear that we should have a new system of apportionment.

INADEQUATE REFORMS PROPOSED.

Congressional management of apportionment would, in the opinion of the *Atlantic* writer, simply transfer the scene of trouble. Another proposition is that Congressmen be elected by majority vote from the State at large; but this would only destroy the disease by killing the patient, since, under such a plan the minority party would have no representation at all. Still another suggestion is to give the voters first and second choice. This applies only to the majority party, for the minority has no choice at all. The cumulative vote has also been proposed, and was recommended by a special committee of the Senate in 1869. "This is a long way in advance of the other proposals, as it would stop gerrymandering and give the minority parties representation, but the plan is objectionable because so wasteful. A party might throw all its votes for one man when it might elect two, or it might divide its vote between two men and fail to get either when it could have had one; its uncertainty is a grave defect."

A PANACEA—THE QUOTA SYSTEM.

Here is the program by which this student of politics would sweep away the solecisms of apportionment methods: "Abolish the electoral districts

entirely, and allow all parties in the State to put tickets in the field, each containing as many names as the party sees fit, up to the whole number to be elected. This, of course, includes tickets put up by independent organizations and the minority parties. The voter selects his ticket and votes it as a whole, but marks thereon the name of the candidate whom he prefers. When all the ballots cast in the State for Congressmen are counted, the whole number is divided by the number of men to be elected, which gives the quota; or number of votes necessary to elect one candidate. Each party vote is now divided by this quota, which gives to it the number of Congressmen to which it is entitled, the successful candidates of the party being those who stand highest in order of preference. If the party has a sufficient number of votes to fill one quota, that name on the ticket which is the choice of the greatest number of voters is taken; if two quotas are filled, the first and second go in, and so on."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE RUSSIAN JEW.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE'S paper in the *Contemporary Review* for May, written after eight months' residence in Russia, is a very solid and masterly piece of work. Mr. White acknowledges the courtesy with which he has been received by all the Russian officials with whom he has been brought into contact during his stay in the country. But not all his gratitude for the hospitality which he has enjoyed can blind him to the fact that in the persecution of the Jews Russia is making a great and ghastly mistake, which is attaining the dimensions of suicidal crime.

WHY THE JEWS ARE HARRIED.

Russia, says Mr. White, is honest in this matter. She considers the Jew's religion an insult to her Church, his presence a menace to her unity, and his systems of life an outrage to her national pride.

"The main object pursued by the governing classes in repressing the Jew in Russia is sheer self-defense. Russians hold that the bright Jewish intellect, if allowed free play, would contaminate the whole Empire within a short space of time. It has been calculated that if the repressive laws of Russia were repealed, and the Jews allowed access to any and every post in the service of the Empire, eight years would not pass before every post worth having outside the army and navy would be filled by an official of the Hebrew faith. I believe the statement to be little if at all exaggerated."

Intellectually, Mr. White declares, the average Jew towers above the average Russian. Intellectual jealousy and fear of impersession supply the effective force to anti-Semitic prejudices in Russia. In point of fact religious antipathy has little part in the measures directed against Russians of the Hebrew faith.

ARE THE JEWS A MORAL PLAGUE.

Mr. White, with the aid of official statistics, makes mincemeat of the popular Russian contention that the Jews in Russia are a social and economic cancer.

The percentage of criminality to the Jewish population is 259 per 100,000, as against 426 for 100,000 of the non-Jewish population.

	Fifteen Jewish Provinces. The Pale.	Twelve Adjacent Provinces.
The annual mortality per 1,000 inhabitants for the period 1867-85	36.6	40.3
Annual increase of population, 1867-85	1.72 per cent.	1.47 per cent.
Arrivals of land tax from peasant proprietors in 1882—the last year of official returns	11.7 per cent.	36.6 per cent.
Number of cattle per 1,000 desiatines of arable land 1883 (no later returns published)	630	480
Increase of horses in 14 years, 1874-88	116 per cent.	11 per cent.
Ditto cattle, ditto	26 per cent.	11 per cent.
Capital owned by village communities per 1,000 peasants, 1887	661 roubles.	408 roubles.
Consumption of alcohol per 100 inhabitants, 1888	31.6 vedro.	27.7 vedro.
Deaths from drunkenness in 1887 per million inhabitants	12.9	61.0
Houses of ill-fame per 100,000 of town population	57.0	100.0
Incendiary fires (per 1,000 fires) for 1885-87	7.0	15.0
Commercial licences per 1,000 inhabitants, 1887	9.5	10.2

WHAT THE EXODUS WILL COST RUSSIA.

Mr. White calculates that if the Jews were to clear out altogether it would cost a direct and immediate annual loss to the revenue of over ten millions a year, to say nothing of the loss entailed by a long series of economic disturbances, which, he thinks, would involve a direct and indirect money loss of two hundred millions sterling. Mr. White once more describes the agricultural colonies of the Jews in Klierzon, and reasserts his conviction that the Jewish race are excellent raw material for colonists.

"With patience and opportunity there is no reason why a great Jewish State should not be rebuilt. Religion, race, language and literature the Jews possess. Land only is wanting, and that is in a fair way to be supplied by the matchless generosity of one man.

THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE WORLD.

"The principal note in the gamut of impressions left on my mind by close contact with the agricultural Jews was the aristocratic quality of mind common to the whole people. Their sense of honor would have satisfied Burke. They are gentle to women and tender to children. They feel a stain like a wound, and the proof is that a Russian accepts their word for weighty contracts in place of a bond. But in addition to all these things there is that indefinable air of distinction about the lowest and commonest of these Jews which impresses the conviction on one's mind that their unpopularity is due perhaps, if one may be frank, to their native superiority over the settled nations of the earth. Trouble and pain have refined the Jews in Russia. Prosperity vulgarizes, whether in Brixton or Berdicheff. The Jewish race

are in agony, and their agony is slow. Their patience is eternal, but the body fades and dies while the mind remains unconquered."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

From a French Point of View.

M. G. VALBERT, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 1, dwells on the policy of the Emperor William since Bismarck's retirement, and after pointing out how, in almost every detail, he has taken the exactly opposite course to the ex-Chancellor, continues: "Not only have innovations been made and new measures taken, but the very spirit of the Government is changed. Under Bismarck everything was subordinated to policy, and reasons of State were the supreme law. The young Emperor is an idealist, who has quite a different way of understanding the business of a sovereign and the government of nations. Believing with his whole soul in the Divine Right, he thinks that kings and emperors have duties as extended as their privileges, and despises those who seek the glory of becoming cunning diplomats or wise administrators. He is of opinion that all true sovereigns have charge of men's souls; that they must not only govern their people, but educate them and make them worthy of their destinies. A sovereign is before all things a great teacher, a High Justiciary, and is alone competent to solve the social question. This difficult task has no terrors for him; he has on his side the God of his fathers, whose inspiration he receives. . . His recent allusions to Rossbach and Dennewitz leave no doubt as to one direction of the Emperor's intentions. It is evident he often thinks of us.

"The era of difficulties was inevitable—and it has come. William II is one of those reformer princes who have their faces turned toward the past, and with whom reform means restoration. Strauss had compared his great-uncle, Frederick William IV, to Julian the Apostate. He seems to take after his great-uncle. Like him, he is figurative and intemperate in speech; like him, also, he thinks progress consists in pouring old wine into new bottles. Social democracy is, in his eyes, the incarnation of the Satanic spirit; but it is by no exceptional measures that he is going to conquer this dangerous enemy. He is going to combat the genius of evil by good laws, which will inoculate his people with a spirit of obedience and religious submissiveness, and with all salutary respect."

M. Valbert then touches on the recent Education bill and the protest of the Berlin University. He points out that the universities, which played so great a part in the formation of the German Empire, are a power to be reckoned with, and that, if the Emperor comes to open war with them, he is courting almost certain defeat.

The Fallen Bismarck.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in the *Contemporary Review*, lifts up his heel against the fallen Colossus, and provoked by the attack on his idol, the Kaiser, in last



His freedom for "justice" over his subjects would
entirely qualify him to act as a free policeman—



—or as an Edward Richard Speelman



As a professional After, — after he would be more
amusing than Dep. w.



His noble reward for the
work he has done for the
him admirably to be the
Driver of a Beer wagon.



His proud and haughty manner would make him a great attraction, as
a poor waker in one of our large retail stores.



Opfer

WERE HE HAD OUTLIVED HIS USURPERS IN GERMANY, HE CAN FIND LOVE OF OPENING HERE FOR HIS TOP-LOFTY TALENTS.

A FUTURE IN AMERICA FOR WILLY HOHENZOLLERN.

And, since he "knows it all," what a magnificent figure he would cut at the World's
Fair next year, if employed to give information to visitors.

month's *Review*, replies by a counter attack upon the fallen Prince and all his ways. This is his summary of the results of Bismarck's rule:

Bismarck, particularly in the last ten years of his rule, has made a bad job of nearly everything—Socialism getting from bad to worse; Polish intrigue increasing; the fight with Rome ignominiously given up; protection failing to do what was promised; Russian aggression growing every year more alarming; the French not quieting down in the least; the paternal plans for insuring the lives of workmen meeting with opposition amongst the very people whom they were intended to protect; good Germans keeping away from the tropical colonies he had so beautifully arranged; even Gefcken escaping from his clutches.

THE KAISER'S ARMY.

HARPER'S gives place to an elaborate article on "The German Army of To-day," by Lieutenant-Colonel Exner, who divides his subjects by numerous sub-titles and discusses in detail the military constitution, the liability to service, the composition of the army and its training, armament, equipment, officers, etc., in infantry, cavalry and artillery divisions.

The total peace strength of the German army is at present about 516,000 men, less than Russia and France can boast, and more than either Italy or Austro-Hungary deem necessary.

"The liability to service commences with the completion of the 17th year, and ends with the 45th year of a man's life. The time is divided between service in the ranks and the defence of the country (*Landsturm*). During his liability to service every German has to serve in the ranks, generally from the 20th year of his life up to March 31 of that calendar year in which he attains the age of 39. This period is subdivided into active service in the ranks, the *Landwehr* and the *Ersatz* reserve. All liable to service, but not enrolled for active duty in the ranks, are subject to *Landsturm* duty. Unqualified for duty are those not capable of bearing arms or undergoing the hardships connected with the military profession; all criminals are excluded from the honor of belonging to the army."

People rarely outgrow entirely the universal interest in matters military, and this careful exposition of the Kaiser's wonderfully organized war machine makes a very readable paper, which we must pass over hastily. Not the least complete among the different branches of organization is the medical department, which results in the fact that the German army has the smallest death rate of all the great standing military bodies.

In war, every sick or wounded soldier, as well as any person charged with the care for same, is protected by the stipulations of the Geneva Convention. All those connected with the sanitary service carry, therefore, the well-known badge, the red cross on white ground, which is also painted on every wagon belonging to

the service, while a flag showing the same emblem floats over every hospital. Red flags, or red lanterns during the night, make known at large distances the places where the wounded are collected and where the field hospitals are established.

"Every soldier carries a small package of bandages, and around his neck a badge with his name, for purposes of identification. Every hospital steward carries a satchel with bandages and a bottle with restoratives, every surgeon a case of instruments. Every battalion of infantry or regiment of cavalry is followed by a medicine wagon, filled with medicines and bandages, stretchers and everything else necessary for the care of wounded or sick soldiers during march or battle."

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT BERLIN.

Progress of the Work.

ON October 1, 1894, it is hoped that the new Houses of Parliament at Berlin, now in course of erection, will be ready for occupation; but much energy and industry will be required to complete the building by that date, though the time seems a long way off, and an average of five hundred workmen are daily employed on the work. In *Schorer's Familienblatt* (Berlin), Heft 6, there is a description of the gigantic scheme by Herr A. O. Klausmann. It is interesting to learn that the scheme includes some provision for visitors.

The architect, Paul Wallot, was born in 1842 at Oppenheim-on-the Rhine, and studied in Hanover and



PAUL WALLOT.

Berlin. After traveling in England and Italy he settled at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where many splendid buildings now bear witness to his activity as a private architect. After taking first prizes in competitions at Dresden and Vienna, he competed in 1882 for the erection of the new German Houses of Parliament, with the result that the execution of the work was entrusted to him. He then went to Berlin, where he has since been elected a member of the Academy of Arts.

In *Vom Fels zum Meer* (Stuttgart), Heft 8, Herr Cornelius Gurlitt has an interesting article on the same subject, with illustrations showing some of the details of the great work. Interesting particulars are also given of the quantity of stone and mortar required, and the quarries from which the stone has been drawn. In one block of the building fifteen millions of bricks have been used. In length these bricks would stretch from St. Petersburg to Lisbon. To cover the brick wall it has taken 14,000 cubic metres of sandstone, weighing about 700,000 cwt. The quarries laid under contribution were at Alt-Wartan, in Silesia; Nesselberg, Burg-Preppach, near Würzburg; Henschener, near Kndowa, and the Tentoberg Forest. Some single blocks of stone required for columns weighed 500 cwt., and as each capital is nearly two metres high, it was impossible to hew it out of one block. Much of the cutting and chiseling was done after the blocks had been got into position. Now the capitals stand completed, the largest in Germany, and only surpassed in size by those of St. Peter's in Rome, which measure 2 3-4 metres. With regard to the Assembly Hall where Parliament is to sit, it is interesting to find that it will measure 25 by 37 metres for 400 members, as against 14 by 23 metres in our House of Commons, which has accommodation for some 300 members.

The responsibility of the carrying out of all technical details is in the hands of Baurat (Builder) Heger.

He has to cope with the finances and to see that the construction is solid, that proper precautions are taken to guard against fire, that the building shall be properly heated, ventilated and lighted and that pipes are laid in the right places. It requires enormous organization to arrange that stone does not fail at the moment it is needed, and that no delay is caused by want of mortar. The materials have also to be tested. Every outside stone is numbered, and is brought in a rough state to be hewn more perfectly when it is in its place, and if one stone should be missing, the work would be stopped. Contracts have to be made and contractors looked after, and accounts have to be carefully checked to make sure that the money allowed for each section is not exceeded.

In the upper floors Herr Wallot is quite as busy with his artists. Even when all the blocks have been cut and are ready the architect begins to doubt whether his single ornaments will have the effect he desired to attain, or whether they will blend harmoniously with the whole, and a thousand other doubts will worry him. Sometimes the effect is very different to what he hoped to produce when he put his ideas in geometrical form on paper. In despair he will call a sculptor and have a model of the building made, and even then he will have his doubts about some detail. And there are other endless details of decoration. Reinhold Begas, the sculptor, is already at work on his "Germania in the Saddle," and other large pieces have already been put in hand by Schaper and Otto Lessing.

There is a third article on the New Parliament Houses by Herr Hermann Buschhammer, also cop-

iously illustrated, in *Westermann* (Brunschewitz) for April.

AUSTRIA OF TO-DAY.

MR. EMIL BLUM, in the *Arena* for May, describes the national, political and social conditions of Austria as they are to-day. Austria is principally an agricultural country. In Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia great quantities of surplus grain are produced and in her mountains fine cattle are raised. "Lower Austria, with Vienna, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Styria, are the great manufacturing centres, and export a great amount of hardware, sugar, glassware, flour, woollen goods, gloves, linen goods, and articles of luxury, as amber, meerschaum, leather goods, etc. Minerals, poultry, fish, wool and wine are also produced and exported in large quantities."

Austria has a population of 43,000,000, consisting of 11,000,000 Germans, 7,000,000 Magyars, 7,000,000 Czechs, 5,000,000 Ruthenians, 4,000,000 Poles, 3,000,000 Serbs and Croats, 3,000,000 Roumanians, 2,000,000 Slovaks and 1,000,000 Italians. As many as nine different languages are spoken, and twenty-two varying dialects.

As a consequence of this polyglotism, Austria is forced to expend more money for governmental machinery and public institutions than any other country. "In order to secure to all the nationalities the enjoyment of equal rights, the courts and other governmental officers are obliged to keep interpreters, and do the work in two or more languages, causing a great loss of time and large expenses."

The wealth in Austria is very unequally distributed. "The profits of all the natural richness and the hard work of the laboring classes go largely into the pockets of a few great estate owners, manufacturers, bankers, and trusts. The lower classes are overtaxed, live very poorly, often near starvation, but they are beginning to be aroused by socialistic ideas to claim their share of the profits from the real or seeming vampires, and their malcontentedness is directed principally against the nobility and the Jews."

"Commerce and industry are declining all over the country through over-taxation, unfavorable treaties with foreign countries, miserable social conditions, encumbrances, caused by federalism and bad political economy; Vienna, once a flourishing, prosperous city, is losing its importance, wealth and traffic through the jealousy of the non-German nations, wrong government, and reactionary tendencies; the export of the monarchy is decreasing, the wages getting below the possibility of living, the population lessened annually by thousands of strong, able working men, who have to seek a living through emigration. Only the taxes, the mortgages, the rate of interest the public debt, the number of prisoners and paupers, and dissatisfaction are increasing."

Dr. Blum concludes that sooner or later the social discontent will lead to a violent outbreak in Austria, which will end in a general European war.

THE DECADENCE OF FRANCE.

The Moral of the Fate of Maupassant.

THE *Quarterly Review* has a very characteristic and a somewhat powerfully written article on French decadence which may be regarded as a rather unkind funeral discourse over the departed reason of Guy de Maupassant. It compares him to Balzac's hero in "La Peau de Chagrin," and declares that he has fallen a victim to the passions and follies which he so vividly described.

A CHAPTER IN FRENCH HISTORY.

Guy de Maupassant proved himself the most admirable story-teller of our generation, provided that we look only at the workmanship and disregard the moral. "Thus, like M. Ernest Renan, Victor Hugo and George Sand, he continues the story of French literature as it goes down that steep descent along which it has been hurrying these many years. The vivid temperament which betrayed Maupassant to his ruin might, in a happier state of society, have kept its tone, instead of being infected with leprosy and deprived, by the atheism all round it, of a refuge in its utmost need.

"We take Guy de Maupassant, then, as summing up in his life, no less than in the twenty volumes of his writing, one of the latest chapters in the history of France.

OUR EXCELLENT FRIEND MRS. GRUNDY.

"Our excellent friend Mrs. Grundy, for whose common sense we profess no sort of disdain, if she could discuss the matter, in French of Stratford-atte-Bowe, with M. Prudhomme, would find in that gentleman a critic of her own way of thinking. M. Prudhomme, to his honor be it spoken, has lately begun to sweep from the shop-windows on the Paris boulevards those shameless photographs and pictures which have too long been suffered in them. He has prevailed on the judges to sentence the actors and managers of the Théâtre Libre to the fine and imprisonment which they richly deserved. And he may one day commit the volumes of Zola and Maupassant to the flames. Mankind will not lose by the holocaust."

"THE INFAMY OF THE HUMAN HEART."

After paying homage to the jollity of many of Maupassant's stories, that writer contrives to give the impression that the most avaricious persons under heaven are the French, and that every class, from the shoeblack to the noble, is infected with the use of money. Mammon has vanquished Belial, and leads him triumphantly captive. Taking all his writings as a whole, the reviewer says: "The 'infamy of the human heart' has created many an Inferno, but we question if any more monstrous has ever crossed the fancy of poet or seer. There, says the artist, proud of his work, may be seen all the world's refuse, the debauchery that still has distinction, and the fungus-growths of Parisian society—a crowd as dull of brain as it is disreputable, but furious and quarrelsome, intoxicated with brutal excitement. It is a section of

the modern chaos which men still persist in calling civilization; exposed to the sunlight, and so much the more revolting that those who inhabit there have never guessed that they are damned.

THE LATEST SACRIFICE.

"French romance, following in the wake of much modern journalism, shows a decided taste for cruel, no less than obscene, horrors. As in the Imperial Roman days, so it is now. Religion, humanity, art, and whatsoever else may be lovely in men's eyes, he has cast upon the burning altar. It is not enough, so long as he remains alive himself, though but anemic and poisoned with morphine. From hour to hour, therefore, the cry goes up of a victim that has flung himself into the blaze. Yesterday it was Heine—now it is the turn of M. Guy de Maupassant, venal novelist and brilliant man of the world. To-morrow it will be another, with the like genius no less shamefully abused. For what else can happen in a society which has convinced itself of the immense stupidity of all things?"

WILL FRANCE SURVIVE?

Will France survive? asks the reviewer, or are we looking on at the suicide of a great nation? It is not a light thing that France should disappear from the map of Europe. "We look upon the tribe of Zolas, Renans, Bourgetts, Dandets and Maupassants as among the most dangerous enemies that France has nourished in her bosom. Vain, utterly vain, it is to praise their skill in the art of literature, their acquaintance with all manner of human passions, the vivid power of their brutality, or the melting charm of their putrescence. What arguments are these to address to a nation on the very edge of the abyss?

"Never was the lightning of indignation, human or divine, so justly called for as in the day on which we are writing, to sweep these abominations from the earth, and restore a great people to the place which still awaits them in the European comity, if they will choose less degraded teachers than they have lately gone after; if they will burn what they adore, and adore what they take an insane delight in burning. For without morality no art of science, however advanced, will save them from ruin."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

M. CHARLES LAROCHE has condensed the results of a several months' stay in Newfoundland into seventeen pages of the *Nouvelle Revue* for April 1. The question, he thinks, would certainly not be worth all the negotiations carried on these many years with a view to its solution if one considers only the character and action of the Newfoundland politicians, who are keeping up a continual agitation in the hope of maintaining their own influence. The only excuse for the intervention of diplomacy is to be found in the importance of the interests involved, which might be supposed to be periodically threatened with the return of every fishing season.

The Newfoundland politicians, he says, are past

masters in the art of advertising, and could not contain themselves for joy when they found that they had attracted the attention of Europe. But advertising has its dangers as well as its advantages; it forces public opinion to study more thoroughly the personal character and habitual methods of those who thus bring themselves into prominence. From this point of view it is much to be doubted whether all this somewhat unreasonable agitation has really served the interests of the politicians of St. John's.

THE FAILURE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The granting of responsible government to the colony was not a successful measure. Its resources are too small to sustain the additional burden, the principal source of revenue being so uncertain that the Government could not hope to make the island pay its own expenses. The Colonial Office probably thought that such difficult questions of ways and means would sufficiently occupy the attention of this turbulent colony and prevent it from giving further trouble. In this they were disappointed, for from the first day of Newfoundland's independence she has never ceased to create embarrassment for the British Government.

THE CONVENTION OF 1857.

Article 5 of the convention of January 14, 1857, granting to the French the right of purchasing bait at any place on the south coast, is, says M. Laroche, perfectly clear and definite. It was this, and only this, which determined them to give up their claims to certain parts of the French shore. But Article 5 was practically nullified by Article 20, which provided that the treaty should not be definitely ratified without the sanction of the Colonial Administration. This sanction was refused, and, as the colony was now independent, the home Government could not enforce it. This systematic opposition on the part of the Cabinet of St. John's has always made itself felt whenever the French and English governments have begun to see their way to an amicable arrangement.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

In virtue of the right of fishing guaranteed to the French by treaty, they had always energetically opposed the establishment on the west coast of any industries other than those connected with fishing. Such factories or mining works, it was thought, would disturb the fishing grounds and drive away the fish. A report was spread by certain local geologists that the agricultural and mineral wealth of the island was concentrated on the western slope, and could not be utilized for want of a seaward outlet. This, says M. Laroche, was a mere pretext for disregarding French treaty rights. The west coast of Newfoundland is ice bound for eight months of the year, and any wharves or harbors constructed there would be of comparatively little use. Why not make Port-aux-Bœufs, in the southwest corner of the island, lying at the entrance to the fertile and metalliferous Codroy Valley, the desired emporium?

AN EXCESSIVE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The French, always eager for conciliation, granted (April 26, 1884) the right of establishing factories on the French shore, and sanctioned those already established. In return the right of purchasing bait, without restrictions of any sort, from April 5 to the end of the fishing season, was guaranteed to them. This agreement was concluded without any reference to the Newfoundland Parliament, and the British Government do not seem to have expected any opposition from that quarter. However, the representatives of the colony insisted on modifying the treaty to such an extent that France, in accepting their requirements, might almost be said to have carried her desire for peace too far. "A little more," says M. Laroche, "and there would be nothing for it but to pack up and leave the French shore without waiting till we were forced to do so. We might reasonably have expected, however, that this concession would be the last—but we had reckoned without the duplicity of the Newfoundlanders."

THE BAIT ACT.

Sir Robert Thorburn, in November, 1885, brought in a bill forbidding the sale of bait to foreigners. His real and avowed object was to upset the Anglo-French agreement. It caused great discontent in the island, threatening, as it did, to deprive of their subsistence the greater part of the south coast population, who principally depended on the sale of bait to foreign vessels. No one was really pleased with it except the fish merchants.

The French Government grants a bounty to ship-owners in order to enable them to compete successfully with foreign trade. This bounty has long been a nightmare to the merchants of St. John's, shutting them out, as it does, from all the markets of the Mediterranean. It was hoped that the Bait act would be a mortal blow to the French fisheries, and would thus compel the abandonment of the bounty, instead of which its only results have been an increase of debt and an increase of further difficulties for the colony.

THE CANNED LOBSTER FACTORIES.

The question with regard to the lobster—who is supposed to be excepted from previous treaties because he is not a fish—is likely to be settled in a summary way. The fishing grounds are nearly exhausted, the lobsters caught at present are of very small size, and before long the fishery will cease to be remunerative. But, as long as there are lobsters to be caught, M. Laroche suggests that disputes would be avoided if they were canned on board ship. A schooner carrying the necessary apparatus could follow the trade of the fishing-boats up and down the French shore, anchoring a longer or shorter time in different places as might be found necessary. This plan has the advantage of economy, and would also make it possible for the French cruisers to protect their own boats and keep all others out of their domain.

A SOUTH AFRICAN HERO.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Theodore Bent gives a very interesting account of Khama, the well-known Bechuanaland chief who has done so much to redeem the reputation of the native African as a ruler. Mr. Bent, on his way to Mashonaland; passed through Shoshong, which is now a mass of ruins, Khama having ordered its evacuation one fine day three years ago without a moment's warning. In two months the whole population, some 15,000 persons, had transferred themselves to their new home at Palapwe, sixty miles away, where the water is plentiful and the soil very rich. Everything was arranged by Khama. Allotments were planned out and every townsman went to his allotted place, built his hut, and surrounded it with a palisade. There is now not a vestige of life in Shoshong, which is given over to the baboons, owls and wasps. On arriving at Palapwe Mr. Bent met Khama, and his account of his impressions of this native chief are much the most interesting part of his article. He says he advanced toward Palapwe fully prepared to find the chief a rascal and a hypocrite, but he left the capital after a week's stay one of his most fervent admirers.

KHAMA AS HE IS.

The following is his description of his first sight of Khama:

"The chief walked in front, dignified and smart dressed in well-made boots, trousers with a correct seam down each side, an irreproachable coat, gloves, and a billycock hat. Khama is a neatly-made, active man of sixty, who might easily pass for twenty years younger, and at the same time he is a dandy, a vice which has developed considerably in his son and heir, who cares for little else than clothes; his face sparkles with intelligence; he is, moreover, shrewd, and looks carefully after the interests of his people, who, in days scarcely yet gone by, have been wretchedly cheated by unscrupulous traders."

HIS GOVERNMENT.

Of Khama's government Mr. Bent speaks in the highest terms. He has inculcated all his tribe with a love of honesty; no one steals in Khama's country:

"He regulates the price of the goat you buy, and the milk vender dare not ask more than the regulation price, nor can you get it for less. One evening, on our journey from Shoshong to Palapwe, we passed a loaded wagon by the roadside with no one to guard it save a dog, and surely, we thought, such confidence as this implies a security for property rare enough in South Africa.

HIS RELIGION.

"Everything in Khama's town is conducted with the rigor—one might almost say bigotry—of religious enthusiasm. The chief conducts in person native services, twice every Sunday, in his large round *kolla*, at which he expects a large attendance. He stands beneath the traditional tree of justice and the canopy of Heaven, quite in a patriarchal style. He has a system of espionage by which he learns the names of

those who do not keep Sunday properly, and he punishes them accordingly. He has already collected £3,000 for a church which is to be built at Palapwe.

HIS REFORMS.

"The two acts, however, which more than anything else display the power of the mau, and perhaps his intolerance, are these: Firstly, he forbids all his subjects to make or drink beer. Any one who knows the love of a Kaffir for his porridge-like beer, and his occasional orgies, will realize what a power one man must have to stop this in a whole tribe. Even the missionaries have remonstrated with him on this point, representing the measure as too strong; but he replies: 'Beer is the source of all quarrels and disputes. I will stop it.' Secondly, he has put a stop altogether to the existence of witch doctors and their craft throughout all the Ba-mangwato—another instance of his force of will, when one considers that the national religion of the Sechuana is merely a belief in the existence of good and bad spirits which haunt them and act on their lives. All members of other neighboring tribes are uncomfortable if they are not charmed by their witch doctor every two or three days.

HIS HONESTY.

"Like the other Sechuana tribes, the Ba-mangwato have a *totem* which they once revered. Theirs is the *daiker*, a sort of roebuck, and Khama's father, old Sikkome, would not so much as step upon a rug of *daiker*-skin. Khama will now publicly eat a steak of that animal to encourage his men to shake off their belief. In manner the chief is essentially a gentleman, courteous and dignified. He rides a great deal and prides himself on his stud. On one occasion he did what I doubt if every English gentleman would do—he sold a horse for a high price, which died a few days afterward, whereupon Khama returned the purchase money, considering that the illness had been acquired previous to the purchase taking place. On his wagons he has painted in English, 'Khama, Chief of the Ba-mangwato.' They say he understands a great deal of our tongue, but he never trusts himself to speak it, always using an interpreter.

AN IMPERIAL TECTON IN BLACK.

"There is something Teutonic in Khama's imperial discipline, but the Sechuana are made of different stuff to the Germans. They are by nature peaceful and mild, consequently their respect for a chief like Khama—who has actually on one occasion repulsed the foe, and who has established peace, prosperity and justice in all his borders—is unbounded, and his word is law."

Khama pervades everything in his town. He is always on horseback, visiting the fields, the stores, and the outlying kraals. He has a word for every one; he calls every woman "my daughter," and every man, "my son;" he puts the little children on the head; he is a veritable father of his people, a curious and unaccountable example of mental power and integrity among a degraded and powerless race. His early history and struggles with his father and brothers are

thrilling in the extreme, and his later development extraordinary. Perhaps he may be said to be the only negro living whose biography would repay the writing.

THE LAND OF THE MASHONAS.

AFTER the extended article in the April REVIEW OF REVIEWS on Mr. Rhodes and his Mashonaland, our readers will be the more interested in other descriptions of this wonderful region. Mr. Frank Mandy, a member of the Pioneer Corps which invaded Mashonaland in the summer of 1890, gives in the April *Scribner's*, a graphic description of that expedition and of the "Golden" land of the Mashonas.

This Pioneer Corps was composed of picked men, at home in the forest, unerring marksmen, and capable of enduring the rough work which was before them. Their mission was, as most people know now, to open the way to the gold mines of Mashona, which had been granted to the great British South African Company.

Accompanied by the mounted police of the company, the corps struck off into the trackless forest and within nine weeks had fought their way through 400 miles of jungle. A band of road-cutters formed the vanguard of the invaders.

"The chopping troop ahead was always protected from surprise by scouts and patrols, and it came very hard on men who had been toiling with the axe all day, to have to mount guard at night; but all was cheerfully done. Behind marched the main column. *Lauger* was broken at four o'clock every morning. First went the advance guard, with flankers on either side several hundred yards away; some six or eight hundred yards in the rear marched the main body of the advance guard with the Maxim gun; connecting links put the two bodies in communication. After a short interval came the Pioneer artillery troop, with two seven-pounders, then marched a troop of Police immediately ahead of the wagons, which trekked slowly in a double line, for the Pioneers had cut two roads as nearly as possible parallel, about twenty yards apart." At night each man went to the post he was appointed to defend in case of an attack, "and at intervals the powerful electrical search light sent its mysterious white bands of light into the dark woods around."

Notwithstanding these elaborate precautions they suffered no single molestation. Nor did they expect any from the quiet, timid Mashonas; it was the conquerors of the natives, the fierce Matebeles, that they guarded against.

As to the land itself which they were spying out, Mr. Mandy speaks in the highest terms of its fertility and beauty and pleasant climate. He tells some encouraging stories of gold finds and indications, but, quite apart from the gold fields, he predicts that the region will soon be opened up to European settlers and farmers, and that it will become one of the greatest fruit-growing countries in the world. Already there are plans for a railroad to connect the capital of

the Mashonas with the sea coast. While there are certain drawbacks, particularly the fever and the insect pests, for which the curious mountain swamps are to be thanked, Mr. Mandy makes light of these, and thinks that they will easily be overcome; and he takes pains to assure us that he is not a minion of the B. S. A. Company.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

THE first place in the *English Illustrated* for May is devoted to Prince George. The writer says that—

"From his earliest days at sea Prince George has ever been a thoroughly efficient and also a popular officer, not only with his comrades in the gun-room or the ward-room, but also with all the men over whom he has had command. As a midshipman he was always keen to do all in his power to render the boat's crew or the gun intrusted to his charge the smartest and best-handled in the ship; as a lieutenant he was always alive to all the individual characters of the men of his division. Those who showed themselves neat, steady, smart, and eager to fulfill their duties and get on, he was ever ready to encourage by word and sympathy and helping hand."

During the naval maneuvers of 1889 he had charge of one of the finest torpedo boats.

"It happened that another of these craft disabled her screw off the coast of Ireland and was in danger of drifting on to a lee shore. The sea was running high and there was a stiff gale blowing. Prince George was sent to her assistance. The task was a most difficult one, owing to the delicate nature of the construction of such boats. He showed, however, such skill, judgment and nerve in approaching, securing with wire hawser after several hours' effort, and ultimately towing the disabled craft into safety, as won him high encomiums of praise to the Admiralty from Captain Fitzgerald and other senior officers who witnessed his conduct on that occasion."

The writer says that Prince George acted as a constant and welcome stimulus, both in work and play hours, to the more lymphatic temperament of Prince Eddy.

"Were they following the hounds together as boys, it was Prince George whose pony had to take the fence or hedge the first, and give Prince Eddy the lead; were they bathing together in the sea, it was Prince George who was the first to leap off the ship or yacht's side into the water, and not till he was swimming around and encouraging his brother to follow him did the elder take the inevitable plunge. In many ways the elder constantly leant upon the younger brother, and the younger reciprocated the confidence with warm-hearted manliness and devotion.

"The undoubted brain power that he possesses is inherited perhaps from the Prince Consort, as well as from the Queen of Denmark. He is known to be a great reader, of active habits of mind and body, punctual in the discharge of the smallest appointments, warm and constant in his friendships, en-

dowed with a large share of practical common sense, simple in his tastes, and, like his late brother, singularly free from any trace of self-esteem or conceit, most considerate for the feelings of others, willing to learn from all, generous and openhanded, yet careful and frugal on his own account, for his private allowance has up to now been moderate and never large."

THE EXTINCTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

THE writer of the article "A Stranger in the House," in *Macmillan's* for May, publishes a statement made to him by a Conservative member of the British Commons which sheds an interesting side light upon the present state of feeling in the Conservative ranks. He says: "Not only have a great many Conservatives given up public life, but many more are anxious to do so, and are restrained from a feeling of loyalty to their constituents or to their party. Why is this? I ventured to ask a Conservative member of my acquaintance the other day, and this is what he replied: 'The Conservative party, my friend, is dead and gone. Why should I, who have been in Parliament upward of thirty years, come down here night after night to vote for measures which are in direct conflict with all the principles I have been professing, with the sanction and encouragement of our leaders? The revision of judicial rents was denounced by Lord Salisbury himself as a dishonest proposition; yet we were made to vote for it. We have passed a law-breaking leases in Ireland and annulling contracts. We are on the point of passing another law which will some day lose us India. We have saddled the country with an expenditure of between two and three millions a year for Free Education, which is destined to break up our Voluntary Schools. These are not Conservative measures. I have had enough of them. That is why I am going out of Parliament.'

AMERICAN LIFE.—TWO PICTURES.

I. From the French Point of View.

M. ANDRÉ CHURILLON, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1, has a very readable and thoughtful article on "The Life and Development of the American Nation." He has in view chiefly what is now known as "the new Northwest," the great wheat-growing plains of Dakota and Minnesota, which, rightly or wrongly, he regards as typical of the whole. Here, he says, we meet with the primitive elements of American society—the heterogeneous population of European immigrants, the political refugees, the discontented and destitute, the younger sons in quest of fortune, the social failures and misfits, the men who can find no place for themselves in the old country.

THE COLONIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

In Dakota and Minnesota the ranches become rare. We enter the world of corn—an infinite sea of ears,

whose inexhaustible harvests feed the multitudes of America and Europe. A virgin soil, untouched since earth's earliest ages, rich in ancient reserves of energy, which, never having brought forth, can be fertilized by the rough and hasty work of the first comer—the improvised cultivator. It is this colonist—Scandinavian, Swiss, Canadian, German—who secures the conquest of the soil and settles permanently where the American only sojourns for a time. Without payment he can take up 160 acres of land, which will become his own in five years. By paying about \$275, or doing useful work in the planting of forest trees, he can become proprietor at the end of six months. Just as easily does he become a farmer. The soil is so rich, the implements so far improved, and so easily to be procured on credit, that a Norwegian sailor, a solicitor, a waiter in a *café*, a shipman, can, left to themselves, raise a harvest, each on his own homestead. There is no manuring, no drainage, no heavy labor.

Such, continues M. Churillon, is work in America, where perfection in the tool takes the place of skill in the workman, and for which any man is competent, since he has nothing to do but superintend the action of a machine, without troubling himself about its products. No traditions—nothing in these Western farms which shows any attachment to local life. There are no *finis labourers* in America. The same men who work in leather at Chicago, or iron at Pittsburgh, work the ground in the Northwest. On the farms they produce corn; on the ranches they produce meat.

THE RAILWAY AND THE PEOPLE.

The railway system contributes to the distinctive character of the West. In Europe a railway is a new network superadded to an old system of communication. In America it is laid down over a vacant country, and towns spring up at the points where the lines intersect. In Europe their sites have been determined by actual features, the course of a river, the junction of two valleys. Here the "railway king" has taken the place of the mountain and river gods of the Old World as tutelary deity.

The inhabitants have, as a rule, but one occupation—speculating in land. Their one aim is to bring about a "boom," and with the strange local patriotism which is their characteristic, they end by believing their own extravagant assertions about their city.

THE MOBILITY OF THE AMERICANS.

M. Churillon passes on to consider the population of the United States, who, he says, are "English in the main, but English awakened, polished, guided, and more easily moved." A great point that strikes him is the absence, not so much of class distinctions, as of a lifelong fixity of professions. A European is born, so to speak, into a certain frame, and dies in it; in any case, he chooses a profession at twenty or so, and follows it to old age. The American, like the colonist his ancestor, is ready for any work that may turn up, and has no hesitation in quitting one for another—he may be in turn lawyer, farmer, journalist, engineer, store-keeper,

THE AMERICAN DEFECT.

In America man no longer resembles the leaf which lives only by and for the tree. It is in himself that he has his being, not in the society or the city, which are no spontaneous formations of obscure and distant origin, but recent products of deliberate association. Instinct and tradition are no longer his principal springs of action. He is no longer an instrument for serving "the mysterious ends of Nature." He is no longer "half and divine." In America there is no *people*, in the deep sense that Michelet gives to the word. What more remarkable phenomenon is there, moreover, than the sterility of this race, whose decrease could not be prevented by youth, health, riches and optimism, without a continued influx of immigrants? In truth, personal life is pursued at the expense of race life; it is too interesting, too fertile in excitement and care, in ambition and effort—too intense and unstable. All the energy of the American has gone into the greater lobes of the brain—into the regions of lucid thought and conscious will. Among women especially, who in France have remained creatures of instinct and tradition, workers-out of the designs of the race, handmaids of social prejudice—the individual is too far emancipated, education too much advanced, independence too complete, the physical and moral being too refined and civilized.

THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION OF EUROPE.

Between the ancient hives of the East and this new Western world our Europe holds a middle place. To an American, newly arriving from Boston or New York, the character of repose, of conservatism, of tradition, is extremely marked. Europe strikes him as Asiatic—Asia is only an extreme development of Europe. Appearance, manners, industry, education—everything tells the American that he has reached the East, a caste-ridden country where ancestors are respected, families strong, the higher classes self-indulgent, the masses destitute, the administration pedantic and tradition-bound, ceremonial powerful, the State omnipotent, and individual man fast bound and entangled in his environment. Yet, by very force of contrast, this East has an indefinable charm for the American.

II. As the English Tory Sees Us.

We have the misfortune to have adopted a republican form of government, and for that reason are, from the third and fourth generations, accursed in the eyes of the fine, old-cruised Tories who write in the *Blackwood Magazine*. From time to time old Ebony emits a portentous groan over the shortcomings of Brother Jonathan. The articles are usually so grotesque from their exaggeration that, if collected, they would form an appropriate appendant to Mr. E. B. Lanin's sketches of Russian society. The present May number contains an article on "Civilization, Social Order and Morality in the United States of America," which will be read with very considerable amusement on this side of the Atlantic.

Exactly a year ago, the writer complacently says, an article appeared in this *Blackwood Magazine* which, in temperate language, demonstrated that the corruptions of the Republican Government had resulted in the United States in widespread despotism and anarchy. The present article is an attempt to continue the demonstration that Social Order and Social Morality have been contaminated by their political surroundings. After some passages—to which we need not refer, which set forth the superiority of English and British institutions—we come to the main thesis of the writer, which is that the civilization of the United States is not civilization proper, but rather what is conducive to the welfare of Materialists. By way of proving this, he asserts that two-thirds of the whole population of the United States never enter a church. Even of those who do attend church it is safe to hold that most of them have very faint ideas of the attributes of God, and are, in fact, idolaters. Children in the public schools get no religious instruction, and only a comparatively few attend Sunday schools. Their moral backbone is weak. The number of good men and women who go wrong is remarkable. The children scarcely know what gratitude is, and they will for a few dollars blacken the characters of parents, or will allege that their parents are insane like the unscrupulous, black-hearted ingrates that they are. But what can you expect from a country under a Republican Government?

Here is a picture of American society as lumined by this veracious chronicler:

"The boys and girls grow up like half-broken colts and fillies. They are headstrong and apt to take the bit between their teeth; they shy, and balk, and hite, and kick, and hack-jump: their mouths are wretched. They interfere, over-reach and stumble. The girls are often so perverse as in 'pure cussedness' to delight in skating upon all kinds of social ice. Many break through and get socially drowned, while others have to retire until their dirty linen is washed and dried. These latter may have another chance, and may even do well; but, as a rule, the colors of their attire have run, and they may be considered as of the *demi-monde*. The stories of the lives of unfortunate sisters, some of whom are inmates or frequenters of disorderly houses, reflect unfavorably upon the unrestrained intercourse between the sexes, especially at that age when girls are huddling into womanhood and have not mature discretion or strength of will. The *demi-monde* finds very many recruits from the ranks of divorced wives. Owing to the unconventionality of society in the United States a great number of black sheep of both sexes are found in the best society cliques. Social frauds are very numerous. Many little girls are outraged by human fiends, and when a parent tells one that a daughter of six or seven years has been outraged one's blood curdles with horror. Many older girls and women are likewise victims. The total number of such outrages is unknown, but it may pretty safely be asserted that no other country shows such a record, even in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The number of shootings

is enormous. There are more murders during one week in the United States than in the whole United Kingdom during one year, and the period of one week might perhaps be reduced to three days, aye, sometimes to one day. The number of suicides is awful, and reveals the fact that the United States are full of suffering humanity."

Comment would be superfluous. In the eyes of the British Tory our American society is simply beyond hope of redemption.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN SPEAKERSHIP.

THE *New England Magazine* for May has an article by Mary Parker Follett, in which the writer seeks to prove that the development of the political power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington began with Henry Clay's accession to that office. She draws her material directly from the Congressional journals and debates instead of trusting to personal reminiscences, as has hitherto been done in writing of this period of the great statesman's life.

In 1811 the young Republicans rebelled against the "cautious quiescence" of their elders and demanded a policy vigorously aggressive, the prime point insisted on being war with Great Britain, a policy which President Madison was too prudent and timid to heartily espouse.

"The natural leader of that movement was Henry Clay. That the position he was given from which to lead the country was the chair of the House of Representatives is a fact of great significance."

As soon as he was in the chair he took up the reins of government with a strong hand, regarding himself not merely as a presiding officer but as the actual leader of the House, and he let no opportunity pass of expressing himself emphatically on the subjects before the House. When called upon to cast the decisive vote in the motion for the repeal of the non-intercourse act he was not content to quietly register himself in the negative, but took occasion to express "the pleasure he felt in having opportunity to manifest his decided opposition to the measure." His policy was war against Great Britain, and he so vigorously marshalled his forces for that end that, says the writer, "to Henry Clay more than any one else we owe the war of 1812." On at least one occasion he was not above resorting to a piece of decidedly sharp practice in order to carry his party end.

Our first Speakers wavered between the English parliamentary conception of the Speakership, by which the Speaker ceases to be a member of the House, and the colonial traditions, which left him the rights of a member; but "Henry Clay in accepting the office never for a moment expected to deny himself the right to vote, and to exercise his unrivalled talents as a persuasive speaker." And whenever he exercised this privilege it was "confessedly as leader of his party, to push through the measures he had at heart."

In his rulings he was often arbitrary, and his principle is seen in his advice given to Winthrop when the latter became Speaker: "Decide promptly and never give the reason for your decisions. The House will sustain your decisions, but there will always be men to cavil and quarrel over your reasons." He himself never had a decision reversed, though it is too much to say, as do some writers, that during his administration the House was always harmonious. "The House was harmonious not because it always agreed with the Speaker, but because he usually mastered it."

"The new principles set forth during Clay's long service were, first, the increase of the Speaker's parliamentary power; secondly, the retention of his personal influence; and, thirdly, the establishment of his position as legislative leader."

MRS. LOGAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. BLAINE AS SPEAKER.

IN the *Home Magazine*, a popular monthly magazine of very extensive circulation, published at Washington and conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, there is now appearing from month to month a series of chapters of Mrs. Logan's personal recollections of people and events in political circles at the national capital during the long period of her intimate familiarity with the inner course of public affairs. The installment published in the May number deals with the period immediately following Grant's first inauguration. The following paragraphs upon Mr. Blaine's election as Speaker and his readiness in an emergency are particularly interesting:

"Mr. Blaine was elected Speaker of the House, and immediately confronted by a galaxy of as able men as were ever in that body. His first duty was to solve a most difficult problem in assigning the chairmanship of the committees with such men to choose from as Logan, Garfield, Banks, Schenck, Dawes, Allison, Windom, Holman, Brooks, of New York; Williams, Orth, Myers, O'Neil, Shellabarger, Wilson, of Indiana; Wilson, of Iowa; Butler, Lockridge, Bingham, Stoughton, Paine, Wheeler, of New York; Ingersoll, Cook, Cullom, Farnsworth, Frye, Hale, Judd and a legion too numerous to mention. Mr. Blaine was then young and vigorous, and probably the most promising statesman of the nation. His administration of the Speakership is, without doubt, the most brilliant in the history of Congress, spanning over the most important epoch of the nation. There were then perhaps more critical occasions when the great skill and knowledge and quick perception of the Speaker were necessary to avoid serious trouble than during any other period.

"Mr. Blaine was ever ready for any emergency—at times displaying diplomacy, tact and a memory that had been unequalled by any other parliamentarian. We remember once listening to some debate upon postal matters, wherein Tucker, of Virginia, was criticising the action of the post-office authorities for throwing out matter deemed unavailable on account

of its questionable character. Mr. Blaine was in the chair; as quick as a flash he beckoned some one to the chair and took his place on the floor. As soon as Tucker had finished, Mr. Blaine addressed the Chair, saying, 'If the gentleman from Virginia will permit, I would like to ask him a question.' Mr. Tucker assented. Mr. Blaine continued: 'Were you not Attorney-General for the State of Virginia during the administration of Henry A. Wise as Governor of Virginia, and did not you decide that a post-office official in the State of Virginia had committed no offense by the destruction of copies of the *New York Tribune*?' A question which Mr. Tucker admitted was quite true, and thereby lost the whole point of his argument in the case then under discussion.

"That evening we were dining with Mr. Blaine, and I remarked to him that I was astonished at his memory. He told me that at the time of Tucker's decision he was publishing a paper up in Maine, and remembered writing an editorial on the subject, but that he had quite forgotten the whole thing, and had never thought of Mr. Tucker being the former Attorney-General of Virginia until, attracted by Mr. Tucker's utterances, it flashed through his mind that he must be the man, and seeing his opportunity to disconcert and defeat him, he determined to make the inquiry. Such remarkable instances of his wonderful sagacity and great ability were of daily occurrence. Before the close of the first session the House of Representatives had reason to be proud of its Speaker and to congratulate itself upon having elected James G. Blaine."

THE YOUTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHAT purports to be an authentic record of the youth of George Washington is given by Dr. J. M. Toner in the *Magazine of American History* for May.

"As a pupil Washington was noted for his punctual attendance, orderly conduct, devotion to study, and his popularity with his school-fellows. He was the preferred umpire in their disputes, the leader in their sports of running, leaping, wrestling, pitching the bar and other games. From early youth he had a mental method of his own for analyzing questions coming before him for consideration, examining them in their immediate and remote effects and generally reaching conclusions that were just. From boyhood he was noted for sound judgment and ability to concentrate the powers of his mind almost at will upon any given subject. He early acquired a mastery of method and in all the affairs of life it never deserted him. While not demonstrative in his temperament he was politely social and strongly attached to his friends. His occupations from an early period led him into association with persons older than himself.

"He was neat and careful in his dress, but not the least inclined to foppishness. Whatever he made use of or wore he wished to be in good taste and the best of its kind. He was fond of children, considerate of the feelings of others, kind and liberal to servants, punctual to engagements, circumspect in his inter-

course with people in general, painstaking and explicit in his business transactions."

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

WITH all that has been written about Columbus in the past twelvemonth, *Harpers* still finds a place for a paper by Eugene Laurence on "The Mystery of Columbus." As Mr. Laurence can hardly hope to add, in a short popular article, anything of historical value to the work of Justin Winsor and of the crowd of lesser historians who have recently been studying this subject, it might have been wiser to have omitted the elaborate notes and references at the foot of each page.

By this time most people have an idea of how very little we know concerning Columbus' life and origin, and how, even more than with "the run" of historical obscurities, every story concerning him turns out to be false or improbable or suspicious.

THE PERSONAL COLUMBUS.

"When Columbus first appears in the light of true history he was a storm-beaten sailor, worn with the toils of many years. He relates in one of his letters that he had been forty years upon the sea. For twenty-three years he had scarcely ever left the unsteady deck. It is probable that he was nearly sixty years old. He was poor, obscure, neglected—so obscure that all the years of his early life were unknown and unrecorded. It is remarkable that no authentic portrait of him remains.

"The various likenesses, engravings, paintings and busts all differ from each other and are supported by no safe authority. We have among us a portrait of Columbus; it is accepted in the European collections. But his son tells us that his father's hair turned white at thirty, and we notice that the hair of the portrait is black. It is plainly a work of the imagination. He was tall, his son says, fine looking, polite, with light—perhaps gray—eyes, aquiline nose and gray or white hair and beard.

A CANDIDATE FOR A SAINTSHIP.

"The Columbus of history is one of its least pleasing characters. He was evidently a sea-rover and a huncancer. He sold his services to René of Anjou or Charles of France indifferently. A rude, uneducated seaman, he joined in the barbarous sea-fight off St. Vincent, and aided in the massacre of honest traders and useful men. Time somewhat softened his harsher traits, but his earlier impulses never left him. He became familiar with the slave-trade in Portugal, and introduced it to the New World. He treated the natives of the new land with pitiless severity. He threw them into chains, cut off their hands and feet, or sold them as cannibals to misery and death. He probably invented the fiction of the Caribs only to destroy them."

In *Cornhill Magazine* there is a paper concerning Leigh Hunt, which is chiefly important on account of the extracts which it contains from the correspondence of Thomas Carlyle, Charles Dickens, and Robert Browning.

THE DAKOTA TWINS.

IN the May *Harper's* Julian Ralph continues his articles on the great northeastern lands, and this month his subject is "The Dakotas," with their vast plains covering potential fortunes in minerals and wheat crops. He tells of the four invasions which every year brings upon this land of plenty—in May the bands of itinerant sheep-shearers, lusty clippers of wool, who earn \$6 or \$8 a day at ten cents a head; these are followed by a horde of cowboys driving their Texas steers to the northern pasture grounds; in autumn the Puget Sound and Northern river Indians begin to drop down in their dugouts to pick the hop-harvest of Washington, and then into the great Dakota wheat fields there is an eruption of rough wheat-harvesters who move from Texas to the Red River Valley, working from the southern to the northern grain fields just in time to catch the more and more belated crops.

"The certainty of the wheat crop is the best gift the good fairies gave [this country] at its christening. Any farmer who attends to his business can make \$6 to \$8 an acre on wheat at its present price, and, considering that he buys his land at about \$25 an acre, that is an uncommonly good business proposition, in view of the intellectual ability that is invested in it. I use these figures because the average crop of the [Red River] Valley is 19 or 20 bushels to the acre. That they told me on the ground, where they said, 'There is no use lying where the truth is so good.'

"There has never been a failure of crops in the Valley. It sometimes happens that men put in their wheat too late, and it gets nipped by frost, but there is no excuse for that. Barley is what the prudent men put in when they are belated."

About 1,500,000 acres of the Valley—one-sixth of its area—are cultivated at present, and last year there was produced between 30 and 37 million bushels of wheat. A large quantity of this is being held, according to Mr. Ralph, for the rise expected later on account of Europe's shortage.

What is at present needed in the newly-opened lands of South Dakota is a system of artesian wells. Water is the problem there, but fortunately impartial nature has provided a marvelous artesian basin underlying the country, so that one has but to bore and the problem is solved. The trouble is that, though seemingly unfailing, the water can only be reached in certain regions by going to great depths, and the operation costs about \$5,000 per well. Mr. Ralph himself believes in a system of Government wells, to be paid for with the money derived from the sale of new lands.

Nor does this land of plenty live by cereals alone. The mineral wealth of the Black Hills is proverbial, and elsewhere in the Dakotas are enormous tracts of rich coal mines. This coal does not possess the marketable value of the Eastern brands, as it does not burn so thoroughly, but it is invaluable for home consumption.

HENRY WATTERSON ON THE CONFEDERACY.

HENRY WATTERSON is really eloquent, at times, in his contribution to the May *Chautauquan* on "The Southern Confederacy," and his remarks are backed by a good sense which has not always appeared in the "silver-tongued" oratory of the South. His characterizations of Calhoun—"a cross between the grand Seigneur and the Attic philosopher"—and of the orator Yancey, his tribute to Lincoln and his fairness to Johnson, make rare good reading.

As to the history of the great struggle, he confesses that the Confederacy was doomed from the start—that it was built on a false basis and could not have succeeded. "The elements were arrayed against it. The casualties of battle were pitched against it. Illogical, it could not stand as an argument. Inadequate, it was bound to fall as a power. It was simply impossible. The wonder is how the planters of the South, who were so well to do, and who had so much to live for, could have risked so much upon the hazard of war. Slavery could only be perpetuated in the Union, and the interests of cotton were not imperiled by peace."

But the especial point made by the Kentucky editor is the essential unity of North and South, not only as a country, but also as judged by individual representatives. He denies that there is a distinctive Yankee or a hide-bound Southern type.

"The notion that we are not brothers is untrue. The notion that there are any radical differences between us is false. It does not take more than six months to turn a Vermonter into a Texan. The original idea about the Paritan and the Cavalier, which did so much to distract us, was in its origin an artful device of sectional demagogues to influence a kindred people one against the other, and never had any foundation in fact to sustain it." He, of the *Courier-Journal*, proceeds to give various striking instances of this transformation, which he asserts is so natural and easy.

"THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR."

THERE is an exhilarating impression of thorough familiarity with his subject in Mr. Jacob Riis' article on "The Children of the Poor," the second in the series which *Scribner's* is publishing under the title "The Poor in Great Cities." For Mr. Riis has not only "read up" his subject and compiled it with the aid of friendly reports and statistics; he has lived and worked among these children of the submerged fraction; he knows their individual names and concrete hardships, and he has won their shy confidence by patience and tact and sympathy. In a word, he is thoroughly familiar with the life of "the other half," and is eminently the right man to have written this article. Its bright style and personal allusions and anecdotes make it, too, probably the most readable and impressive of recent efforts in the field of sociology.

Notwithstanding the fine work of the Children's Aid Society and the wholesome effect of charity or-

ganization. Mr. Riis warns us that we cannot congratulate ourselves on any decided improvement in the general lot of the poor.

"The menace of the Submerged Truth has not been blotted from the register of the Potter's Field, and though the 'twenty thousand poor children who would not have known it was Christmas' but for benevolent notice to that effect be a benevolent fiction, there are plenty whose brief lives have had little enough of the embodiment of Christmas cheer and good will in them to make the name seem like a bitter mockery. If, indeed, New York were not what she is; if it were possible to-morrow to shunt her door against the immigration of the world and still maintain the conditions of to-day, I could confidently predict a steady progress that would leave little of the problem for the next generation to wrestle with. But that is only another way of saying, 'if New York were not New York.'"

And, Mr. Riis shows, the unmistakable tendency of certain nationalities and classes to settle in rigidly defined districts beyond which they know nothing, serves to complicate the problem of the New York poor and to render its entire solution more and more dubious. Thus the Italians crowd together, hard to reach and totally unsusceptible to any influences outside their quarter.

The Italian children are the first subjects which Mr. Riis studies in detail, and one notices with surprise how much brightness and ambition he has been able to find in them. Especially in the matter of learning to speak and write "English," they seem to be actually on the *qui vive*; and it is a revelation throughout this paper to find how thoroughly the children of the poor appreciate the advantages of education.

But until the youngsters are stirred up, enlightenment is anything but the rule on the east side. For instance, we are told here of a little Italian girl, Carmen, who had been found by the Health Department, and whom the King's Daughters Committee wished to remove to a hospital:

"She lay in a little back room, up two flights, and looking upon a narrow yard where it was always twilight. The room was filthy and close, and entirely devoid of furniture, with the exception of a rickety stool, a slop pail and a rusty old stove, one end of which was propped up with bricks. Carmen's bed was a board laid across the top of a barrel and a trunk set on end. I could not describe, if I would, the condition of the child when she was raised from the mess of straw and rags in which she lay. The sight unnerved even the nurse, who had seen little else than such scenes all summer. Loathsome bed sores had attacked the wasted little body, and, in truth, Carmen was more dead than alive. But when, shocked and disgusted, we made preparations for her removal with all speed to the hospital, the parents objected and refused to let us take her away. They had to be taken into court and forced to surrender the child under warrant of law, though it was clearly the little sufferer's only chance for life."

The parents objected to have the little girl vaccinated, because they believed a vaccination was the cause of their boy's having one leg shorter than the other. Such are the discouraging obstacles in the way of the many earnest workers who are devoting themselves to New York's east side.

THE NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOLS.

IN the "Notes and Comments" department of the May number of the *North American Review* Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty describes the growth of the New York Trade Schools, to the endowment of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently given \$500,000. Colonel Auchmuty himself, it should be said, founded and still manages the schools.

"Eleven years ago the New York Trade Schools were established, to enable young men to learn certain trades, and to give young men already in these trades an opportunity to improve themselves. The attendance, beginning at thirty, soon ran into the hundreds, until now each winter between five and six hundred young men fill the workrooms. At first the attendance was drawn from the workshops where the young men felt they were learning but little, and from that large class of young men who are earning a living at what are known as boy occupations, which have no future for the man. For their accommodation evening instruction was given. Then another class of young men saw the advantages that might be derived from trade-school instruction; young men who had remained at public or private schools until eighteen or over, and who were supposed to have been educated above working with their hands. These young men, who were too old, or unfitted by their bringing up, for a long apprenticeship with its drudgery and waste of time, were quick to see that not only as skilled workmen could they earn higher pay than can easily be obtained in other callings, but that there were openings for them as master-mechanics more promising than could be found in stores and offices. They wanted more thorough instruction than could be given to the evening classes, and they were able and willing to pay for it. For them day instruction was provided, and in many cases, in their eagerness to learn, the same young men joined both the day and evening classes.

"The multiplication of trade schools," says Mr. Auchmuty in conclusion, "will give our young countrymen the opportunity to become skilled workmen now denied them in many trades by the unions, and the thoroughness of trade-school instruction will make American mechanics the best in the world. Bringing well-educated young men into the trades, as trade schools will do, means the elevation of labor. It means that a portion at least of the gulf that separates those who work with their brains from those who work with their hands will be bridged over."

In the *Strand Magazine* for May the only article calling for notice is the copiously illustrated interview with the editor of *Punch*, Mr. F. C. Burnand.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM.

SCRIBNER'S gives the first of two articles on "Rapid Transit in Cities," by Thomas Curtis Clarke, this one dealing with "The Problem," while the second, so it is announced, will furnish the solution.

In the article now at hand he goes back to first principles in defining the relations between urban and rural dwellers, in following out the extraordinary growth of cities in the United States relatively to the whole country, and in showing the vital bearing which rapid transit has on the possibility of eliminating the terrible congestion of large cities. Then Mr. Clarke reviews the experience of the great European cities, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and of our American municipalities, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. The history of rapid transit is a doleful one in each case. As fast as horse cars, cable lines and electric railways have increased the ability of the urban multitude to work in the narrow business area, just twice so rapidly has the demand arisen for "more," and it is a proud city that can find car seats for half the citizens who wish to ride.

Mr. Clarke gives some rather interesting comparisons of the American and European methods and results. "The movement in street and subway cars of the general people in European cities is much more sluggish than here. While in Boston each person makes 263 trips per year; in New York, 248; in Chicago, including the steam railways, 234, and even in Philadelphia, 169; we find that in Berlin there are but 104 trips yearly for each person; in Paris, including cabs, 130 yearly trips, and in London 186 trips."

The essential difference in the details of the American and European systems is that in the latter it is the custom to give the price of a ride according to the distance traveled—in Great Britain a penny a mile, in Berlin from two and one-half cents for a mile to ten cents for six miles. "Here a man can ride eight or ten miles, from the crowded part of the city where he earns his living to the open and rural districts, for five cents. In any European city it would cost him more than thrice as much, actually, and if a working-man, more than that in relation to his yearly wages." "The effect there has been to crowd people into the middle of a city. The effect here is to enable them to live in the fresh air of the suburban districts, where they sometimes have room even for a small garden."

SHOULD STREET COMPANIES BE TAXED?

THE question as to whether or not private corporations occupying our public streets should be required to pay a tax for their use is discussed in the May number of the *Arena* by Mr. Samuel Leland Powers and Mr. Solomon Schindler.

A Tax Would be Unjust.

Mr. Powers takes the position that such corporations render the streets more convenient to the public and that therefore it would be unjust to impose upon them a tax. The fact that the stockholders

derive gain from the special privileges granted in no way detracts from the benefits conferred upon the public.

It is further held that such a tax would be shifted by the stockholders to the patrons, and would result in higher fares and rates or poorer service.

They Should be Made to Pay a Tax as an Indemnity.

Mr. Schindler replies that street-railway, electric-light, telephone and telegraph companies should be made to pay a tax as a sort of indemnity for the annoyances which they give the public. "While the companies pay no taxes, they burden tax payers in a double way. For the purpose of repairing their tracks or their pipes or their wires, or of introducing some improvements, they will tear up the streets, and although the law compels them to return the streets after the repairs are made, in the same condition as they have found them, it is obvious that, in the long run, the taxpayers will have to bear the expense for paving the streets twice, when once would be sufficient. To-day a new pavement is laid by the city, within a week a gas or an electric light company tears it open for its purposes, a week later a railroad breaks the ground, and so *ad infinitum*. In the end the taxpayer has to pay for it. Nor is this all. The owners of large business concerns, who are heavily taxed, are as often hindered in their business pursuits as the streets are opened by the various companies. For days and weeks their business has to suffer, because their patrons, unwilling to cross blockaded streets, will transfer their custom to some other business house or delay their purchases. It is for these annoyances that companies are expected to pay a tax, as a kind of indemnification."

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THEOLOGY.

IN these troublous days of the revival of heresy—hunting few people take a more sensible and calm stand on "The Outlook of Theology" than does Dr. Charles F. Deems in the *Homiletic Review*. He sees in theology a science which differs from other sciences in that it embraces them all. And since they are all a part of theology, no single discovery can be made in any modest branch of any of them without contributing its little quota to the all-including science. With this beginning the writer must, of course, admit the constant change and progression of theology, and, in fact, he not only admits but asserts and emphasizes its living growth.

In regard to the older Bible Dr. Deems sees an increasing "disposition to accept the development theory, which accounts for all the processes in nature, not as *coming out*, but as *brought out*; not as the product of automatic action of soulless matter, but as first put into matter by a Creator, and then drawn out under His instant and constant support and supervision. The effect of this movement in natural theology is good every way. It not only leaves science free, but stimulates scientific research. It gives consistency to all intellectual effort in this department.

and is a clue to a labyrinth which we should otherwise have to explore by groping. It gives vividness, lifeless, so to speak, to human study."

Nor need Christian folk give way to fearful apprehensions at the criticism of old or new parts of the Bible. Let the scientist yearn for a spectrum analysis of the cloud which Israel followed; the existence of a Jehovah who sent the cloud will not be impeached. If there be aught of Divinity in the Bible no criticism can lessen it. "Whether the corporeal or vibratory theory of light be maintained, light is all the same. Theories of inspiration may vary; but if there be a God-power in a book, or in a cloud, or in an ark, men will feel it."

Dr. Deems points to recent examples of tolerance toward different theories in regard to inspiration, the tendency in these sects, which have not always been tolerant, to accept, passively at least, theories of Divine authorship quite different from their own tenets. "The scholars in the Wesleyan body in England have perhaps brought theology to a more reasonable form, to a more judicious union of what are called Arminianism and Calvinism, and to greater consistency with the Bible, than any other body of Christian thinkers. One significant occurrence among them is now reported. Recently in the city of London there was a large meeting of Wesleyan ministers, at which Professor Davison read a paper indorsing *Luce Mundi*, with its views of the Pentateuch, the two Isaiahs, the uncertain date of authorship of Daniel, and a denial of verbal inspiration. He congratulated the Wesleyan ministers that their creed contained no article defining inspiration, and that they put their faith in *Christ*, and not on faith in a book. A motion was made to publish the professor's address. An amendment to print it only for the ministers was overwhelmingly defeated."

THE HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IN the *Review of the Churches* Canon Driver points out, as plausibly as he knows how, what the study of the Old Testament in the light of history and criticism exhibits and exemplifies. The histories, he says, set before us from different points of view the successive stages in the definite education of the race. They record their nation's history and interpret it by showing its providential purpose. This aspect of the history is still further developed by the prophets, each of whom emphasizes or develops some particular aspect of truth in accordance with the needs and situation in which he is placed. The poets speak in even more manifoldly different strains. In the law God speaks through the human legislature, accommodating Himself to the requirements of different ages of society.

CANON DRIVER ON INSPIRATION.

Of the higher critics, Canon Driver says:

"They conceive the inspiration of these men to have illumined, in different degrees, their mental vision, conferring upon them a unique and exceptional

spiritual insight, unlike that to be found within the limits of any other nation, and enabling them to perceive and express such aspects or elements of spiritual truth as were suited to the capacities and circumstances of each individual writer. A difference of degree must be recognized in inspiration; for the books of the Old Testament manifestly differ widely in character and scope, and, while all show marks of the guiding and sanctifying influence of the Spirit upon their authors, no reasonable person would affirm that they stand uniformly upon the same moral or religious plane, or that they are each in the same measure the expression of the Divine mind."

What is Still Left.

The first Boston Lecture of the seventeenth year is devoted to the exposition of what Dr. Cook calls the "unshakable columnar truths of Scripture." He says (we quote from *Our Day* for April):

"In asserting the religious infallibility of the Scriptures, I assume only two things:

"1. The literal infallibility of the strictly self-evident truths of Scripture.

"2. The veracity of Christ."

After all that the higher criticism can say or do, Dr. Cook maintains that a sufficient number of columnar truths in Scripture remain unshaken to point out infallibly the way of deliverance from the love and the guilt of sin. These columnar truths are: 1, monotheism; 2, man's creation in the image of God; 3, the family; 4, the Sabbath; 5, the severe view of sin; 6, the hope of redemption through undeserved mercy; 7, the decalogue; 8, the Psalms; 9, the great prophets; 10, the sermon on the mount; 11, the Lord's Prayer; 12, the character of Christ; 13, the identification of Christ with the eternal wisdom; 14, the gift of the Holy Spirit; 15, the founding of the Christian Church; 16, the fruits of Christianity. The foundation stones beneath all the pillars of the cathedral of revelation are the strictly self-evident truths rising from the divine Logos which is the essential Christ.

What the Higher Criticism is.

Prof. Francis Brown, of New York, in the *Homiletic Review* for April, speaks out very plainly in defense of the higher criticism.

"If the questions which the higher criticism seeks to answer cannot be answered by its methods, then there is no answer for them at all, at least upon this earth and in our present stage of existence. There is no revelation from heaven which makes known the matters with which the higher criticism deals without the need of scientific process. The higher criticism is literary criticism as distinguished from textual criticism, which is the "Lower." It is not biblical philology, nor exegesis, nor biblical history, nor dogmatics, nor apologetics, although it has relations with all of these. It is the science of the structure and history of the biblical writings as works of human authorship. Its method is that of every true science, the method introduced into modern learning by Bacon. It shares the limitations of all human science.

It is fallible, being a mode of operation of fallible men. But in regard to considerable parts of the Bible it has succeeded in reaching definite conclusions, which satisfy in their main features an increasingly large number of Bible students. There is every reason to suppose that it will go on its way learning more and more fully, stating its results more and more precisely, and winning a wider and wider acceptance. Of the life and beauty with which it has invested the Bible for hundreds and thousands of questioners there is no room to speak."

Canon Cheyne on the Psalter.

The London *Quarterly Review* devotes an article to Canon Cheyne's Bampton Lecture on the "Origin of the Psalter." The reviewer pronounces the lecture as being on the whole—

"In many respects an example of what criticism should not be. In the present state of Old Testament study what is most required is reverence and reserve of judgment, not bold hypothesis or ingenious speculation. That the traditional view of the Psalms, as of some other parts of the Old Testament, will have to be modified, is more than probable; that it will be revolutionized to the extent proposed by Canon Cheyne is quite another proposition, depending to some extent upon rationalistic premises which believers cannot accept, to some extent upon mere hypotheses without historical basis. The learning, research, ingenuity of prominent Old Testament critics, either German or Germanizing, are invaluable in their place; they require, however, to be checked and balanced by the reverence which belongs to the devout believer, and by that practical good sense which is supposed to be a quality of Englishmen."

Dean Burgon.

In the *Quarterly Review* there is a very interesting article about Dean Burgon, who was surely the last of the Romans in biblical criticism.

"According to Burgon every statement in the sacred volume meant, in the first instance, exactly and literally what it said. The seven days of creation were days of twenty-four hours each, which could have been measured by the clock. Just before he left Oxford in 1876, talking to a young clergyman, he said, with solemn and affectionate eagerness: 'If you give up believing that the seven days of creation were seven literal days of our time, you will infallibly be led on to deny the Incarnation. I haven't the time just now to prove this, but rely upon it that it is so.' This was Burgon's method all over."

Dean Burgon was, however, very quaint, if we may judge from the following story:

"When a Presbyterian friend pointed out to him that there was nothing about Episcopacy in the Bible, said Burgon: 'Of course there is. Don't you remember how we are told that our Lord, before His ascension, talked a great deal to His disciples about His kingdom? Of course He was telling them of the necessity of Episcopacy.'"

In the *Contemporary Review* the Bishop of Col-

chester begins a series of papers condemning the critical works of Canon Driver.

The *Jewish Quarterly Review* for April publishes an elaborate bibliography of the writings of Professor Kuenen, which may be interesting to higher critics.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

THE Rev. Henry T. Smart has an article on the Archbishop of Westminster in the *Review of the Churches* for April 14. Mr. Smart is a Wesleyan minister from Manchester, and he found Bishop Vaughan was more ready to help than Bishop Moirhouse in the movement for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Mr. Smart invited the bishop to attend a conference on the subject, and Bishop Vaughan heartily responded to the appeal.

"The meeting was held on Wesleyan Methodist premises, and was presided over by a Wesleyan min-



ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN.

ister, but this appeared not to affect the Roman Catholic prelate, and he threw himself heart and soul into the movement. When, as the outcome of these conferences, a permanent organization was established to promote the wholesome housing of the poor, and I wrote Dr. Vaughan to ask if he would allow me to submit his name to a meeting about to be held for the election of officers, he gave me permission to make any use of him which the interests of the society demanded. The consequence was that he was chosen as one of the vice-presidents of the association, and as I had the honor to be elected president, I was brought into contact with him.

"Dr. Vaughan took the deepest interest in the question of the suitable housing of the people. He visited some of the worst houses in the borough, and saw with his own eyes what 'coffin dwellings' are

like; and the result was that he made a series of speeches on behalf of our movement which attracted the attention of the whole town, and did much to create a public opinion which at length forced the corporation to take action. When I left the town he was elected as my successor to the office of president of the Salford Working Men's Sanitary Association, and in that capacity he has recently waited upon the Town Council to urge upon them the desirability of buying an old militia barracks and converting it into a winter garden for the people. He argues that our climate really involves a winter of nine months' duration, and that as municipal bodies provide the community with parks and bands of music and swimming baths in the summer, they should provide the people with lectures, entertainments (given, say, by School Board children and their teachers), reading and smoking rooms, and gymnasia for the winter. Dr. Vaughan is not likely ever to join the Social Federation League, but he is in favor of extending that limited socialism of which our free libraries and parks and Board Schools are examples, and thereby providing the people with wholesome dwelling houses and rational recreation. But though he would move in this direction, he is not advanced in his views.

"Dr. Vaughan is enthusiastic in his efforts to abate intemperance, and regards the public houses as worse than leeches, because, while leeches draw away bad blood, the public houses thrive on the life-blood of the people. They are therefore, in his opinion, public curses, which ought to be suppressed, and all who are seeking to promote this end will find in him a valuable ally.

"Dr. Vaughan lives in a world of his own, and does not concern himself much with public affairs, priding himself upon never having given a vote at a Parliamentary election."

SPURGEON AND HIS CHURCH.

THE REV. DR. PIERSON, who for some time has been occupying the pulpit of the Spurgeon Tabernacle, South London, writes of Mr. Spurgeon in the *Missionary Review* for April as follows:

"Four months in the heart of this work have satisfied the writer that the head of one of the grandest missionary organizations in the world has fallen when at midnight of January 31 Charles Spurgeon entered the glory. Here is a fountain of home missions and of foreign missions. From this spring a thousand streams go forth to water the garden of the Lord and to turn the desert into the Lord's garden. In fact, the missionary character of this Metropolitan Tabernacle Church so impresses me as to suggest a separate treatment hereafter when the facts are more fully known. But at this time, before closing this brief article, it must be added that such a man as Spurgeon was one of God's missionaries, and himself a trainer of missionaries. Scarce a month passes without either a farewell to an outgoing missionary or a welcome to a returning or visiting missionary; and in most cases it is one who has in this great

Church or its college received his first impulse to the field."

Dr. Clifford, in the *Review of the Churches* (London) for April 14, publishes the following return of the members admitted by Mr. Spurgeon during his pastorate:

Year.	No. recd. each year.	Year.	No. recd. each year.
Estimated number		1873	359
of Church mem-		1874	509
bers on C. H. S.'s		1875	510
advent	232	1876	474
1854	121	1877	437
1855	242	1878	394
1856	279	1879	445
1857	216	1880	453
1858	231	1881	382
1859	217	1882	444
1860	207	1883	449
1861	431	1884	426
1862	427	1885	353
1863	427	1886	418
1864	486	1887	357
1865	497	1888	307
1866	477	1889	453
1867	413	1890	379
1868	452	1891	261
1869	451		
1870	409	Total	14,691
1871	312		
1872	571		

THE PEOPLE'S ARCHBISHOP.

THE *Quarterly Review* gives the first place to a review of Mr. Bullock's *Life of the Late Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York*. The writer is very enthusiastic, and speaks with genuine hero-worship of his subject. Dr. Thomson was born at Whitehaven and was of Scotch extraction. He made no figure at college in the examinations, but his "*Laws of Thought*," written when he was an undergraduate, achieved an immediate and brilliant success.

AN ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

Few men have had such all-round capacity. "When he conducted his own case in the well-known suit before the Court of Queen's Bench, some of his hearers affirmed that, had he entered the legal profession he must have mounted yet a step higher in the order of the Queen's subjects. He often lectured before the College of Music, and showed such a mastery of the subject that the Executive Council counted him among their first authorities. At St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the students lamented that he had become an ecclesiastic, for that he was an eminent physician spoiled. 'If he had gone into our trade,' said an ironmaster who was at the top of his calling, 'he must have beaten us all.' But a more amusing tribute was paid him by a sportsman whose name was well known on the turf. The Archbishop chanced to be staying in the neighborhood when some races were going on, and found the sportsman in question a fellow-visitor in the house. They fell into conversation one evening, and the Archbishop was told that his friend had just returned from the day's sports. Thomson's views on betting were very strong, and

he did not affect to conceal them. He took the young man aside and pointed out to him the folly, as well as the wickedness, of his occupation. 'I tell you what,' remarked the subject of the lecture to a friend, on escaping from an interview, 'it is just as well that that fellow went into the Church; if he had gone on to the turf, he would have cleaned us all out.'

HIS DEMOCRATIC FLOCK.

After an unsuccessful attempt to secure the publication of some poems he entered the ministry, and became curate of Samuel Wilberforce at Alberstoke and Codderson. Sixteen years after his ordination he was enthroned as Archbishop of York. He succeeded in establishing genuine respect for himself and his church, even in the midst of democratic Sheffield, which was the scene of the following little episode: 'It is said, though we will not vouch for the story, that in one of his earliest visits, as he walked from the station with the vicar, the late Archbishop met a mechanic walking with his son. The mechanic glanced at the commanding figure and the resolute face and made no sign. The boy involuntarily touched his cap in respect; years had not yet taught him how his class received a stranger if they had the chance. But the Archbishop had not passed a step or two when he heard the paternal hand fall heavily on the lad's head. 'If I see thee touching thy cap again to a parson, my lad, I'll give thee some'tat to remember a parson by.'

THE ARCHBISHOP AT HOME.

Sheffield was the scene of the first and greatest triumph of his career. He addressed the workmen for the first time from the rungs of a ladder, and subsequently met them in a public meeting, where he achieved a great personal triumph. As an archbishop he was indefatigable. Nothing can be more charming than the account the article gives of the Archbishop in his private life, his tenderness in his family and his unflinching self-sacrificing discharge of public duty. 'What he was behind the veil, how humble a Christian before God, and how little uplifted by his brilliant career; how sensitive while he seemed hard; how devout and spiritual while he seemed practical; how liberal, nay, munificent, in his private charities—all this is hardly matter for these pages, though it has to be taken into account by any one who would form a true conception of what he was. A more elaborate Life may some day give his picture at greater length; meanwhile, we believe this slight sketch to be a faithful likeness enough in miniature. He was loyal from his very heart to his Church, as he conceived and understood her; he was a strong Archbishop; he had a powerful intellect, a determined will, and a most tender heart.'

In *Frank Leslie's Monthly* for May, Mrs. Leslie describes a special trip of fifty-two delegates from twenty-two press clubs in the different cities of the United States, who traveled in a special train with its palace cars from New York to San Francisco and back again in twenty-five days, traveling 8,676 miles.

DR. RICHARDSON ON CHLOROFORM AND INFLUENZA.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, in the *Asclepiad* for April, has two papers of interest to others besides the medical faculty. The first treats of the cause and prevention of death from chloroform, the other is devoted to the discussion of influenza. Dr. Richardson says that muscular and athletic persons are much more easily chloroformed than persons with weak, sensitive natures, with refined and highly cultivated minds. With the exception of cases in which there is a dilation and weakening of the heart he does not think there is exceptional danger in administering chloroform. A great deal depends upon the dryness of the air in which the chloroform is administered, for the moister the air the more dangerous the effect of chloroform. The safest average temperature is



DR. B. W. RICHARDSON.

from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This paper is the reprint of a lecture which Dr. Richardson delivered as far back as 1870.

The other paper is newer and is devoted to the recent epidemic of influenza, which he declares is more correctly called *uonoparesis*. He thinks that it is entirely a mistake to attribute influenza to microbes. He has induced it many times by simply making animals breathe an atmosphere surcharged with ozone. The action of ozone produces symptoms very near akin to those of influenza. After breathing an ozonized atmosphere you feel as if you had taken a very severe cold, you have a bad headache, and there is a feeling of nervous depression. On the whole he thinks that ozone or a substance like it is sufficient to account for the phenomena of influenza. It acts with varying intensity of force in all climates, but its action

is more rapid in warm climates than in cold: "There are two remarkable facts which have been generally commented upon, and are truly significant. The first is the comparative immunity of children and young people from the attacks of the disease; the second is the frequent escape from any special outbreak of the affection amongst those who live in insanitary places. On the contrary, the most common victims, and the victims who have shown the largest mortality, have been they who, having grown enfeebled under the protection of personal comforts required by age, mental work, or enervation of luxury, have failed, through their weakened nervous system, to meet the depression that has come across their path. The cause at work, that is to say, is one that sweeps down the people of all classes in whom the nervous powers are lowest, so that there could not be a better test of sound nervous vitality than the escape from an attack of influenza when it is prevalent in its acute form."

Dr. Richardson says that if we could solve the mystery why a man takes cold, and why he recovers from a cold, the influenza would be no mystery. Colds are the origins of three-fourths of our acute diseases, but their coming and going is an entire mystery which medical science has not yet been able to solve.

WHAT CAN MEDICINE DO?

THERE is a translation of a German article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, a paper by Prof. Nothnagel, of Vienna, on "The Limitations of the Healing Art." He calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the enormous strides in medicinal art which the last half century has seen, it remains true that neither antiseptics nor any other of the new discoveries enable a physician to really heal a pathological disturbance, in the sense of restoring the deranged tissues to their normal state. "For a tumor or an abscess can no more be made to go backward at this time than formerly; the excision and opening of them are not synonymous with a real cure. And as with superficial lesions and those arising from external causes, so it is with those in the interior organism, out of whatever causes they may have originated. In an ulceration of the bowels a case may be speeded by a series of appropriate measures to the extent that further injuries may be prevented, but the restoration of the injured parts will not be accomplished by them. On the bursting of the blood vessel and the lesion of the brain substance it is necessary to apply suitable preventives to limit the congestion of the brain; but no measure of the surgeon hastens the coagulation of the blood or the adhesion of the divided nerve substance."

But while all this is true, the physician has still before him the marvelous results which can come from symptomatic treatments. "In this the healing art is not only capable of extraordinary progress, but is actually advancing in an encouraging degree. Since Griesinger lamented, thirty years ago, that the doctor was helpless in the heat of fever, we can now, by the

cold water treatment and a number of strong antipyretics, keep a typhus patient almost continuously at the normal temperature. Recent years have furnished numerous soporifics and antiseptics, pilocarpine and cocaine and others, and the present is equally fruitful in the introduction of symptomatic methods."

At present investigators are making their particular study the cure of bacterial diseases, which are already under way, the stopping of infections in their early stages, and especially the means of warding them off.

PIERRE LOTI.

The Latest French Academician.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for March opens with an appreciative article on the new Academician from the pen of M. Antoine Albalat. While some writers only become popular after their reception



PIERRE LOTI.

into the Academy, it was Loti's popularity which secured his entrance into that august body. He provided the jaded literary palate of France with a new sensation. We were so tired of country-house elegance and bourgeois idealism that the public at once fell in love with these strange and disconcerting

books. Pierre Loti is just now one of the most prominent literary personalities of France, one of the four or five writers who command admiration by the magic of their pen. The Academy has this time drawn neither a *savant* nor a mathematician nor a financier, but a veritable artist, a prose writer who is a great poet, a *littérateur* who has put into his books the sincerity of a confession.

THE ETERNAL COMMONPLACE OF HUMANITY.

Of all human passions love is certainly the most violent and the most natural. It is not given to every one to experience love, but every one realizes it through the imagination; if one has not lived it, it is not rare to have dreamed it. One may make an effort to understand avarice and ambition; love can be understood by all. It might almost be said that the success of a dramatist or novelist depends on the sort of feeling he shows for love. The author of "Pêcheur d'Islande" has subjugated the public by the new aspect of love which he has introduced into the novel.

THE POET OF LOSS AND PARTING.

If it is true that what the generality of readers seek before all things is emotion, the best means of moving them is to convulse their hearts with regret and pity by showing us love as a cause, not of joy, but of tears. This is what Loti has done. Instead of the love which ends well, as in comedies, instead of the love which is amusing, or furnishes exciting dramatic action, as in the regular novel, Loti gives us the love which comes to nothing or ends badly, just as it is in real life. His conception of love is the result of his conception of life. The impossibility of love, the suffering that comes in and by love—these form Loti's specialty, the point which explains his effect on his contemporaries, and which in estimating him must be placed even before his intense exoticism. Diminish the exotic coloring till it is nothing but the merest indication of landscape, and the charm of his books will still be permanent through the deep, piercing pain and the unspeakable sadness which he puts into his conception of love.

"TOUT PASSE, TOUT CASSE, TOUT LASSE."

Loti is the great painter of the things that die, of short-lived happiness, of half-seen realities. The pains of which his work is composed are the shortness of dreams, the emptiness of the heart, the uprootings of passion, the breaking off of tenderness. No one else ever showed so cruelly the transitory element in love, the hindrances to a serious tie in a perishable affection. Never had the aspirations of passion been hampered with so many accumulated obstacles, such helplessness, such sobs. He does not describe the failing of love through human fickleness or weakness, but he shows it set at naught by the irony of fate, the cruelty of things. It is not the falsehood of love that is arraigned, but the falsehood of life. His characters love whole-heartedly and for ever, up to death and beyond it. Everywhere—in Japan, as in "Madam Chrysanthemum," in Senegal, as in the "Roman d'un Spahi," in Oceania ("Mariage de

Loti"), in Brittany ("Pêcheur d'Islande"), at Constantinople ("Aziyadé")—the same story of a love between arrival and departure—a love with no future and no morrow. He paints the suffering of love and pitiless separation.

THE VALUE OF LOCAL COLOR.

This style of treatment would have been quite sufficient to insure a favorable reception for novels of every-day subjects and surroundings, but the author of the "Japonneries d'Antoine" has still further idealized love by giving us foreign scenes and foreign characters. "Paul et Virginie" and "Atala" have already demonstrated the popularity of stories moving in a foreign *milieu*. Loti has improved on their method; he not only gives us the tropical background, but emphasizes the attraction between a man and woman of different races—a soldier and a negress, a Japanese and a European, a Tahitian and a French officer, an Englishman and a harem woman. We remember the striking effect produced by these strange histories on readers accustomed to the Parisian commonplaces of *mondain* novels. How we loved them, these unexpected heroines!—how their tears have made us weep! how eagerly we have looked into the depths of their souls!

PROFESSIONAL MEN IN LITERATURE.

Another point is the fact that he knows the sea as only a sailor can. The influence of professions in literature is not to be undervalued. It is a pity that so many men who have a trade will not or cannot write. Can you imagine the fresh and original sensations we might get from a fisherman, a mechanic, an aeronaut, who was at the same time an artist! Fancy a miner having talent enough to write "Germinal," an engineer producing "La Bête Humaine," a clown "Zenganno." What resources might literature not create for itself if it became professional! Men of letters in general are of no trade. Loti is one of the first to have a profession and describe to us its emotions and its troubles. Like Fromentin and Gantier, he is the type of the artist traveler. Only Fromentin and Gantier contented themselves with color and description, while Loti lives through all the forms of life, love, passion, mourning, maternity, betrothal. Fromentin was a calm and measured classicist—Gantier, intellectually a romanticist. Loti is a powerful realist, an unquiet, tormented soul, who has put his very heart into his works.

LOTI'S FEELING FOR NATURE.

With Loti, Nature is closely connected with love: it is the background of all his scenes, the substance of his books. Very often he dispenses with a plot in order to describe Nature only, as in "An Maroc." The intensity with which he presents images to our minds comes of observation at first hand, of notes taken on the spot, and more especially of a personal sensitiveness continually sharpened by the new sets of landscapes and models encountered in the course of his naval career. His talent has kept young because he has continually had fresh matter before him. It was the want of a horizon that sterilized Flaubert.

IS HE A MATERIALIST?

The pessimism which constantly recurs in his works, especially in "Mon Frère Yves," and the bitter skepticism which reveals itself in "Aziyadé," are sufficiently explained by his vagrant career, his premature experiences of the nothingness of human passions, the inexorable necessity of partings, and the melancholy of the wanderer.

Such as he is, with his pessimism, his impulsiveness, and his fits of despair, Pierre Loti may be regarded as one of the most personal writers of our day. Whatever it is that constitutes his peculiar and indefinable charm, he may be said to stand alone in literature; and it is no small achievement to have called forth Alphonse Daudet's ejaculation: "*Quel est donc l'extraordinaire garçon qui me donne une sensation pareille ?*"

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SPENCERIAN.

THE current number of the *Popular Science Monthly* gives the place of honor to a paper on "Herbert Spencer and the Synthetic Philosophy," which is not so formidable as it sounds. Mr. Hindson's purpose is to give a clear idea of the state of scientific thought before Spencer entered the arena, and of the formative influences which molded his intellect in preparation for the present vast endeavor—the "Synthetic Philosophy." The overthrow of the old cosmology had ushered in a chaotic period of transition. Men suddenly stopped believing that the world had been manufactured out of hand just exactly so many thousands of years ago. Science had destroyed the special creation hypothesis; but science had been destructive only. There was nothing to take the place of the comfortable old theory. It was here that Herbert Spencer stepped in—at first tentatively and inadequately, in such early efforts as "The Proper Sphere of Government," showing invariable laws of social conformity, and afterward with gradually increasing strength and authority, until now we behold him on the eve of binding together whatever of Truth we have painfully achieved, in the "Philosophy."

We have not space to go with Mr. Hindson into Spencer's "periods" and "phases;" it is interesting—as personalities are always interesting—to note the vigorous, though dignified, denial on Mr. Hindson's part of the criticisms which place Spencer in Darwin's train, instead of side by side with him in the fight for scientific truth. This writer indignantly repudiates quotations which he cites from our Colonel Higginson, from the Englishman, Mr. Frederick Pollock, and from the Frenchman, Mr. Taine, assigning to Spencer the task of merely grouping and applying the generalizations of Darwin.

Now all this, to the extent to which, expressly or by implication, it relegates to Mr. Spencer merely the labors of an adapter, enlarger, or popularizer of other men's thoughts, is entirely false and unfounded—ludicrously false and unfounded, as the general survey of Mr. Spencer's writings which we have just

taken shows beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt. So far from seeming 'rather absurd' (Higginson's expression) to credit to Mr. Spencer any great personal contribution to the formulation of the doctrine of evolution; so far from his being in any sense of the term a pupil or unattached follower of Darwin, we have seen that he worked his own way independently from a different starting-point, and through an entirely dissimilar course of investigation, to a conception of evolution as a universal process underlying all phenomena whatsoever, before Darwin himself had made public his special study of the operation of one of the factors of evolution in the limited sphere of the organic world."

A NEW VERSION OF THE FLOOD.

THE most interesting scientific article in the quarterlies is the first paper in the *Edinburgh* for April on the "Ice Age in North America." The writer tells in a vivid and graphic way the story of a great catastrophe, the nearness of which to our present time is not realized by the majority of ordinary men.

AN ICE FLOOD.

It is not more than 10,000 years ago since the whole of North America and Northern Europe emerged from beneath a deluge of ice, which seems to have slain out the aboriginal inhabitants as remorselessly as Noah's flood. The *Edinburgh* reviewer says:

"The chipped flint implement-makers perished with their contemporaries, the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the sable-toothed tiger, and left the globe to be reoccupied by the polished stone-working or Neolithic progenitors of its actual inhabitants. The gap between the two races is conspicuous, and has not yet been archaeologically bridged. A catastrophe is indicated; and a catastrophe by water. This is the conclusion of science; how singularly it harmonizes with the biblical narrative is almost superfluous to point out."

THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD.

The destruction of the Antediluvians who lived before the Ice Age set in was accomplished much further back; the date 6000 B. C. represents the end of the Ice Age, not its beginning. How it was that ice submerged the world no one seems to be exactly able to say, but a great deal of valuable information has been obtained by the geological research of the present century. Before this devastating deluge of ice set in—

"Trees reigned without interruption, in north temperate and Polar regions, throughout the vast expanse of tertiary time. Palms and cycads then sprang up in the room of oaks and beeches in England; turtles and crocodiles haunted English rivers and estuaries; lions, elephants, and hyenas roamed at large over English dry land. Anthropoid apes lived in Germany and France, fig and cinnamon trees flourished in Dantzic; in Greenland, up to seventy degrees of latitude, magnolias bloomed, and vines ripened their fruit; while in Spitzbergen, and even in Grinnell

Land, within little more than eight degrees of the pole, swamp-cypresses and walnuts, cedars, limes, planes and poplars grew freely."

THE DEVASTATING GLACIER.

For some reason or other the temperature gradually fell and great glaciers forming in the northern regions, the highlands of Canada and the Arctic Circles, submerged Northern Europe and reduced Canada and half of the United States to the present condition of Greenland. Those who see glaciers to-day can form little idea of the enormous possibilities of semi-fluid ice. Only in Alaska, where the Muir glacier empties itself into the Muir inlet at the rate of seventy feet a day, can we form any idea of the glacier as a destructive agency. This glacier empties two hundred million cubic feet of ice into the sea every day, that is to say 45,000 tons of ice fall into the water every minute in avalanches with detonations which sound like the booming of a cannonade. The very earth seems to tremble, and the sea boils and foams with the continual discharge of fresh icebergs.

TRACES OF THE ICE FLOOD.

"From observations upon living glaciers," says Dr. Wright, "and from the known nature of ice, we may learn to recognize the track of a glacier as readily and unmistakably as we would the familiar foot-prints of an animal." By the effects of ice-grinding, rocks are smoothed and polished, rounded and mammillated. They are, moreover, striated.

"These may be called glacial hieroglyphics; glacial deposits are equally distinctive. They are of three principal kinds—ground moraine, terminal moraine, and erratic boulders.

"The heights to which the ice-flood rose are frequently self-registered on the mountains which once breasted its flow. They serve, in Dr. Wright's phrase, as 'glaciometers.' Thus it has been learned that the ice was a mile thick in New England and a couple of thousand feet in Pennsylvania.

"The date of the close of the Glacial Epoch in the United States can scarcely, then, be placed earlier than 6000 B. C. For it was, we repeat, the withdrawal of the ice that set the chronometer of the Falls going.

"The Falls of Niagara, indeed, constitute in themselves, in Dr. Wright's apt phrase, 'a glacial chronometer.'"

THE EFFECT OF THE ICE ON THE WORLD.

It was this tremendous agency of glacial action that gave us Northwest America as we have it at present.

"The inexhaustible fertility of the Far West is an endowment from vanished glaciers."

The world to-day is very different from what it was in the old times. The mountains stood higher and the glaciers forming on their slopes crumpled the earth in beneath their weight. The earth crust was not strong enough to bear the weight of its ice armor. About six million square miles were covered with ice varying in thickness of half a mile to a mile. Taking

it only at half a mile in height the weight per square mile was no less than two thousand million of tons—

"And the whole of this enormous mass being extracted from the ocean, its differential effect in producing change of level was doubled. The ice-cumbered land accordingly went down, like an overlaid ship, until it was awash with the waves, and sea-shells were deposited along coast fringes above the drift. Then, as the ice melted, recovery ensued."

The whole article is full of interesting and suggestive reading, and is an excellent example of a popular presentation of the results of scientific research.

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

ONE of the excellent things about modern science is the extent to which it is verifying the delightful old nursery tales. Before very long the most superior person will not be able to pooh-pooh the stories of giants, dragons and ogres which formed so large a part of the pabulum of our childhood. Mrs. Besant, writing in *Lucifer* says:

"For nine years the Government of the United States has been digging in various parts of Western America, and it has brought to the surface and jointed together some most remarkable relics of the olden time. In Colorado large numbers of fossils have been found, among others the bones of titanosaurus, animals which grew to a length of sixty-five feet, and of iguanodons, which walked erect on their hind legs with a strong tail as the completion of a tripod, and, with a height of from forty to fifty feet, browsed comfortably on treetops. A Wyoming brontosaurus, which had considerably left in the rock that hardened round it a perfect mold of one of its eyeballs, measured sixty feet in length and stood fifteen feet high. The mosasaurus, a swimming lizard, extended, on the lakes through which it swam, a length of eighty feet, while a flying dragon with a wing-spread of twenty-five feet is contributed as an inhabitant of the air. Strange must the earth have looked in those far off days, millions of years ago, and it is easy to see whence have come down the tales of terrible dragons and other monsters, lone survivors of an ancient past, the terror of pettier times. All living things have behind them gigantic ancestors. All? All except men, says Western Science.

"And why not men also, an it please you? Why should man alone look back to no giant ancestry? When the titanosaurus cropped archaic Equisetum, was there no giant man to face the giant brute? There seems no reason to thus separate man in his physical evolution from the rest of Nature, and Eastern Science knows of no such irrational lacuna. It shows us man, vast as his surroundings, towering to a height of thirty feet and more, corresponding, as he ever has done, with the physical conditions around him. This view is supported by the giant tombs scattered all over the world, from Germany to Peru, by the mighty monoliths of Stonehenge, Carnac, and many another spot, to say nothing of the huge statues at Easter Island, or of universal human tradition."

In the *Californian Illustrated Magazine* there are some illustrations of these admirable animals, to whose existence Mrs. Besant calls attention. The artist of the *Californian* illustrates his paper with the accompanying sketch of the skeleton of an amphicoelias. The author of the article, Mr. James Urwin Culver, gives some interesting details as to the nature of these defunct animals.

"Imagine a kangaroo, thirty feet long, its back studded with enormous spines, some four feet across, its tail covered with a double row of sharp spines. Cover the entire body with a coat of mail, arm the month with a bony beak and some conception of this huge beast may be obtained. Its hind legs were much longer than the front ones, so that it could raise up and rest on these and its tail as pillars of support. Its head was wonderfully small, the most diminutive in proportion to the size of the body known, while, wonder of wonders, it had what scientific men consider a second brain in its pelvis, an expansion of the spinal cord, forming an object or second brain nearly ten times as large as the brain proper. When the *Hypwirrhophus* was attacked few creatures could make so vigorous a defense. A single blow of the long tail would drive the double row of bony bayonets through the enemy, while the enormous spines added not a little in repelling an attack. The giant *Amphicoelias* that crawled slowly and heavily out of the water in the direction of their homes, a mountain of flesh weighing possibly twenty tons, four or five feet taller than the tallest elephant, and dragging along sixty or seventy feet of flesh. There was the buoyant *Camarasaurus*, seventy-five feet long, a snake in appearance, with long legs, floating or wading along, buoyed up by the curious air cells in its backbone. Among the remarkable animals of the time was a leaping lizard, the *Laelaps*, that stood twenty-five feet high and could cover nearly one hundred feet at a bound. To render it light its bones were hollow; sharp teeth and claws made it a formidable beast. The *Agathosaurus* was higher than Jumbo and longer than two Jumbos placed in a row, and besides the horns of a defense, it was covered with a protective armor."

On the whole, while we are glad that these creatures so dear to the nursery actually existed, we are not very sorry that they are only to be found at present in museums.

KARL LOEWE AND HIS BALLADS.

IN Heft 10 of *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart) there is an interesting sketch by Martin Plindde-mann of Karl Loewe, the composer of a number of stirring ballads, together with portraits and brief notices of well-known baritones who have made a special study of Loewe's works, and who include most of them in their repertoire. The Schlesinger Musical Institute of Berlin has published two volumes containing thirteen of the most popular of Loewe's ballads, with English and German words.

Loewe (1796-1860) is described as the creator of the art ballad, that is, he gave it such perfect form in music that his works have been the models for all

subsequent composers of ballad music. None, however, have succeeded so well in representing in tone the mysterious, the ghostly, or the eerie; and Loewe, when he sang his songs, being master of the words, reflected the whole action of the story in the expression of his face and in the timbre of his voice. It is thus evident that his ballads demand serious study and an intelligent accompanist; and, though the progressive narration and the dramatic action may be in a great measure expressed in the accompaniment, those who do not understand German will find that it adds greatly to their interest to be able to follow the story in the English rendering of the original German words, which are by Herder, Goethe, and others. The only pity is that Mr. Albert B. Bach, of Edinburgh, should have made a selection and not a complete edition; for in the two volumes he has edited, many of the most stirring of the ballads have had to be omitted. Mr. Albert Bach, it will be remembered, is the author of an excellent monograph on the subject, entitled, "The Art Ballad, Loewe and Schubert," which is being translated into German. In that book he has dealt minutely with Loewe and the conception of his ballads.

The career of Loewe seems to have been very uneventful. He took no pains to assert his genius as a composer in his life-time; and, indeed, his whole nature seems to have revolted against every form of self-advertisement. That may account for the lack of interest in his works for some years after his death. Of late, however, his posthumous fame has been steadily growing in Germany, England and America. He was only twenty-two when he created "Edward," and "The Erlking"—achievements which he can hardly be said to have surpassed. His mother, who used to amuse him on winter evenings by telling him old tales and legends, awakened his imagination at an early age, and he owed some of his happiest inspirations to the Scottish ballad poetry. For this reason, probably, "Archibald Douglas" and "Edward," as well as "Odin's Ride over the Sea" are great favorites in Scotland. One of the most pathetic is "The Lost Daughter."

Among the most famous interpreters of Loewe's music are Eugen Gura, Paul Bullis, and Josef Waldner in Germany, and Albert B. Bach and Herr Henschel in England. Each of these baritones is appreciated for his rendering of certain of the songs, but it is doubtful whether any can surpass Herr Henschel in "The Erlking." Within the last few years Loewe Societies have been founded. There is one at Berlin, instituted mainly through the efforts of Pastor Max Runze, also a noteworthy contribution to Loewe literature. Gura and Bach have been enabled to give Loewe recitals, thus proving that the composer is many-sided enough not to weary, though a whole evening be devoted to his works.

Mr. Massingham's paper on the *Daily Telegraph* in the *Leisure Hour* for May is one of the best of the series which he is writing on the Great London Dailies.

SAN FRANCISCO OPIUM JOINTS.

THE *Californian Illustrated Magazine* for May prints a valuable article on "Opium and Its Votaries," by F. J. Masters, who has studied the subject in San Francisco at first hand. An added air of authority is given to the paper by the illustrations of opium dens and smokers in various phases of dilapidation. These pictures are copies of flash-light photographs taken in the underground joints of San Francisco by a party which the magazine sent out for that purpose, and who, backed up by a crack detective, accomplished their end in spite of John Chinaman's vigorous remonstrances against being "took" in such circumstances.

While the opium evil is a huge one and dreadful in its consequences, the immediate physical effects of the drug, Dr. Masters tells us, have been greatly exaggerated. "It is a mistake to suppose that when a man begins to smoke the drug he begins to lose strength and waste away. Opium is no doubt responsible for the widespread misery and destitution seen in many of the poorer districts of China; but the concomitant evils have to be distinguished from the direct effects upon the individual." There are degrees of opium, and the penurious Chinaman can often only afford to smoke a vile adulteration, which is doubly ruinous.

Dr. Masters describes in very interesting detail the manner of carrying on the San Francisco joints, of which there are a great number: "In China the most unbiased and trustworthy opinions give thirty per cent. of those who are addicted to the habit and ten per cent. of confirmed opium sots. I am inclined to believe that the same figures will hold good for the Chinese in San Francisco, though Colonel Bee, the Chinese Consul, places the percentage much lower."

Nor is it only the Chinese who use the demoralizing drug. The vice is spreading among Americans to a serious extent. But they do not go to the joints. "If done at all," says Dr. Masters, "it must be very secretly. The movements of white people about Chinatown are so carefully watched, and the different hells under almost half-hourly surveillance, that it would be impossible for them to frequent these places without soon attracting the attention of the police. There is plenty of smoking done by American people, but it is carried on in private houses or in rooms secretly kept by white people."

Notwithstanding the constant increase of the tax on opium it continues to come into the country in greater and greater quantities; and last year, under the \$12 per pound tax of the McKinley tariff, the imports amounted to 63,189 pounds of prepared opium. Crude opium is not imported in such a proportion as formerly, because the heavy duties make it impossible to manufacture or "cook" the product in this country and compete with the foreign prepared variety. But this fact fosters numerous illicit establishments, which now and then come to light.

In San Francisco a city ordinance attempts to regulate the selling of smoking opium by a high license proportional to the gross business done, and in 1889 another

ordinance made it "illegal to sell any extract of opium except on a written order of a practicing physician, and requiring that the amounts sold, with the name, sex, color and residence of the purchaser, and the name of the prescribing physician, be entered in a book. The City Council thus passes an ordinance practically declaring a business illegal which it has already legalized, and from which it is not ashamed to draw a revenue."

The right way to deal with the problem, Dr. Masters thinks, is to follow the advice of the better class of Chinese, and remove prepared opium from the tariff list, declare it contraband, and confiscate it wherever found.

"For the last thirty years," he says, "from pulpit, platform and press, we have been thundering denunciations against Great Britain for importing crude opium into China and deriving a revenue therefrom, which some have called a revenue of blood, and yet during the last eight years we have been importing, at this port alone, half a million pounds of opium, prepared only for smoking purposes, and which have brought to our national treasury a revenue drawn from human vice amounting to five millions of dollars. Yet this is only for the last eight years, and this a period, it will be observed, marked by the exaction of heavy import duties, and added to this a steadily decreasing Chinese population."

The disgusting and horrible effects of regular opium smoking are too well known already, and that part of the article before us which deals with them scarcely adds to the reputation of the pernicious drug. But the thought of the introduction of the habit among Americans must be a potent factor in our "Chinese Question," and it is an added reason why that problem must be largely solved by the Americans of the Pacific Coast.

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE most striking paper in the *New England Magazine* for May is on the "Progress of the American Republics," by William Eleroy Curtis. He speaks of the oft-proposed inter-continental railway which Mr. Hinton R. Helper tried so hard and so vainly to "boom" thirteen years ago. "Whoever builds this road will hold the key to the treasures stored in the heart of the Southern continent, and their value has furnished food for three centuries of fable. A section of country as large as that which spreads between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean lies there unoccupied and almost unexplored. On its borders are rich agricultural lands, fine ranges, the greatest timber resources in the world, and the silver and gold mines of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. What exists within this unknown country is, of course, only a subject of speculation, but the further man has gone the greater has been his wonder."

Concerning our recent reciprocity arrangements, Mr. Curtis says: "The greatest expectations are based upon the opening of the markets of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, to our manufactured goods. The annual imports of the 50,000-

000 of people that comprise the countries and colonies south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande average about \$600,000,000, and the greater part of this total is represented by manufactured articles. The Latin-American people have never been and never will be extensively engaged in mechanical pursuits. They must continue to buy their bread, their wearing apparel, their household utensils and equipments, their railway supplies, their machinery and implements, and every other form of manufactured goods; and the factories of the United States can furnish these articles as well as the factories of Europe."

A FRENCH CRITICISM OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

M. W. BENTZON in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1 gives an interesting summary and criticism of "The Light that Failed." "It is only for the last two or three years," he says, "that Rudyard Kipling's name has been known, and he is already celebrated. His short sketches, full of manly energy, fire, and descriptive and dramatic power, have interested hundreds of readers in Anglo-Indian life; just as Bret Harte's no less sober and no less richly-colored pictures had interested the whole world in California. Rudyard Kipling possesses, in common with Bret Harte, the rare merit of having thoroughly seen and closely observed what he paints. From his childhood he has been in contact with the natives, the soldiers, the officers, the civil functionaries, who have furnished him with indisputable new types.

Impudent admirers have so far exaggerated their enthusiasm as to couple with the great name of Dickens the name of this young man of twenty-three. The comparison cannot possibly be maintained; for, so far from like Dickens letting his personality be lost in that of his characters, Rudyard Kipling exhibits to a greater degree than any other artist of his age and standing the hypertrophy of the *Ego*. He is always perceptible behind his heroes; he likes to lend them his own characteristic qualities, among which distrust of his own powers cannot be reckoned. Moreover, he shows no solicitude for the creation of sympathetic characters; truth—a truth which is often brutal—is the only end he pursues. But he has some *verve*, much humor, and even wit ("beaucoup d'humour et meme d'esprit." M. Bentzon must be responsible for the relative estimate of the faculties!), an easy, naturally incisive style, and a vivacity in dialogue which makes his military household in "The Gadsbys" suggest the households of Gyp. Perhaps this is why it would be quite superfluous to translate into French those piquant scenes.

As to his short tales, complete in a few pages, such as "The Taking of Lung-tung-pen," or "The Man who would be a King," they simply defy translation. Mulvaney, in French, would lose all his freedom of motion—he would be frozen and petrified, as much as his compatriot Carneharn, the extraordinary vagabond who returns from Kafiristan with Dravot's crowned head in a sack. Never has fancy been car-

ried further than in this last story; never have the wanderings of a drunkard appeared, in spite of all, so probable; but if one were to touch this fragile tissue of alcoholic dreams it would break like the wing of a butterfly if roughly seized.

"The Light that Failed," M. Bentzon concludes, though less successful artistically than Kipling's shorter pieces, is none the less a work full of passion and intense life. However highly we may value the short story, when it is good, we are grateful to the artist who excels in it when he tries another branch. We congratulate him especially on the fact that he has not depended entirely on the charm of exoticism, and made it his only object to astonish us with strange facts brought from a distance. The heroic-comic adventures of Mulvaney are principally dedicated to the English army; but Dick's dear-bought pride, and Maisie's unconscious selfishness, love, grief and pity, are of all countries. Everywhere the play of passion is the same, and from north to south, from east to west, man is interested in the truly human, without caring excessively for the "picturesque" and the "exceptional."

THE TEACHING OF LONDON.

TWO articles on the teaching of London appear in the *May Contemporary Review*. Mr. H. L. Smith puts forward a scheme of technical instruction; he suggests to the London County Council the advisability of endeavoring to bring up London to the level of Birmingham in the matter of secondary classes and technical instruction. Mr. Smith thinks that the organization of the continuation of education is by far the most pressing want of London. After providing for making the secondary classes efficient, and establishing continuation scholarships, he would have the County Council connect its network of secondary classes with the higher technical colleges. He would hand over £10,000 to provide for technical and scientific instruction in the evening classes. The series of trade classes should be multiplied and recognized as a necessary part of industrial training. The kernel of Mr. Smith's scheme is the creation of advisory committees or "faculties" who would watch over and report upon the work done in the various schools and colleges. In order to get the best work of these faculties, they might be paid reasonable fees for loss of time.

Mr. Bunting, editor of the *Contemporary*, pleads for the establishment of a popular university in London:

"There are plenty of buildings which can be utilized; what is wanting is good organization, a central authority, skilled, determined, and endowed, which shall inspire, regulate, and extend all this scattered work—an Educational Council for London. The suggestion put forward in this paper is that such a Council should not be a separate body, but the University itself. Some persons, taking too academic a view, may be startled at such a proposal. A good thing, they will say, but not a University."



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS,
THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE'S NEW EDITOR.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE,—ITS METHODS AND ITS EDITORS.

THE last month was an eventful one in the not uneventful history of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, in that it saw the first result of Mr. Howells' editorship. That bright monthly had already won much favorable attention by the plucky race it has run with its older rivals in the field of æsthetic periodical literature. With Mr. Howells on its literary staff it challenges the attention anew. For, while the work of our novelist does not appeal to just those sides of human nature which would respond with universal and rhapsodic hero-worship, it remains incontestably true that he represents, better than any other living man, to the American-at-large the highest point of our literary culture. If clever people across large bodies of water made leading remarks about our literature, or the lack of it, it was the "Editor's Study" that we invoked to find out how much we might palliate of those unpleasant reflections, or what, under the circumstances, was the best international repartee.

In short, it is in some sense an affair of national importance when the author of "Silas Lapham" associates himself with the conduct of one of our "chief magazines."

A STRUGGLING INFANCY.

It has been a comparatively short time since the *Cosmopolitan* became any serious candidate for this last title. Only three years ago it was that Mr. Walker bought the magazine from Joseph N. Hallock, who, as Allan Forman says in the *Journalist*, "keeps a sort of literary graveyard in which are buried the remains of *Our Continent*, the *Manhattan*, and other ambitious but unsuccessful publications." Mr. Hallock had spent a good-sized fortune in achieving a subscription list of 1,300. Nor was he the first to try his hand at the *Cosmopolitan*; before his era Messrs. Schlict and Field had profited—in wisdom—by an instructive experience with this property, which proved to be quite as much of a white elephant in Rochester as in New York.

JOHN BRINSEN WALKER.

Mr. Walker brought a unique experience to bear on the problem of keeping within bounds this prodigious consumer of resources. He was not a publisher nor a maga-

zinist by profession. But he was pretty much everything else.

From West Point he had gone to service in China and Japan—perhaps a reason for his shifty management of white elephants!—he had conducted business operations in the Kanawha Valley, had lost all the sinews of war in the '73 panic, and had turned journalist and editor of a



JOHN BRINSEN WALKER.

daily paper; he had been elected to Congress; he had taken a plunge—not futile—into the "Greater America" of the West, and had donned overalls to work with the tough "hands" on his Colorado alfalfa farm. Alfalfa was a decided success; not so much so, however, as to keep his restless nerves from taking further exercise in an engineering scheme by which broad tracts of land were reclaimed from the Platte River. These diversions were varied with real-estate operations at Denver

on a daring scale, and in 1888 he returned to the East far more than recuperated in fortune.

HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Men of these antecedents do not do things in a half-hearted way. The wide knowledge of men and affairs gained in this varied experience has, no doubt, been largely responsible for Mr. Walker's success in that most difficult of labors, which might well have figured among the famous twelve—making a magazine "go."

Mr. Walker flung himself with characteristic vehemence of enthusiasm out of alfalfa into magazine-making. Of course he had some money to lose at first—and he lost



BRANDER MATHEWS.

it like a gentleman—but the *Cosmopolitan* has not lived by financial backing alone. On the contrary, the owner filled in *propria persona* the offices of literary editor, art editor and business manager. Not a detail of illustration, of text, or of make-up, but came under his personal supervision. It is a labor of love with him, and never was another publisher more completely identified with his publication. It is John Brisson Walker: his magazine.

A DESPISER OF TRADITIONS.

The salient qualities of the *Cosmopolitan* have been brightness, freshness and an attractive disdain for the "argument from authority." It has been, all things considered, singularly free from the reproach of tuft-hunting; the work of young men, and especially of young women, has again and again been given prominent place; rarely has a magazine with its way to make in the world been able to attain so nearly the merit system—and yet make its way.

On the other hand, there has been some criticism of the audacious journalistic methods which Mr. Walker has found useful in bringing his pet before the public. He answers that he has convinced himself that the *Cosmopolitan* is a good magazine and worthy to be introduced into

the homes of our American people; that there isn't a particle of use of its being good if people don't read it, and that, consequently, he considers justifiable any honest means of bringing it before their eyes until such time as it has the assured audience it deserves, when it may relapse into a beautiful and serene dignity quite in keeping with its literary and artistic excellence.

THE ELIZABETH BISLAND EPILOGUE.

None of these daring advertising schemes are better known than Miss Bisland's *Cosmopolitan* trip around the world, an idea which crystallized in Mr. Walker's brain between Jersey City and Cortlandt street on the morning that Miss Nellie Bly, of New York *World* fame, began her "globe-trotting" experience. Six hours after the ferry-boat ride, Miss Bisland, who was a member of the *Cosmopolitan's* editorial staff, was on her way to San Francisco. The venture turned out to be one of the most successful strokes of business in the history of the magazine. Mr. Walker estimates its money value to his establishment at a figure which seems incredible. In the end it gave, in Miss Bisland's charming letters, an additional reason for its being which would cover a multitude of reproaches on the score of sensationalism.

A PATRON OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

The above is a characteristic move in the rather exciting game which the proprietor of the *Cosmopolitan* has been playing so vigorously. A more recent and far more important undertaking is the devoted patronage of aerial navigation and all serious attempts toward solving that problem. A series of articles will come out on this truly *fin de siècle* subject, so lately redeemed from the domain of crankdom, and the magazine has offered generous prizes for essays in the same field.

Nor is this merely an advertising ruse; Mr. Walker is an undaunted believer in the flying machine, and is personally conducting an elaborate experimental plant, in spite of the opposition or apathy of certain folk who have not profited by the history of all world-changing inventions. Mr. Walker has himself come forth in an article on the subject, and he promises, with the utmost confidence, that at no distant period he shall be whisked noiselessly through the air ocean at a rate of from one hundred to two hundred miles per hour.

PICTORIALLY CONSIDERED.

The *Cosmopolitan* is nothing if not illustrated, and, with native originality, it has worked out its own problem and set something of a fashion in the matter of magazine art. Mr. Walker put his faith in the ultimate supremacy of the half-tone illustration on a broad principle; the half-tone gives a copy of the object represented through the medium of lights and shadows, while the engraving attempts to effect its end by means of lines. Now, natural objects do not appear to the eye as a *mélange* of lines, but in the form of light and shade, and the *Cosmopolitan* set out resolutely to show that good process-work was more logical and could be made just as artistic as the finest engraving. It is far on its way toward success in this mission. While, prophet-wise, it has scarcely been accorded the very highest honor for aesthetic illustration in its own country, Englishmen and Europeans generally refer to it constantly as the best illustrated of the American magazines. It is one of the self-set tasks of the *Cosmopolitan* to break down the traditional prejudice which exists against all classes of reproduction save costly engravings.

Probably it is this unconventional spirit which has

made the *Cosmopolitan* popular with our western folk. It has a true western adaptability, fertility of resource and quickness in seizing a point; all of which tend at times to disannoy the more staid eastern mind.

The *Cosmopolitan* becomes vastly more readable—after all, the chief end of any popular magazine—from the quality of unexpectedness which is imparted by its unhampered management. One feels sure in turning over its pages that if there is going to be any attempt to talk with the Marsians we will find here the first interplanetary dialogue, handsomely illustrated; or that if there is a journey to the moon on the tapis, one of the bright young ladies on Mr. Walker's editorial staff will have managed to go along and see what there is to be seen. In short, the magazine has the journalistic dash with no inconsiderable backing of saving literary taste.

MR. HOWELLS.

Now that Mr. Howells has cast his fortunes with the young aspirant for a subscription list this literary taste will be, of course, far more than "not inconsiderable;" probably no better could be obtained in our world of letters.

The hand of the Associate Editor can already be traced in the May number, which relegates to a single and more modest department the rather palpable biographical notices of contributors. Noticeable, moreover, is a general sifting and re-arrangement of departments, which will no doubt result in a better co-ordinated volume. Of further importance in the literary future of the *Cosmopolitan* will be Mr. Howells' own contributed work. Already last month we had the first of this in the little "Farce" ending the magazine, which left such a good taste on the critical palate.

There is good hope that Mr. Howells will prove far more than merely a posse to the lively instincts of his charge. It is very fitting that his editorial discrimination on this plastic young magazine should lead to literary results of the highest excellence, and peculiarly and nationally our own. He says, though not officially, that he will edit with great care a department of poetry in the *Cosmopolitan*, adding that he has faith in the young poets of our new civilization, and that he will especially devote himself to giving their work a fair chance. Those who have found comfort in the gracious criticism and large charity of the "Editor's Study" in *Harper's* may well believe that Mr. Howells will do even better than his word. Nor is such a programme, announced by such a man, of any small moment in the outlook on our national literary development.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

It was a felicitous thought that brought Dr. Edward Everett Hale on the *Cosmopolitan* to discourse regularly on "Social Problems;" it was just the light touch of fanciful imagery which he is so often able to give to subjects in that field which was necessary to fit them for an essentially "popular" magazine. No amount of epithet could illustrate his peculiar fitness so well as an immediate case in point this month: With a didactic lesson on education to convey to mothers of families, he makes his title "When Shall Polly go to School?" and balances his serious talk with a prettily illustrative short story. Mothers read that sort of thing, and so does Polly.

With Murat Halstead to discuss current politics from the standpoint of the vigorous modern journalism, and the adequate literary judgment of Brander Matthews to pass on happenings in the book-world, the *Cosmopolitan* should certainly not suffer from editorial weakness.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The life of a magazine is quite as full of trials and temptations as that of an individual; nor is the former destined any more than frail human kind to withstand these without fail. On the whole, however, Mr. Walker is to be heartily congratulated on the announcement he has been able to make this winter that the *Cosmopolitan* is, after three years of hard work, on a paying basis, with a circulation of 105,000 copies. Every present indication points toward the future growth of the magazine into a permanent American institution.

THE current number of the *Cosmopolitan*, of especial interest as being the first to come out under Mr. Howells' auspices, furnishes two papers to our department of Leading Articles of the Month—Murat Halstead's "Politics of the Russian Famine," and "The Merit System in Government Appointments," by Theodore Roosevelt.

The May number contains several good papers in addition to those we have reviewed at length. Thomas Wentworth Higginson talks on "School, College and Library," arguing for a return to natural methods in education and an elimination of the prescribed conventional approaches to the gates of knowledge. The last would also seem to be the text of his discourse on the library of to-day. He would like to see books thrown open to the more easy access of the public, with as little monastic seclusion and red tape in procuring them as possible. He does not believe that this would result in increased loss of books, and gives instances to defend his position.

Another timely educational article comes from Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his department of "Social Problems." He sees a vital question in the relation of Polly's mother and Polly's home life to Polly's teacher and the school life. The absurd connection, or want of it, which generally exists between these two phases of a schoolboy's or schoolgirl's life is, without a doubt, responsible for a large proportion of the failures achieved in the attempt to educate our young people in a rational way.

Richard L. Garner discusses again his own peculiar subject of "Simian Speech and Simian Thought." He tells of some of the ingenious methods used in his fascinating study, and concludes: "I do not mean to say that any Simian possesses a form of speech which approximates the lower types of human language, but it is no farther removed than are the mental attributes of an animal from the corresponding faculties in man. It is no more impossible to learn the speech of the lower animals than it is for them to learn the speech of man; and while their speech is crude, it is refined in its accuracy of shading and its unerring brevity."

Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, contributes a paper on "Mechanical Flight" in the series which the *Cosmopolitan* will publish in earnest of its enthusiastic patronage of aerial navigation. "All intelligent efforts in this new direction," says Professor Langley, "aim at great swiftness by taking advantage of the inertia of the air, that is, of its indisposition to be suddenly displaced, a property long known to belong to it, but whose importance in this particular connection is just beginning to be recognized. The reader may see it utilized by nature in the flight of any bird, obviously in those that flap their wings, and less evidently, but with still more effect, in those which are said to 'soar,' that is, to sail on rigid, motionless pinions. This latter type, it will be observed, is not the familiar one of the sparrow, tree crow, or any such bird which rapidly moves its wings, 'soaring'

implying progression on motionless pinions—a type rare in our Northern States, where it is hardly popularly known at all, but familiar in the South, where the great vultures, like the condor, present it in its fullness, remaining on outstretched wings without a quiver of a feather for hours together, and rising at pleasure without apparent effort, as if in defiance of the laws of gravitation."

A further tribute to the late Wolcott Balestier comes from the pen of Mr. Henry James. A portrait of Balestier, the best we have seen, accompanies the paper. "There was something in him so actively modern, so open to new reciprocities and assimilations, that it is not fanciful to say that he would have worked originally, in his degree, for civilization. He had the real cosmopolitan spirit, the easy imagination of strangeness surmounted. He struck me as a bright forerunner of some higher common conveniences, some greater international transfusions. He had just had time to begin, and that is exactly what makes the exceeding pity of his early end."

THE FORUM.

THE following articles are reviewed in another department: The group on the silver question, by Representative Harter, Senator Vilas and Mr. J. C. Hemphill, and "Incalculable Room for Immigrants," by Mr. Edward Atkinson.

IMMORALITY AMONG WORKING WOMEN.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of the United States Department of Labor, discusses the question of immorality among the female operatives in factories. A careful examination of the subject has convinced him that the factory system is not conducive to loose morals, as is generally believed. Statistics show that as the number of factory workers increases the proportion of crimes is steadily decreasing. The regular occupation afforded the factory girl and the support which she thereby gains for herself furnish the best protection against an immoral life.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Henry C. Potter considers the several objections which have been raised to the proposed New York Cathedral. In reply to the charge that the cathedral is "un-American" and exclusive, he says that of all religious institutions it is the least exclusive; its doors are always open to the poor and rich alike.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Anton Seidl makes a comparison of the German opera with the Italian and French opera. He prefers the former because he considers its art in the sense that it gives expression to the noblest and loftiest emotions of the heart. Mr. Seidl proposes a plan for an American music school in which the principles of a lofty artistic music shall be taught, not necessarily German, but based on the German conception. He has faith that America can produce great musical artists, both composers and performers. He would have men and women in this school trained not only as opera singers, but as orchestra leaders and orchestra musicians.

THE GOVERNMENT AS A BUSINESS PARTNER.

Ulysses D. Eddy complains of the Government's interference with business and the restrictions which it puts upon free commerce, citing especially the restrictions on shipbuilding, the McKinley tariff and the negotiations with the South American republics. He says in conclu-

sion: "My partner, who is the partner of many others, has been trying to be wise for us all, and so far as my own field of activity is concerned I see some benefit here and there, but it is more than offset by the friction and confusion due to ignorance in meddling powerfully with that infinitely complex and sensitive thing, commerce. The law forbids a special partner to interfere with the management of a business in which he has an interest. This is to protect the general partners from inept meddling. I cannot but long for the day when my uninvited special partner, the Government of the United States, shall be prohibited from blundering interference."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Edward P. North makes a plea for an adequate outlet from the lakes by means of canals, and Lucy M. Salmon argues for the establishment of the Woman's Exchange on a strictly business basis rather than as a semi-charitable organization.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department will be found somewhat extensive reviews of the group of articles on "The Man, or the Platform;" the two articles on "The Behring Sea Controversy;" "The Famine in Russia," by the Hon. Charles Emory Smith; "The Rule of the Gold Kings," by Senator Stewart, and of "The Chinese Question," by the Hon. John Russell Young.

THE POET OF DEMOCRACY.

The point which Mr. John Burroughs makes in his paper, entitled "The Poet of Democracy," is that Mr. Whitman is misjudged by the conventional critics who insist that a poet shall conform to certain established standards; that he is misrepresented by those who see in him only a revolter against society, and that he should in reality be esteemed as the poet who, stripping man of all accidentals of association, views him simply as a man. Whitman, he says, found man in his most natural state in society such as prevails in America; hence he is in all his work intensely American.

PARTY GOVERNMENT ON ITS TRIAL.

Mr. Goldwin Smith considers that party government is on its trial. His observations regarding the effects of party strife on legislation in the United States are especially timely and noteworthy. "The two parties lie watching each other's movements like two hostile armies, maneuvering each of them for any coigne of vantage, and looking out anxiously for opportunities of discrediting its rival. Of the national interest every one admits that there is little care. Even such questions as that of commercial relations with Canada, which involve no party issue, are at a standstill, because the joint action for which they call is impossible, neither of the parties being able to trust the good faith of the other. The Constitution has been practically suspended by the party machines, and the party machines are at a deadlock, because the House being in the hands of one party and the Senate in those of the other, what one branch of the legislature passes the other is sure, on party grounds, to reject.

"The Executive is almost as completely paralyzed as the legislature. It can hardly move in any direction, for fear of estranging from the party some sectional or local vote. Even in the diplomatic field, where, if anywhere, patriotism ought to prevail over party, the Executive, while it is struggling against a foreign power for the rights of the country, is embarrassed in its action by party opposition and traduced before its foreign adversaries and the world at large by party animosity."

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for May contains besides the three articles reviewed elsewhere several others of general importance.

GIVE WOMAN THE SAME RIGHTS AS MAN.

Miss Frances E. Willard takes as the subject of her paper one of Tennyson's lines, "Woman's Cause is Man's." Her one contention is that woman should be given the same legal, social and political rights as those now exercised by man. She states that there are 40,000 girls now studying in colleges, and that in the United States alone 3,000,000 women earn their own living.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Eva McDonald-Valech considers the strength and weakness of the People's movement. She contrasts the methods and aims of the Farmers' Alliance with those of the great organization of urban workmen, and thinks that each body would gain much from close contact and interchange of views with the other, inasmuch as they have a common purpose and the same reason for existence.

ALCOHOL IN ITS RELATION TO THE BIBLE.

The substance of Dr. Henry A. Hart's paper, "Alcohol in its Relation to the Bible," as near as can be determined, is that the Scriptures condemn as a sin, not the drinking of alcohol, but the drinking of it to excess. He says: "Alcohol has been perverted from its benevolent design, and made the direful source of unspeakable calamities. It has long been the custom to treat this perversion with unaccountable lenity and indulgence, as if it were the sign of an amiable weakness or unlucky predisposition transmitted from past generations. It is time that we tore the mask off from this abomination which maketh desolate, and began to regard it as a willful, unreasonable and remorseless crime, without palliation or excuse. How long, through our incomprehensible infatuation, shall alcohol be permitted to serve as a scapegoat? There is no more cause of complaint against it, as a source of temptation, than there is against the usages and institutions of society which are pleaded in extenuation of the crimes of theft and murder."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are some good articles in the May number of the *Fortnightly* this month. Mr. Bent's account of the "Chief Khama" and Mr. Venables' "Reminiscences of Mr. Freeman" are noticed elsewhere.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Redmond has an article in which he sets forth his view of the Irish Local Government bill. Needless to say, he is disappointed with it. He says that the provisions of the bill came as a surprise to the Irish members, as it was a Local Government bill on the principle of coercion. The great blot of the bill, he says, is that the grand jury is practically left in supreme control of the County Councils in matters of finance and the administration of the county. Unless the Government would remodel the scheme on his principles, Mr. Redmond has no hesitation in saying that the Irish members will oppose it altogether. He also objects to the disfranchisement of the illiterate voter, and to the clause putting the County Councils in the dock for misbehavior. If Mr. Balfour will throw overboard these useless and insulting provisions in his Local Government bill, Irishmen will only be too glad to help him make the measure satisfactory.

HUMAN ELECTRICITY.

Professor McKendrick has a paper on "Human Electricity," written in order to suggest that in all probability

vital phenomena are associated with electrical changes. It is possible, he thinks, that what we call vitality is not only dependent upon physico-chemical changes, but also upon this more subtle phenomena which we call electricity. Electricity is just as mysterious as life, and we are yet far from being able to correlate the two classes of phenomena. Professor McKendrick promises to return to the subject, when he will give us the account of his careful experiments into what is known of those living electric machines—the torpedo, the electric eel, and the Thunderer of the Nile.

A DOCK LODGING-HOUSE.

Miss March-Phillips has an excellent paper on "A Dock Lodging-house," which gives an account of her experience as a lodging-house keeper in a house near the docks. She quotes Mr. Booth's estimate that 40,000 people have no other home in London but the lodging-house, and therefore she thinks it of the first importance that they should be made bright and comfortable. Her experience is that a house can be run for sixty or eighty men with beds varying from sixpence to fourpence a night. "In Darkest England" was one of the first books placed at their request in the library, but her customers do not hanker after going upon the land or to the over-sea colony. At the beginning there was a good deal of quarrelling and bad language in the kitchen at night, but now there is less drunkenness and much more quiet. Miss Phillips seems to find ready recognition on the part of the men of her attempt to serve them, and she says that the house, although at present only two-thirds full, is more than paying its way.

GLIMPSES OF CARLYLE.

There is a short posthumous paper by Sir Lewis Pelley, in which he describes his various conversations with Mr. Carlyle. The most interesting thing in the article is the account which he gives of the calming effect produced upon him one night when he was lying outside the walls of Herat in 1840 by Mr. Carlyle's translation of the marching song of Goethe. He says: "The next morning I went into the bazaar and selected a finely woven camel-hair robe and a small Persian prayer-carpet of exquisite color and texture, and resolved to carry both of them with me through Afghanistan and Beloochistan for transmission to Cheyne Row. These articles, in fact, formed my only luggage, besides what was contained in my saddle-bags. The robe and rug reached Mr. Carlyle in due course, and many years afterward my friend Miss F. told me that he had placed the little carpet under his writing-table in the upper chamber, and that the camel-hair robe had been turned into a sort of dressing-gown, and used by him to the end of his life. She added, that it was this robe in which the late Sir Edgar Boehm had enveloped Carlyle's sitting figure, now placed in the Chelsea Gardens, and that the little carpet had been taken by Carlyle, in a fit of tenderness, to the dressing-table of his wife."

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

The superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, Mr. Brockway, describes the methods on which this model State institution is managed. It is a school of adversity with rigorous methods which do not lean to sentimentalism. During the past year 637 different inmates received military training. There is a gymnasium in the jail, and thirty-six classes with 1,080 people enrolled in the school. During the eight hours working day the whole institution becomes a trade school; 1,139 men received systematic trade instruction in thirty-one useful trades. A plan has recently been adopted by which the prisoners become

wage earners, and with the exception of the first suit of clothes and the first meal he is called upon to pay for food, clothes, and other expenditures out of his own earnings, and is required to maintain a balance on the right side. Mr. Brockway says that forty years' experience has convinced him that industrial training is the most reformatory of all.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edward DeLille has a critical paper upon Paul Bourget, who, he says, is a born critic, but no creator. Sir Richard Temple discourses upon the Victoria Nyanza Railway in a paper, the gist of which is that the Imperial Government must vote an annual subsidy for the construction of the railway, for the surveying of which the House of Commons recently voted £30,000. Mr. Arthur Symonds describes a Spanish Music Hall in a paper which had better have been left unwritten, and which the editor had still better left unprinted. Sir Julius Vogel writes a letter on Old Age Pensions, in which he supports Mr. Fletcher Moulton's paper and opposes Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for May contains an article of especial interest to American readers on New York Society, from the pen of Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine. We have reserved it for fuller notice as a "leading article" next month. A survivor's account of the "Charge of the Six Hundred" is summarised elsewhere in this number.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. T. Wemyss Reid has an article on the "Liberal Outlook" which contains little that is worthy of note excepting his tribute to Mr. Labouchere, who, he thinks, will be a member of the next Liberal Government: "The brilliant freeloader of politics, whose name, if it had been mentioned in connection with any office in 1886, would have been received with laughter on the one side, with horrified protests on the other, has at last condescended to take himself seriously. He has had his reward in being taken seriously by other people as well. Men have begun to realize that under his thin veneer of aggressive cynicism may be found one of the warmest of hearts and one of the soundest of political intellects. It will rest with Mr. Labouchere himself to decide whether he will sit on the Treasury Bench in the next Parliament, and his friends incline to the belief that he will not turn aside from the new duties to which he is so clearly called."

FORMS OF ENERGY.

Prince Krapotkin's elaborate article on "Recent Science" celebrates the destruction of the old delusion of an electrical fluid. Electricity, like light and heat, is but a form of energy. As Prince Krapotkin puts it: "When the waves of ether have lengths of from $1/1000000$ to $1/100000$ parts of an inch, we have chemical energy; when they follow each other at distances of from $1/1000000$ to $1/100000$ parts of an inch, our eye sees them as light; when they grow to $1/100000$ parts of the inch, we see them no more, but we feel them as a radiant heat; and when they attain lengths which are measured by yards and miles, they give the electrical phenomena."

LORD MEATH IN NEW ZEALAND.

Lord and Lady Meath have been traveling in New Zealand, and Lord Meath has a pleasantly-written paper describing a Maori meeting, in which the Maori landlords complained bitterly that their English tenants refused to give up their land when the leases had expired. Lord Meath, as an Irish landlord, sympathized with the

Maoris, but the difficulty seems to have been settled by a renewal of the leases at an increased rental. There is something lovable about these Maories, as may be seen from the following charming anecdote, which recalls the tradition of Fontenoy. A colonist told Lord Meath: "The Sixty-fifth were great favorites with the Maoris. During an engagement they cried out in their broken English, 'We going fire—Lie down Icky-fifth.' Although the Maoris were sometimes cruel and ferocious in war, they appear to have shown on other occasions marked chivalry and generosity toward their foes."

Lord Meath speaks very highly of Mr. Ballance, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Mr. Ballance is a North of Ireland man, and is probably the most Radical Prime Minister in Her Majesty's dominions.

HOW GORDON WAS LOST.

Surgeon Parke, in a brief paper, sets out with the utmost explicitness his conviction that the real cause of General Gordon's destruction was due to the delay of the dispatch of the steamers from Metammeh. He gives the dates as follows: "We had reached Metammeh quite in time to effect its object. Our entire force arrived at this station on the morning of January 21, 1885 (the greater portion having reached here on the evening of the 19th), and four steamers sent down by General Gordon himself, and manned by apparently devoted troops, arrived at about 10 A. M. on the same day. Sir Charles Wilson left Metammeh for Khartoum (under 100 miles) about 5 A. M. on the morning of the 24th. If even one steamer had returned to Khartoum on the 21st with a contingent of British soldiers or sailors the success of the object of the Gordon Relief Expedition would, to a certainty, have been attained."

THE MEANINGS OF A BABY'S FOOTPRINTS.

Dr. Louis Robinson, who horrified so many mothers last year by photographing new-born babies hanging by their hands from walking-sticks in order to show that in earliest infancy we can find traces of our descent from the arboreal apes, now follows up his investigations by giving us the footprints of new-born babies, which show that the feet are much more like hands than the feet of an adult.

He says: "The cumulative weight of such facts as the presence in the human foot of muscles of the class of the lumbricals, which could not have been produced by terrestrial requirements, and which can have been of no essential service to savage man, and are all but useless to the civilized, and the persistence in the foot during infancy of many hand-like characters, and even of the network of lines on the sole, characteristic of a prehensile organ, impress on us the truth that, whatever our predilections may be, it is no longer possible to treat man as an exception in Nature's great evolutionary scheme. So far, it has been ascertained fairly satisfactorily that the higher the ape the more do the plantar lines resemble the vestigial creases on the infantile foot. In the chimpanzee the resemblance is very close."

AN ENGLISH MICHAEL ANGELO.

Mr. Walter Armstrong, director of the National Gallery of Ireland, praises to the skies the genius of Stevens, author of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's, which is now going to be brought more conspicuously before the attention of the public. Mr. Armstrong can hardly find words in which to express his admiration of Stevens: "It is impossible to put one's finger, in the whole length and breadth of the peninsula, on a sculptural creation so completely at peace with itself as that of Stevens'. Its only parallel is to be found in painting, in things like the

ceiling of Michael Angelo or the 'Entombment' of Titian. It is really not too much to say that Alfred Stevens was the complement of the men who worked in the Italy of the Medici. His masterpiece carries on and completes their tradition. It is to their productions what the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is to the frescoes of Botticelli and Pinturicchio."

THE DECAY OF INDIAN ARISTOCRACY.

The Hon. Orlai Parthab Singh, Rajah of Bhangah, writing on the decay of landed aristocracy in India, makes the following three suggestions to the English Government as to the best way of arresting the destruction of the Indian nobles, who are ruining themselves with useless expenditure. To save them from this he suggests: "(1) That their immovable property be not sold to liquidate a loan, or mortgaged in order to raise money. (2) That should it be so desired by the owners of estates which are not at present governed by the law of primogeniture, they should be allowed the privilege of adopting that law and applying it to the devolution of their estates. (3) That should a landlord, on the ground of his indebtedness, desire to place the management of his estates in the hands of Government, facilities should be given him for obtaining such relief."

NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* for May Signor Crispi replies to Mr. Lilly, whose recent discourse on the Temporal Power of the Pope seems to have succeeded equally in irritating both the Papal party and the Italians. Signor Crispi declares that the Italians will never entertain for a moment any suggestion of the restoration of the Temporal Power. The Pope's peril lies in his ignoring that fact, and hugging the delusion that Rome will ever belong to him again.

Signor Crispi says: "The Church of Rome will cease to be universal if she continues to confound religion with politics. The people, disturbed in their conscience, will feel the need of a National Church in whose bosom Patriotism and God can agree."

The chief danger of the Pope will come from France, where he is endeavoring to propitiate the Republic. "Under the rule of liberty Christianity will triumph and Papism will disappear to give place to the Gallican Church, purged of Royal tradition, and become, of necessity, popular. These are the dangers of the Papacy. She may avoid her downfall, or at least avert it, if Leo XIII. will make peace with Italy. But only the renunciation forever of the Temporal Power will make this peace possible."

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER AND THE CENSORSHIP.

Mr. William Archer writes once more on his favorite theme—the necessity for abolishing the theatrical censorship. He points out that the censorship, as at present exercised in England, utterly fails to prevent scandalous indecorum on the stage, while at the same time it offers the dramatist no protection against the much-dreaded Puritan.

Mr. Archer admits, however, that he cannot abolish the censorship, and this being the case he proposes to modify the powers of the Censor by establishing a Board of Appeal. "The author of any play vetoed by the Censor should have the right to give one performance of it before a court or committee, a board or jury (call it by whatever name you please), consisting of some six or eight men of established literary reputation, who should decide whether the play, or any part of it, was deleterious to public morals or otherwise unfit to be presented before a mixed

audience. The Board of Appeal should, of course, be a permanent body, vacancies being filled up as they occurred. One-half of its members might be nominated by the Government, the other half elected by the dramatic authors themselves, a dramatic author being defined as any person who has had a certain number of acts—three or five—represented at a West End theater."

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

Stepniak writes, on the whole, sensibly and well upon the absurdity of the dynamite panic. He maintains that Anarchism is middle-class individualism pushed to the ultimate. As for explosives, the working class being the most numerous stand the greatest chance of being blown up, and they will, therefore, summarily put a stop to the present epidemic of crime.

Stepniak points out, however, that they have one great difficulty to contend with: "For there is a great force at work which is tending to spread the contagion. This is not class hatred, not the impatience of wrongs actual and imaginary—it is the sensational journalism which deserves the palm for its efforts in spreading and protracting the dynamite epidemics. It is the noise made about these outrages, the shocking rush after every personal detail of the lives of their authors when detected, interviewing them, hunting up their genealogy, recording their words, which gives them the proud sensation of having shaken with one blow the foundations of society, and which may turn the heads of outsiders as well. Against this influence of journalism we are powerless."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Countess of Cork preaches a long, rambling sermon upon the "Book of Proverbs," which she illustrates by references to Tullyrand, Jubilee Juggins and Mrs. Montagu, and various other contemporary celebrities. Mr. Theodore Bent gives a further installment of his impressions of Mashonaland and its inhabitants, and there are further and very interesting installments of the correspondence of Carlyle, showing him when he was beginning to contemplate "Frederick." There are also some letters of Mrs. Carlyle's, which are very bright and vivacious, and show us the husband in the throes of his "Oliver Cromwell."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE best article in the *Edinburgh Review*, that on the Ice Age, is noticed elsewhere. The rest of the contents of the *Review* are varied and interesting.

The writer of the article on Semitic religions deals somewhat severely with Professor Robertson Smith's latest book. He says: "The word *totem* includes our author's conception of the origin of Semitic religion. Under the word *taboo* may be grouped his ideas as to religious rites; while the *matrilineate* sums up his views as to the earliest social conditions of the race."

He deals with each of these subjects separately, and then concludes as follows: "It is to the Semitic race that we owe the noblest thought and the most inspired teaching that has ever been given to the world through the medium of one race. It is difficult, therefore, without better cause being shown than can be discovered in the works above considered, to accept the conclusion that this literature proceeded from a polyandrous race, worshipping savage beasts and conceiving for itself no higher than a bestial origin."

There is a good natural history paper on the beasts and reptiles of India, and an appreciative notice of Dr. Schlegelmann's explorations. The political articles are devoted

to a denunciation of the progressive policy of the London County Council and a demonstration of the way in which the Moderates might have prevented the disaster which overwhelmed them, the gist of which is that the Moderates could not get good candidates. The reviewer's conclusion that the only remedy for this is to introduce party considerations into municipal politics is too absurd for printing. Any one who paid the least attention to the recent election knows that the Moderates fought the whole of the contest solely on party lines, and it was this which rendered their utter failure to procure respectable candidates so very conspicuous, and which was of good augury for the Liberals at the coming General Election.

The article on travels in Tibet mentions a very curious result of the belief in ghosts, where it is held as a grim reality. "In Tibet 'the superstition that the souls of the dead can, if they will, haunt the living drives their hardened natures to gain by the exercise of cruelty the promise of the dying that they will not return to earth. As death approaches the dying person is asked, 'Will you come back or will you not?' If he replies that he will, they pull a leather bag over his head and smother him; if he says he will not he is allowed to die in peace." The last article in the review is entitled, "What will he do with it!" and is a speculation as to what Mr. Gladstone will do with power when he returns to office. The reviewer thinks that no one knows, least of all Mr. Gladstone himself.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE'S paper, "Truth about the Russian Jew," is noticed elsewhere.

MAY FEELS SIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS!

The most startling paper in the current number is Mr. St. Loe Strachey's suggestion that peers of the realm may continue to sit in the House of Commons and be re-elected if they can contrive to avoid the writ of summons which calls them to the House of Lords. As the writ has to be applied for, and as Lord Tenterden is said to have obtained possession of the permanent Under-Secretaryship by abstaining from applying for the summons to the Upper House, there was no reason, if Mr. St. Loe Strachey is right, why the Duke of Devonshire should not have gone on sitting in the House of Commons as long as the electors of Rosendale chose to elect him. Mr. Strachey thus summarizes his own paper: "There is nothing in the law of England, statute or customary, which prevents an English peer, or a peer of the United Kingdom, sitting in the House of Commons, save only the fact of membership of the other House of Parliament. An English peer, or peer of the United Kingdom, who never has had conferred upon him by the royal summons such membership of the Lords House of Parliament, may therefore become or continue a member of the Commons House."

MR. HAWES IN SPAIN.

Mr. Hawes describes what he saw in his journey across the Peninsula on his way to Tangiers. He was in Valencia at the time of the orange harvest, traveling by an express train which went about as fast as an average bathing machine at full speed. The land seems to be submerged with oranges; they lie rotting in the towns and along the roads, and they float down the streams. Mr. Hawes enjoyed his journey, but found his patience exhausted when the engine driver stopped the train out of sheer curiosity to see what had happened to a man who had fallen from his horse in an adjacent field. As most of the passengers got out to obtain a closer view of the dismounted horse-

man this stoppage interrupted the journey for twenty minutes. Mr. Hawes was delighted with Cordova Cathedral, but disgusted with the dirt, laziness, and general dishonesty of the Spaniards. They are nevertheless a delightful people, polite, considerate, and especially kind to travelers. He gives a painful account of the 6,000 girls and women employed in the Government cigar manufactory at Seville. It is, however, surely an exaggeration to say that the mothers in the factory, as a rule, sell their poor little children callously to the highest bidder for the most infamous purposes.

PROTECTION AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir Henry Parkes has a brief but not very lucid paper in which he shows up the inconsistency and folly of the present Protectionist Ministry in New South Wales. What he makes clear is that a short time ago the leading members of this Ministry professed to be strong Free Traders; what he does not make clear is how it is that they should have found Protection a winning card to play at the present moment. So far as we can make out he attributes it to the irritation in the border counties and to the rally of the Labor members to the Protectionist side. This, however, does not tell us why the Labor members should have adopted a course which was not obviously dictated by their own interests. Sir Henry Parkes calls the new tariff many hard names, and concludes his paper with the following confident prediction: "In the event of this nondescript tariff becoming law, the want of confidence in its stability will keep men from investing money under its mock shield of protection, and the next election, let it come whenever it may, will repeal it."

MR. T. W. RUSSELL ON THE IRISH EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. T. W. Russell replies to Archbishop Walsh's paper in defense of the convent schools, with much detail of statistics, into which we need not enter. It is more interesting to note how he closes his paper: "By expressing the satisfaction felt by the supporters of the mixed and non-sectarian system of education in Ireland at the general character of the Government Education bill. It was feared by many that an inroad would be made on that system of education which has withstood the attacks of a packed commission and the constant assaults of the Roman hierarchy. This danger is happily passed for the present. The Irish clerical party has met with a rebuff, and the cause of education has been saved from a great danger."

MR. COURTNEY ON SHADY TRUTHS.

Mr. Courtney reprints a recent lecture at Liskeard on "Shady Truths." The first shady truth to which he calls attention is the fact that saving, not spending, makes work for the workman. What is really saved is not money, but useful things. Work can only be maintained so far as saving precedes it. Another shady truth upon which he insists is that our greatest progress is marked by the bringing to naught of the treasures, material or immaterial, whether of useful things or of trained faculties we have been at pains to acquire and maintain.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Vernon Lee has a story or conversation under the title of "The Friendships of Baldwin." "A Foxite" criticises Lord Rosebery's attempt to vindicate or apologize for the war policy of Mr. Pitt in an article in which he contrasts the war policy of Pitt and Fox and controverts Lord Rosebery's judgment with much detail and at great length.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THIS is one of the best numbers of *The Quarterly Review* issued during recent years. Every one of its ten articles is extremely readable and the whole forms a volume of surpassing interest. We have reviewed the articles on Archbishop Thompson, and on French Decadence.

ENGLAND AND HER NAVY.

The article on "Naval Warfare and National Defense" is a very powerful enforcement of the necessity for a British navy of overwhelming strength. The reviewer says: "Turn where we will in the history of the British Empire, we find that it rests solely upon sea power. It was sea power that defeated the Armada. It was sea power that gave us the victory in our long maritime struggle with the Dutch. It was sea power that gave us our colonies and our commerce. It was sea power that set bounds to the ambitions of Napoleon, and it must be sea power that saves England if she ever is again in conflict with an enemy capable of disputing her position at sea. The integrity of the British Empire can only be seriously menaced by a Power which can vanquish us at sea."

After passing in review the lessons of the recent naval maneuvers and declaring that the British army should be regarded as a mere aid and auxiliary to the navy, the reviewer maintains that the one broad lesson from the whole survey is the advantage enjoyed by the superior naval force: "In sum, a Power which, like England, relies and must rely on naval defense for its security, and make that defense an active one, must regard its maritime frontiers in time of war as being continuous with the territorial waters of its adversary. What it requires for this purpose is a navy so strong as to be incapable of losing the strategical command of the sea, except through inconceivable treachery or through professional incapacity equally inconceivable."

A VINDICATION OF MOHAMMED.

The review of Syed Ameer Ali's *Life and Teachings of Mohammed* is, on the whole, the best apology for Islam which has appeared in recent years. The reviewer says: "Assuredly, Mohammed, if judged by the ethical standard prevailing in his age and country, was no libertine, no man of blood. As assuredly he wrought a great work in elevating that standard, both as to the relations of man with woman, and as to the relations of man with man. The movement which he initiated was, in the best sense of the word, democratic."

Considered as a reforming movement in Arabia, Islam represents an advance in religious thought, and even now the reviewer says: "We are far from denying that, taking Islam as it is, there may still lie before it centuries of fruitful activity in idealizing life and in strengthening the sacred claims of duty among the populations which now profess it; in expelling from many dark places of the earth, which shall embrace it, barbarous and impure fetichism; and in training millions of its converts to better things by its doctrines of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come."

The one indefeasible blot on Mohammedism, which no skill of advocacy can efface, is the degradation which is enforced upon women. Although it is true that Mohammed curbed the unlimited license existing in Arabia, his partial reform has been an insuperable obstacle to the vindication of woman's personality.

SNAKES.

The article on snakes is full of good stories concerning these creatures, who are said to kill every year twenty

thousand persons in India alone. With the exception of Australia, the majority of the snakes are not poisonous. The odds are very heavy if you come upon a serpent in any other part of the world that it is harmless, but in Australia the odds are all the other way. There are a great many interesting facts concerning snakes and the way in which they live.

STATE PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE.

The *Quarterly* reviewer condemns Mr. Chamberlain's scheme chiefly on the ground that it is based on Government tables and generally opposes all systems of State-aided pensions. The reviewer would rely entirely upon the Friendly Societies, and in reply to the accusation that many of those societies are practically bankrupt, he makes the following suggestion: "There is now no reason whatever why all registering societies should not become normally and faultlessly sound. We would empower the Chief Registrar to give the fullest publicity to the financial condition of persistently unsound societies. Time, of course, should be given to an unsound society to make such revision of its scale of payments, and its rules, as would place it in a solvent position. If it failed to do this, warnings should be posted up at Government and municipal offices. Power should also be given to the Department to take over the affairs of any society found to be financially insecure, and to make the best terms possible for the investors. Thus pressed, unsound societies would soon set their houses in order, and only the best would survive."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE Bishop of Salford writes his last article on "England's Devotion to Saint Peter During a Thousand Years." It is chiefly devoted to an account of Peter's Pence. He calculates that the Pope used to receive in the 13th century £300 a year from England, which was equivalent to about £900 of English money at the present time. When Peter's Pence was revived in 1829, the Diocese of Dublin alone contributed over £16,000. Canon Howlett, discussing the origin of the Pentateuch, sums up complacently in favor of its Mosaic authorship as follows: "Moses, therefore, wrote the Pentateuch. In the composition of that work, like the other historical writers of the Old Testament, he made use of written sources; freely admitting into his pages, perhaps, extracts from a previously existing history of the early days of mankind, and of the wanderings in the desert; but stamping it all with the impress of his own mind; altering and supplementing it as he thought fit, so as to bring it in conformity with fact, and to accomplish the great work imposed on him by God."

Mr. Peacock, writing on "Protestantism in England," chiefly in the days of the Stuarts, deals somewhat roughly with the pet theory of the High Churchmen. He says that there were no Anglicans worth speaking of in the 17th century; there were no doubt High Churchmen among the clergy, but Mr. Peacock asserts that those who have studied the enormous pamphlet literature of the time find very few traces of a High Church party among the laity.

The Rev. W. D. Strappini discourses vigorously against Theosophy, chiefly on the ground that Theosophists have not yet developed the humanitarian services which characterize the Christian Church: "To my own Western mind, the devoted care of the sick, the aged, and the fallen, the gentle virtues of humility and self-forgetfulness actually practiced under Christian teaching, appeal with more argumentative force than all the statements

made on behalf of that curious mosaic of philosophic uncertainties and Egyptian Hall marvels, decked out with tinsel arrangements of cheap learning, which the Theosophical Society puts forth as a rational, a logical and a persuasive exposition of Theosophy and its Evidences."

THE Rev. W. Lockhart has an interesting but brief account of Cardinal Manning in the old days, which is a very welcome contrast to the lengthy paper of Mr. E. S. Purcell, dealt with elsewhere.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SOMETIMES the articles in the *English Historical Review* are simply impossible for the ordinary reader. But nearly all the articles in the April number are readable by the man in the street.

The first is an original speculation by William Roos on the part played by the Swedes in the Viking expeditions. Mr. Roos says: "The independent and extensive operations of Swedes in the West stand affirmed by continental chroniclers as well as by sagas, by their reputation as the earliest and greatest of Eastern sea rovers, by their possession of the chief Viking resort on the Scandinavian side of the North Sea, and by their wars and conquests, which serve to inaugurate the Western Viking age." Rolf was a Swede, and what were Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII but the last and greatest of the Vikings.

Professor Maitland discusses what Henry II proposed to do with priests who committed crimes. He maintains that Henry did not propose that an accused clerk should be tried in the lay court; he was to be tried in a canonical court by the law of the church.

But the criminous cleric, being degraded by the Canonical Court, lost the benefit of clergy and became subject to the civil power. Such at least was Henry's contention, against which Becket protested so vehemently. There is a well-written account of the famous siege of Belgrade and its hero John Hunyady, of whom Mr. R. Nisbet Bain says: "Of the famous John Hunyady, for six years regent and all his life long the indefatigable defender of his country, it is the simple truth to say that he was an ideal hero, a consummate captain, the purest of politicians, the humblest of Christians, and the noblest of men."

Dr. Jeesopp deals out hard measure to Mr. Froude for his Catherine of Arragon. He says: "More than thirty years of argument and criticism, of evidence the most irresistible and convincing to all cultured intellects except his own, of new light coming from the right hand and the left, of documentary proof accumulated from the archives of almost every country in Europe, and pointing all to the same conclusions, have been wasted upon him. He stands with his back to the wall—a modern *Athanasius contra mundum*, with the important difference that Athanasius was presumably right and Mr. Froude is demonstrably wrong."

HARPER'S.

FROM the May *Harper's* we have selected Lieut.-Col. Exner's paper on the German army, Julian Ralph's on the Dakotas, and some "Easy Chair" reminiscences of Mr. George William Curtis, to figure as "Leading Articles."

THE BROWNING.

Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie writes to some length on "Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning," assuming the intimate tone of hearstone anecdote which the cordial friendship between the families of Browning and Thackeray justified. Apropos of which she gives no suggestion of the strained relations between Elizabeth Barrett

Browning and the author of "Vanity Fair," which are incidentally alluded to in Mrs. Orr's "Life of Browning." It must have been interesting, those conversations between Thackeray and Browning on spiritualism. "Mrs. Browning believed, and Mr. Browning was always irritated beyond patience by the subject. I can remember her voice, a sort of faint minor chord, as she, lying the 'r' a little, intoned her remonstrating 'Robert!' and his loud dominant baritone sweeping away every possible plea she and my father could make; and then came my father's deliberate notes, which seemed to fall a little sadly—his voice always sounded a little sad—upon the rising waves of the discussion. . . . Mr. Browning was dressed in a rough brown suit, and his hair was black hair then; and she, so far as I can remember, was, as usual, in soft falling flounces of black silk, and with her heavy curls drooping, and a thin gold chain hanging around her neck."

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

ANNA C. BRACKETT has an elaborate paper on "The Private School for Girls," which is reactionary in some of its arguments. For instance, she discourages the idea that natural science should be made the main object of study, saying, "the child's mind is not up to the level of scientific teaching;" and she advises the study of Latin, even for little girls of nine or ten, next after the vernacular. Of course she insists, with her usual good sense, strengthened as it is by a long experience, on the great importance of hygienic precautions and training.

Mary E. Wilkins begins in a conspicuous place what, we are sure, is going to be one of her delicious stories of New England life. This serial is entitled "Jane Field." Ruth McEmery Stuart contributes a quaint negro story, "Jesekiah Brown's Courtship."

THE CENTURY.

FOR the first time since *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* began its monthly search among the magazines, we glean no "Leading Article" from the *Century*; but this is not by any means on account of any lowering of merit, but rather because it happens that for this month the magazine does not concentrate its interest in any one of those particular classes of subjects which *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* more especially delights to honor.

EMILIO CASTELAR'S "COLUMBUS."

Probably the most important appearance in the magazine is the first paper on Christopher Columbus, from the pen of the famous Spaniard, Emilio Castelar, orator and scholar. He, having a long series of articles before him, is rather inclined to make rounded and ornate sentences than any decided, salient point. An example of the former: "Guinea and Iceland afforded the proofs he [Columbus] sought, and encouraged the undertaking upon which he was entering with such marvelous unity of purpose and object. Africa and Scandinavia! The sun's rays slanting level in the one and beeting from the zenith in the other; there a sky laden with flakes of snow, and here, rainless and unpying; fields of ice like walls of crystal on the one hand and deserts torrid as the embers of an oven on the other; the boreal fir-tree and the tropical palm, the reindeer, confined to the polar circle, and the dromedary restricted to equatorial Asia and Africa; the ichthyophagist devouring half-cooked or frozen fish, and the anthropophagist delighting in human flesh; the fair-skinned and badly-haired inhabitants of one zone and the black and woolly denizens of another, all told him with one accord by their contrasts how the whole planet appeared to be inhabitable and, consequently, how the races of

Cathay and the dominions of the Great Khan were to be conquered, contrary to all the achievements of man hitherto, by following the westward track."

THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

A very charming article in text and illustration is James Lane Allen's on "Homesteads of the Blue Grass," in which he describes the past era of lavish hospitality, of beautiful women and brave cavaliers in Kentucky, which seems, at least from this perspective, to be a golden age. Mr. Allen predicts that the blue-grass region is destined to fall into the hands of the wealthy, who will absorb the small farms and establish a landed aristocracy. "One can foresee the yet distant time when this will become the region of splendid homes and estates that will nourish a taste for outdoor sports and offer an escape from the too-wearying cities. On the other hand, a powerful and ever-growing interest is that of the horse-racer or trotter. He brings into the State his increasing capital, his types of men. Year after year he buys farms, and lays out tracks, and builds stables, and edits journals, and turns agriculture into gaming. In time the blue-grass region may become the Yorkshire of America."

ARCHITECTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Henry von Brunt contributes a paper, in not very lively style, on the "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition." Before describing in rather technical detail the plans of the various buildings, he warns us that the result of all the huge building operations at the great Exposition will not be a true index to our national development in architecture. "It is true that the industrial palaces of our Exposition will be larger in area than any which have preceded them, and will surpass in this respect even the imperial villas and baths of the ancient Romans. But they will be an unsubstantial pageant of which the concrete elements will be a series of vast covered inclosures, adjusted on architectural plans to the most lucid classification and the most effective arrangements of the materials of the Exposition, and faced with a decorative mask of plaster composition on frames of timber and iron, as the Romans of the Empire clothed their rough structures of cement and brick with magnificent architectural veneers of marbles, bronze and sculpture."

In the fiction of the number Wolcott Balestier's story, "Captain, My Captain," is the most noticeable feature; it is a strong piece of work, though scarcely so successful as "Reffey." Mary Hallock Foote begins a new serial, "The Chosen Valley."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ELSEWHERE we give extracts from Henry Watterston's paper on "The Southern Confederacy."

Dr. C. G. Truesdell, superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, sets forth carefully the aims and principles of charity organization. In his paper on the "Treatment of the Poor in Cities" he says, "the tramp and street-begging nuisance will never be stopped so long as mistaken kindness continues to feed and clothe able-bodied strangers, and it will die out so soon as all unite in refusing to give anything whatever to any person, under any circumstances, without investigation, either personal or through some appropriate organization to which all applicants can be referred. The trouble is that most persons would rather compromise with their conscience by throwing a few pennies into a beggar's hat than take the time and trouble to examine the case far enough to ascertain how much real estate or bank stock he may own."

Whatever be her logic, there is no lack of brightness in the way Miss E. F. Andrews treats "The Ugly Girl as a Social Factor." Burning her ships behind her, she boldly and proudly, though impersonally, admits that she herself is one of the homely ones, and proceeds to enter a vigorous plea for the cult. "Whenever our hereditary enemies, the poets and painters, want a dirty job done, they are sure to lay it on our shoulders, though, if the truth were told, our pretty sisters have been mixed up with a great many more questionable transactions than we ever have. But the ugly girl is not even permitted to be poetically and picturesquely wicked; the interesting sinners of literature and art, the Margarets, the Beatrices, the Hetty Sorrells, are all turned out of the artist's brain as first-class beauties, while we are supposed to stand as representatives of the vulgarities and meannesses of human nature, and not even to have been the heroine of a sensational murder or of a celebrated domestic scandal can make one of us interesting."

And, Miss Andrews further complains, the ugly girl finds her worst enemies in her own camp in the traitorous woman novelist. And all this is in spite of the fact that "most of the good and great things that have been done in the world by women must be set down to the credit of the ugly girl. While her pretty sisters have been engaged in setting men together by the ears, she has been quietly putting things to rights, and whether she appears as an Elizabeth encouraging her troops at Tilburg or a Margaret Douray feeding the orphan children from her baker's cart, we shall generally find that the world has gained by her presence."

The *Chautauquan* presents its usual goodly show of historical and informational articles for the edification of C. L. B. C. classes. The historical papers this month are by Professor McMaster, "The North in the War;" John G. Nicolay, "The Battle of Ticonderoga," and John C. Ridpath, "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE fine article by Jacob A. Riis on "The Children of the Poor," and the first paper in the discussion of "Rapid Transit in Cities," by Thomas Curtis Clarke, are reviewed among the "leading articles."

In his concluding paper on "Paris Theatres and Concerts," William F. Apthorp tells, among other things, of the *Café Chantant*, the French prototype of our dime museums and variety shows, and the home of the celebrated Paulus, from whom we Americans have lately suffered an invasion. "The *Café Chantant* itself is a garden, inclosed by iron railings and shrubbery, and lighted by garlands and festoons of gas jets in milk-glass globes. At one end is a stage with proscenium arch and curtain; in front of it sits the orchestra. Then come rows of fixed seats, a little shelf running along the back of each row to hold the cups and glasses of the people sitting in the row next behind it. A reserved-seat ticket gives you the right to one *consommation*—a cup of coffee or chocolate, a glass of anything you please, from beer to champagne, a portion of brandied cherries, or a tiny ice. The entertainment consists of comic songs—each singer singing off his or her batch of songs in succession, and not appearing again—of juggling, learned dogs, and acrobatic tumbling. The star goes on near the end of the performance. How any living soul can go a second time is a matter of wonder."

Under the somewhat generous title "Land and Sea," Prof. N. S. Shaler tells some facts in that attractive branch of geology which treats of the action of the ocean's waves on rocky cliffs and shores of chalk formation, making

here and marring there. The paper is accompanied by pictures of some of the strange, weird shapes that the sea cuts out of the shore when the rock formation is sufficiently soft.

In the series devoted to "Historic Moments," John W. Kirk retells the oft-told story of the first telegraph message sent from Annapolis Junction to Washington in 1844 by Professor Morse.

THE ATLANTIC.

WE have noticed in another department the editorial under the title "The Slaying of the Gerryman-der." The remainder of this issue is more classic than timely.

OUR NATIONAL LEVITY AND IRREVERENCE.

An anonymous social reformer enters a "Plea for Seriousness," largely called forth by Agnes Repplier's argument in the opposite direction, "A Plea for Humor." The anonymous says that Miss Repplier is all wrong; that what we need is an antidote for our irreverent levity, not more levity. "The basis of appreciation of the heroic and pathetic has been sapped in this generation; they have made the step from the sublime to the ridiculous once for all and taken their stand on the latter; there seems to be nothing to appeal to. Virtue, honor, public fidelity and purity, commercial probity, the dignity of office, the sanctity of home have become subjects of jest; men and women who uphold them are called fogies.

... The absence of seriousness is seen in our country people to-day in the evasion of obligation; we give our children no training, but leave them to their own devices, and 'guess they'll turn out all right; we neglect our duty as citizens and place them in the hands of men notoriously unfit for posts of trust, because 'the great American nation can take care of itself; we forbear to raise a voice against practices in public and social life which we privately condemn, for 'our mission is not to be reformers.'"

James Jay Greenough tells of the changes for the better which have come into the "Requirements for Admission to Harvard College," which no longer render it possible to enter that temple of knowledge by dint of a good memory and hard cramming alone. The writer deprecates the "desire to banish all studies which are not to be of immediate money value to the student," but he has no plea for Greek and Latin other than the hackneyed one of "mental training."

Civil war subjects are continued in a light and readable paper by David Dodge on "Home Scenes at the Fall of the Confederacy." It is largely taken up with describing the quaint and sometimes absurd methods which the invaded South used to hide its valuables, burying them beneath the beds of streams, in fence corners, in hollow trees—anywhere to evade the rapacious Yankee "bummer."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* shows its catholicity in a much-illustrated article on "The Chicago Stock Yards," by P. J. O'Keefe. The huge meat-industry is described in a bright and satisfactory way. One is astonished to hear how completely the luckless hog or steer who finds his way to the Windy City is "used up." "Everything is money, nothing is a nuisance, nothing goes to waste or is fruitless. Hoofs, horn-piths, sinews, bones, and hide trimmings no longer seek a hiding place, but are valuable increments in the manufacture of glue stock." One meat-packing firm converts its animal waste into 10,000,000 pounds of glue.

In the process of unearthing a genius—Ambrose Bierce—Mr. Walter Blackburn Harte takes occasion to aver with much emphasis that the magazine editor is the sworn enemy, on principle, of originality, of deep thought, of genius. "Editors and publishers," thinks Mr. Harte, "are perfectly convinced that people read only to be amused, and this is what is the matter with the mass of our literature, filtered as it is through the magazines."

Mary Parker Follett's paper on "Henry Clay and the Speakership" is reviewed elsewhere, as is Mr. W. E. Curtis' timely account of South-American progress.

CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

A SURPRISINGLY fine magazine in more than one feature is the *Californian Illustrated*, which comes all the way across the Continent from San Francisco. The May number furnishes two good contributions to our leading articles: "The Nicaragua Canal," by William Laurence Morry, Consul-General of Nicaragua, and a striking paper, entitled "Opium and Its Votaries," by Rev. Frederick J. Masters.

One is scarcely prepared for the number of well-conceived and handsomely-executed half-tone illustrations that appear in the *Californian*. It compares favorably with some very much better-known Eastern magazines. And in text, too, it attains a high standard. In addition to the two papers mentioned, the opening article is a seemingly exhaustive one on "The Press of San Francisco," which gives a good idea of the quantity and quality of journalism in the city of the Pacific.

Under the title "A Tournament in Taumomachy," Eugenia K. Holmes conveys a vivid idea of Mexican bull-fights, and the illustrations are in the most lively style.

Charles R. Ames gives a good account of Alaskan glaciers, and Hamlin Fitch writes of a far different latitude, "In Palm Valley," both accompanied by copies of interesting photographs.

It is to be remembered that San Francisco is the stamping ground of Ambrose Bierce, the new genius which the reviewer of the *New England Magazine*, Mr. Harte, has, with some little air of condescension, pointed out to the public. One cannot but mumble the old adage of a prophet and his country when one sees the brief notice that this story-teller receives in the enumeration of journalists and sub-editors and business managers of San Francisco.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

WE have selected for more careful review the paper on Herbert Spencer, by William H. Hudson, and "The Limitations of the Healing Art," by Dr. H. Nothnagel.

David D. Wells presents a remarkable case of "Evolution in Folk-Lore," which shows one of the stories told by Uncle Remus to the "little boy" to have been current in every essential particular on the east coast of Africa hundreds of years ago.

Prof. A. S. Packard writes from Brown University to tell "Why We Should Teach Geology." He enumerates a round dozen of reasons, of rather unequal strength and cogency, and concludes: "How can a person be regarded as liberally educated who has not been brought in contact with these facts? And yet there are still hundreds and thousands of our college graduates who have neither had careful training in the principles, nor have been brought into contact with the grand results of modern geology."

The elaborate discussion of "Bad Air and Bad Health," which the *Popular Science Monthly* has been reprinting

from the *Contemporary Review*, comes to an end this month with a proposition from the authors, Harold Wager and Auberon Herbert, to found a society for investigation of the innumerable physical ills which proceed from bad air, and for disseminating knowledge of the subject, which, these gentlemen have shown, is of powerful and immediate importance.

POET-LORE.

POET LORE still devotes itself, modestly and industriously, to the study of pure literature. Few magazines savor so little of Philistinism in any of its various forms of modern times. The pretty little volume is now published in Boston.

The issue of April 15 is a Shakespeare anniversary number, and the most careful paper in it is a comparison of the characters of Hamlet and Don Quixote, by Ivan Turgenev. The writer is far more in love with Rosinante's awkward rider than with the melancholy Prince. The latter, he finds, "represents reasoning, in the first place, and egotism, and therefore unbelief. He lives entirely for himself—he is an egotist. But even an egotist cannot believe in himself; we can believe only in what is outside of us and above us. But this *self*, in which Hamlet believes, is dear to him. It is his starting-point, to which he ever returns, for he finds nothing in the whole world to which his soul can cling. He is a skeptic; he is always busy with himself alone."

But Don Quixote! "He represents *belief*, first of all; belief in something eternal, irreversible—in truth existing outside of an individual, and requiring service and sacrifice. Don Quixote is fully pervaded by devotion to his ideal; he is ready to suffer any troubles for its sake, to give up his life; he values his life only so far as it can serve him to maintain truth and justice on earth."

Dr. W. J. Rolfe tells how "Much Ado about Nothing" was taken from Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Banello's novel. He admits that the plot is improbable, as almost all Shakespeare's are—the more the marvel that he should create such very "probable" men and women to carry them on. Dr. Rolfe makes good grounds for his arraignment of Claudio as an ungenerous, conceited, mercenary young fop. Pity Hero had no big brother to thrash him soundly.

An anonymous letter-writer attempts to answer the question, "Why are we not a race of poets?" He, or more probably she, complains that we are too much absorbed in the practical affairs of life to give imagination

a chance. "How should we have poets? Do we encourage them? Not at all; we would rather buy a magazine with an article in it by an ex-convict than buy a book of poems. The science of ethics is teaching us great sympathy and charity for all forms of scoundrelism, because, poor fellows, it is all the result of inheritance, and it is more by good luck than good management that we are not scoundrels ourselves. But for the poet we have no sympathy; we could not by any chance have been poets ourselves, and we regard them as impertinent criminals against the law of inheritance."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review* for May has as frontispiece a portrait of John McDonogh, to whose philanthropy the South owes much.

Mr. Charles D. Lanier contributes an interesting sketch of the picturesque life of this man, whose saving for philanthropic ends earned for him during his life the reputation of miser and misanthrope. There stand to the memory of this man a large number of schools in New Orleans and vicinity, and a nobly planned institution near Baltimore, known as the McDonogh Farm School, described at length in the May number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The methods of charity in Japan are set forth in a paper descriptive of the life and habits of the people whose history has so much of interest for the Western nations. The point which the paper brings out most clearly is that there is little public relief in Japan and that private charity bears the burdens which are here borne largely by the public. The Government has a large emergency fund for use in times of widespread calamity, but it is a universal law that the family shall care for its weaker members. The author is Mr. C. Meriwether, Professor of History and English of Scanday College, Japan.

Mr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson advocates in a brief paper the burial of human bodies in direct contact with the earth, instead of in the manner almost universally observed in this country. His arguments for this reform are that the health of the living will not be endangered by this form of burial, and that burials will be greatly cheapened. It is no uncommon thing, he says, speaking to the latter point, for the entire amount derived from the benefit society to which the deceased husband belonged to be spent in the burial.

The *Review* contains notes of the work of the month and a brief account of the contemplated exhibit of "Charities and Correction" at the Columbian Exposition.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE principal feature of interest in the *Nouvelle Revue* for April is M. Antoine Albalat's article on Pierre Loti, which, as well as M. Charles Laroche's plea for the French side of the Newfoundland difficulty, we have noticed elsewhere. Prince Serge Wolkonsky contributes some fragmentary notes on subjects connected with the psychology of art, association, emotion, enjoyment, and the subjectivity of beauty. M. Alexandre Bérard writes on the repressive effect of penal legislation. He dwells at great length on the leniency of French juries, and the light sentence frequently awarded of late years for serious crimes. The former, he says, has, to a great extent, its reason in the fact that French penal legislation no longer corresponds with French manners. "The rigor of

the punishment which exactly corresponded to the state of mind of the legislator of 1810, frightens the judge whose business it is to apply it at the end of the nineteenth century. The judge is thus more easily induced to admit extenuating circumstances; he frequently prefers to acquit the defendant rather than subject him to a penalty which he considers too severe."

In the mid-April number of the *Revue* Count Charles de Moüy, in a suggestive paper, examines the popular idea that each century corresponds to an era of human development, and its periods of growth, prosperity and decline. Experience shows, he says, that the notion is to a certain extent founded on fact, and he illustrates it at some length by a survey of the last three centuries. The decline and decay are not absolute—there is always some

residuum of positive good to gain which forms the basis of the new century's growth. Thus each age starts on a somewhat higher level than its predecessor, and the general confusion and break-up which we see around us need be no cause of despair. They are only the dead leaves of this year's growth—the roots and seeds of the next are safe in the ground.

Lord Lytton's posthumous book, "Marrah," is reviewed by an appreciative writer over the signature "C. F." Several of the short poems which compose it are translated into French prose; but the finest, though easy to understand even for those whose knowledge of English is limited, are quite untranslatable. The ideas are expressed in terms which have no French equivalents, and even an attempt to render them adequately would necessitate too wide a departure from the text. "Marrah" is, in the opinion of this critic, the most homogeneous work produced by Lord Lytton. The inspiration keeps at a constant level, and there is no failure in the interest.

M. Fritz de Zepelin, apparently a young Danish writer, gives a summary of the present state of literature in Denmark. He names as the principal modern writers Dr. Georg Brandes, Herman Bang, Jacobson and Schandorph, all of whom, though independent forces in literature, have drunk deep from those wells of Cæstaly that spring in Paris. M. Georges Renard contributes a striking and tragic sketch, "A Wizard," illustrating the inveterate superstitions current, even at the present day, among the mountaineers of the Valais.

M. Louis Gallet writes on the overcrowding of the Paris hospitals, and the abuse of their accommodation by patients quite able to pay. This is scarcely to be wondered at with the system of indiscriminate admission adopted. M. Gallet proposes to do away with this by introducing the English plan of letters, and also to render more space available by treating chronic cases in their own homes.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. ANDRÉ CHEVRILLON'S "The United States and American Life" is noticed elsewhere, as also M. Th. Bentzon's criticism of Rudyard Kipling's "The Light that Failed," and M. G. Valbert's interesting notes on the "History of Journalism in Austria." M. Edmond Planchet continues his contributions to a provincial history of France in a third paper on Berry, devoted to the period between Francis I. and the Revolution. We may especially note the excellent description of George Sand's "Nohant."

M. Alfred Fouillée contributes to the mid-April number an enthusiastic study of Descartes, considered as a precursor of modern science, which concludes thus: "Descartes, with clear vision, perceived the ideal and final aim of science; he determined its method; he marked in advance the great results obtained to-day—he prophesied all our progress. And not only did he contemplate, as from a mountain-top, the promised land afar off, he invaded it himself, he made vast conquests. By his precepts and his example he has shown others the true tactics and the right direction; he has left them the exact plan of all that they were to discover for themselves. Sainte-Beuve said of Bossuet that he was the prophet of the past; we may say of Descartes, that he is the prophet of the science that is to come."

The Vicomte d'Avenel begins in this number a series of

articles on the "History of Personal Property" (*La Fortune Mobilière dans l'Histoire*), the first of which is concerned with the purchasing power of money. The history of prices, he says, is exceedingly difficult to determine—most of the calculations hitherto made having been based on fallacious assumptions, and leading to absurdly contradictory conclusions. He finds that, taking one thing with another, the cost of living in France is exactly double what it was in 1789. The items, taken singly, vary curiously enough: thus, firewood costs three times as much now as it was then, and shoes six times as much; the rent of laborers' cottages has increased by one-fifth and wheat by 30 per cent., while oil for lighting has remained stationary; candles are one-fifth less, and salt is three times cheaper.

M. A. Geffroy, of the Institut de France, contributes a remarkable paper, to which it is impossible to do justice in a summary, on the "Progress of Archaeological Science in Rome." He summarizes the results of recent excavations, especially those undertaken since 1870; touches on the disputes among specialists with regard to some of the more celebrated statues (though, unfortunately, he refrains from expressing an opinion with regard to the Apollo Belvedere and the Laocoön), and deals fully with the Etruscan tombs, and the light thrown by them and the curious dwellings known as *terramares* (recently unearthed in Northern Italy) on ancient history. The earliest recorded history of Rome is now shown to go back at least to the Bronze Age; and when the results of discovery have been fully made available, the word *pre-historic* will have lost much of its significance. Unfortunately, there seems at present no hope of our finding the key to the lost Etruscan language, the inscriptions in which, could we only read them, would clear up many difficulties. The whole article is well worth attention, and, in spite of its recondite-sounding title, extremely readable.

M. L. Van Keymeulen—a Netherlander, to judge by his name—contributes a study of Multatuli—a name too little known outside Holland. Multatuli was the pseudonym chosen by Edward Douma Dekker, the author of "Max Havelaar" and "Ideën," who died at Nieder-Ingelheim, on the Rhine, in February, 1887. He was a Quixotic, impracticable man, strangely out of place in the conventional society, into the midst of which he flung like a bombshell his defiant plea for the oppressed Javanese. He had plenty of faults, both as a man and as an author; his ideas were crude and contradictory, and his writings suffered first from the limitations of a self-educated man, exiled at nineteen, and secondly, from the inevitable provincialism of the citizen of a small country with a language unknown beyond its own frontiers. But we cannot help thinking that M. Van Keymeulen might have treated him a little more sympathetically.

Two exceedingly interesting articles, which want of space prevents our noticing more at length, are M. Chailley-Bert's third installment of "The English in Burmah," which deals in detail with the nature and resources of the country, and the Vicomte de Vogüé's "Pensées d'Histoire dans Rome," a thoughtful and suggestive study, stating the case pretty fully against the analytic criticism and the dry bones of scientific archaeology which pass for history nowadays, or at any rate showing the necessity of supplementing them by a more sympathetic and ideal view. Carmen Sylva's striking story is noticed elsewhere.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

AT eighty-two Dr. Holmes shows no signs of weakness in his grip on the "twin steeds of poetry and prose," and this time it is the graceful and generous Pegasus of verse which he guides in honor of his friend, Edward Everett Hale:

Night after night the incandescent arc
Has fought its dazzling battle with the dark,
Our doubtful paths with parast rays illumed
Untired, undimmed, unswerving, unconsumed.

A slender wire the living light convers
That startles midnight with its noonday blaze.
Through that same channel streams the giant force
That whirls the wheels along their clanking course
When, like a mail-clad monster o'er the plain,
With clash and clamor sweep the broomstick train.

Whence gains the wondrous wire its two-fold dower,
Its double heritage of light and power?
Ask of the motor man—he ought to know—
And he will tell you "from the dynamo."
And what again, the dynamo inspires?
"A mighty engine urged by quickening fires."

When I beheld that large untiring brain
Which seventy winters have assailed in vain,
Toiling, still toiling at the endless task,
With patience such as Sisyphus might ask,
To flood the paths of ignorance with light,
To speed the progress of the struggling right,
Its burning pulses borrowed from a heart
That claims in every grief a brother's part,
My lips repeat with reverence, "Even so—
This is in truth a living dynamo."

Be sure to heed its lesson while we may,
Look up for light to guide our devious way—
Look forward bravely—look not weakly back,
The past is done with. Mind the coming track;
Look in with searching eye and courage stout,
But when temptation comes, look out!

Heaven grant all blessings time and earth can give
To him whose life has taught us how to live,
Till on the golden dial of the spheres
The Twentieth Century counts the gathering years
While many a birthday tells its cheerful tale
And the round hundredth shouts, "All hail, all hail!"

Probably few people know that the charming little verse-gems of thought that ever and anon appear in the magazines over the signature John B. Tabb are the work—if they must be desecrated with such a name—of a Roman Catholic priest who drudges through a daily round of pedagogical duties in St. Charles College, Maryland. The *May Harper's* contains one of the most recent of Mr. Tabb's poems, entitled "The White Jessamine."

I knew she lay above me,
Where the casement all the night
Shone, softened with a phosphor glow
Of sympathetic light,
And that her fledgling spirit pure
Was pluming fast for flight.

Each tendril throbb'd and quicken'd
As I nightly climbed apace,
And could scarce restrain the blossoms
When, near the destined place,
Her gentle whisper thrilled me
Ere I gazed upon her face.

I waited, darkling, till the dawn
Should touch me into bloom,
While all my being panted
To outpour its first perfume,
When, lo! a paler flower than mine
Had blossomed in the gloom!

POETRY.

Albemarle.—May.
Orbits. Richard Le Gallienne.

Atalanta.—May.
The Song of the Strength of Ourselves.
Kate Carter.
Love and Fame. M. T. Marshall.

Atlantic Monthly.—May.
An Attie Poet. H. L. White.
The Soul's Ride. Lilla C. Perry.

Blackwood's Magazine.—May.
* Greek Sonnets. C. A. Kelly.

Bookman.—May.
Prospero in Samos.
Disappointment. J. Barlow.

Century.—May.
Five Poems by Herman Melville.
On a Portrait of Columbus. G. E. Wood.
berry.
"Because It Is the Spring." Louise C.
Monlon.
Books and Seasons. T. B. Aldrich.
Hast Thou Heard the Nightingale? R. W.
Gilder.
Altar and Idol. Julian Hawthorne.
Three Sonnets. W. F. Foster.

Cornhill.—May.
The Bitter Cry of Brer Rabbit.

Cosmopolitan.—May.
The Noble Lover. With Portrait. J. Russell Lowell.
When through Fenet-Litten Halls. John
Hay.
Hope. Edgar Fawcett.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—May.
A Daughter of the People. B. O. Fowler.

Qiri's Own Paper.—May.
Never Give In. Helen M. Burnside.

Good Words.—May.
Dunottar. (Illus.) Rev. G. D. Barron.
After a Woo. Isabella F. Mayo.

Harper's Magazine.—May.
When Comes the Night. W. P. Preble, jun.
The Three Infinites. Wm. Sharp.
The White Jessamine. J. B. Tabb.
Materials of a Story. W. D. Howells.

Idler.—May.
The Stump Orator. (Illus.) L. D. Powles.

Leisure Hour.—May.
The Best Till Last. Ellen T. Fowler.
The Fisher-Bake's Cradle Song. Lady
Lindsay.

Library Review.—May.
The Birthday of Robert Browning. J. J.
Britton.

Lippincott.—May.
In Extremis. Louise C. Monlon.
My Persian Prayer Ring. Anne Q. Aldrich.

Literary Opinion.—May.
"Faint, yet Pursuing." Two Sonnets.
Christina Rossetti.

Magazine of American History.—May.
The Old and the New in History. W. I.
Crandall.

Monthly Packet.—May.
May Song. Blanche Oram.

National Review.—May.
In Coolidge Wood. William Pitt.

Newbery House Magazine.—May.

The Vigil of the Matterhorn. (Illus.)
Austin Clare.

New England Magazine.—May.

Scribner's Magazine.—May.

Mirrored Music. C. H. Luders.
In Egypt. P. B. Blood.

Sunday at Home.—May.

The Chapter House, York Minster. Canon
Wilton.

Sunday Magazine.—May.

Toll. Clara Thwaites.
The Two Rivers. (Illus.) Rev. B. Waugh.

Temple Bar.—May.

"Solvitur Acris Hyems."
Love's Promised Land.

Victorian.—May.

May. Maxwell Gray.

ART TOPICS.

Albemarle.—May.

Modern French Art and Its Critics. Rev.
Dr. B. Klein.

Art Amateur.—May.

Mrs. Mary Sargent Florence. (Illus.)
Portrait Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.
Baffet. (Illus.) Clarence Mason.

Art Interchange.—May.

Some American Painters. Hors Concours.

Art Journal.—London. May.

"His Royal Highness." Etching by P.
Dunne.
Mr. Frederick Leyland's Art Collection at
Princes Gate. (Illus.) Val. Prinsep and
L. Robinson.
David Murray, A.R.A. (Illus.) Marion H.
Dixon.
An Unknown Glen. (Illus.) A. T. Story.
Japanese Pottery. (Illus.) Charles Holmes.

Atalanta.—May.

Woman in Contemporary Art. Mrs. A.
Lingham. (Illus.) L. Toulmin Smith.

Century.—May.

Thomas Couture. (Illus.) G. F. A. Healy.
Bernardini Luini. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.
American Artist Series. (Illus.) W. L.
Frazer.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London. May.
"Judith," by Sandro Botticelli; "Land-
scapes," by Jan Wynants, etc.

Magazine of Art.—London. May.

"On the Road to Wallachia." Etching
after A. Schreyer.

The Royal Academy. 1892. (Illus.) M. H.
Spielmann.

Press Day and Critics. II. With Portraits.
H. M. Spielmann.

George du Maurier, Romanticist. (Illus.)
W. D. Scott.

The Decoration of Ceilings. (Illus.) G. T.
Robinson.

The Dixon Bequest at Bethnal Green. II.
The Water Colors. (Illus.) R. Jope-
Slade.

Munsey's Magazine.—May.

Gabriel Max. C. Stuart Johnson.
The American Water Color Society. War-
ren Taylor.

Overland Monthly.—May.

Art and what California Should do About
Her. Douglas Tilden.

Nineteenth Century.—May.

Stevens and the Wellington Memorial. W.
Armstrong.

The *Century* drops into poetry on an unwonted number of occasions this month, and nowhere more gracefully than in this very characteristic sonnet by Thomas Bailey Aldrich:

Because the sky is blue ; because blithe May
Masks in the wren's song and the lilac's line ;
Because—in fine, because the sonnet is blithe
I will read none but piteous takes-to-day.
Keep happy laughter till the skies be gray,
And the sad season cypress wears, and rue ;
Then, when the wind is moaning in the flue,
And ways are dark, bid Chaucer make us gay.
But now a little sadness ! All too sweet
This springtime riot, this most poignant air,
This sensuous sphere of color and perfume !
So listen, love, while I the woes repeat
Of Hamlet and Ophelia, and that pair
Whose bridal bed was huddled in a tomb.

A poem by James Russell Lowell, which he called "The Noble Lover" is woven into an elaborate design prepared by Walter Crane for the *May Cosmopolitan*, which last, by the way, has been criticised as an attempt to paint the lily. The first stanza runs as follows:

If he be a noble lover, take him !
You in you I seek, and not myself ;
Love with men's what women choose to make him,
Seraph strong to soar or fawn-eyed elf ;
All I am or can, your beauty gave it,
Lifting me a moment high to you,
And my bit of heaven I fain would save it
Mine I thought it was, I never knew.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

It would be hard to find a more striking commentary on the swiftness of social evolution in America than we see in the picture of California, so lately wrested from the grizzly bear, asking herself with an introspective air, why she has no art development. The *Overland Monthly* contains a paper by Douglas Tilden, which he calls "Art, and What California Should Do About Her." He shows in the example of France and the other home-countries of art what is necessary to develop the national esthetic instinct and encourage worthy young workers in those fields. Mr. Tilden adds a "prayer that the day will come when it will be deemed consistent with our duty as members of a great community to take on ourselves the expense of sending young, talented scholars to Europe on a traveling scholarship. . . . Shall we ever say to our young generation, 'go to Europe at our expense. We will give you six hundred dollars a year, to the end that you may, for four years, pursue whatever study your talent inclines you, be it painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, or music, and in the fifth year we will give you eight hundred dollars, so that you may have some means to create some original work.'"

William Sharp prints in the current *Atlantic* copious excerpts from the diary of Joseph Severn, the artist, which give the details of his life in Rome. They are mostly taken up with discussions of the political happenings of the day, but we append a rather interesting entry on the occasion of the death of Severn's friend Fred. Overbeck, the German painter.

"Overbeck considered that painting should be produced like poetry—that is, without any direct reference to nature ; in other words, that the painter should be so thoroughly familiar with nature as to render every form and aspect readily without models. In this he always seemed to me to forget that painting is addressed to the sight, and therefore that direct imitation (or imitative interpretation) is essential to it. Otherwise it may be unintelligible in its language. In this way Overbeck excelled in his simple outlines and simplest drawings, but always seemed to me to fail when painting them on the canvas, where they seemed to me merely like bad copies without the charm of fine painting in rendering the freshness of nature."

George P. A. Healy writes delightfully in the *Century* of Thomas Couture, who was a fellow-student with him in Paris and a life-long friend. Couture seems to have possessed quite his share of the eccentricities of genius. While painting a portrait of one of the Royal family, Napoleon the Third was to Couture's mind, importunate in offering suggestions. Whereupon the artist turned and asked : "Sir, who is to paint this picture—your Majesty or I?" which put a permanent stop to the sitting and sent the irate painter into seclusion. This and other like anecdotes render scarcely necessary Mr. Healy's remark that "Couture was a good painter, but a very bad courtier." "He had two pet hatreds—lawyers and doctors. As to doctors he would never allow one in his house. He was so violent in his animosity that when he fell ill he refused all medical aid.

THE NEW BOOKS.

TWO GREAT AMERICAN HISTORIANS—PARKMAN AND FISKE.*

IN one department of literature at least, and that a very noble department, we have no need to defend ourselves against sneers about "American books." We have not only produced a succession of brilliant historians whose work constitutes a standard literature, but we may also rejoice in the possession to-day of living historical writers who are fully the peers of any that



MR. FRANCIS PARKMAN.

other lands may boast. The death of Professor Freeman, and the appointment of Mr. Froude to the chair of history at Oxford made vacant by Mr. Freeman's demise, have led to much discussion on both sides of the Atlantic as to the qualities and merits of contemporary historical workers in Great Britain. Mr. Freeman has been criticised as a writer who mistook the materials of history for history itself, and who, while scientific and erudite in his investigation of great historical themes and epochs, was lacking in the highest sense of proportion, encumbered his production with tedious and needless details, and was deficient in the literary quality which should belong to historical masterwork. Mr. Froude, on the contrary, is criticised as the brilliant man of letters who is master of a trenchant and fascinating pen, but who is in no sense an original and scientific investigator, and whose historical works are so colored by preconceived theories and

prejudices as to be pieces of special pleading, wholly untrustworthy as the embodiment of sound research into the truth of history. Mr. S. R. Gardiner is accorded high praise for his painstaking and scientific explorations in one period of English history, but it may be doubted whether Mr. Gardiner's work possesses the philosophic breadth and the literary discrimination requisite to make for it a place in the very highest rank of historical composition.

Turning to America we find among recent historical achievements the completion of Mr. James Shouler's five-volume history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the outbreak of the Civil War—a work showing the most conscientious research and characterized by almost absolute impartiality of judgment and by fine sense of proportion, while unfortunately deficient in the graces of literary style. Then we find Mr. Justin Winsor's scholarly though popular "Columbus," following the completion, not very long ago, of his voluminous and magnificent "Critical and Narrative History of the United States," which is of course a work of scientific scholarship and of reference rather than of philosophical and literary historical composition. In the field of American political history at the beginning of this century we have the successive volumes of Mr. Henry Adams' elaborate undertaking—a work which better meets all the canons of high-class historical production than anything recently produced in Great Britain. And so there might be mentioned the products of several other American historical workshops.

But the very highest mark in our recent historical literature has been reached by two authors whose newest volumes now come to us as the most important books of the month. Of historians who write English, Francis Parkman is the greatest among surviving contemporaries. Taking into account the subject, the scope, and the execution of his work, he is undoubtedly, all things considered, the foremost historical author America has produced. In the make-up of a great historian many things are requisite. There must be the scholarly habit of patient research, and the opportunity to become completely conversant with all the available materials. In other words, the historian must use the tools of the modern scientist and must employ the laboratory methods. But he must also have a philosophical mind, for he must make broad and often bold generalizations, and must perceive the larger relations of things. He must clearly recognize the bearings of his particular historical field or subject upon the whole majestic movement of the world's progress, in order that the results of his individual production may be a true and rightly proportioned contribution to the world's knowledge of itself. Moreover, he must have the constructive imagination—the synthesizing and idealizing faculties of mind that belong to all creative masters, whether in art or in literature. And, finally, he must be able to command a lucid and acceptable literary style, so that the great conception based upon the deep and wide research shall not be marred in the details of execution.

Mr. Parkman is a great historian because he meets all

* A Half Century of Conflict. By Francis Parkman. Two vols., 12mo., pp. 383-386. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

* The Discovery of America. With some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest. By John Fiske. Two vols., 12mo., pp. 534-655. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

these tests. He has had a great and an adequate subject. Nearly fifty years ago he entered upon what has been his life's work. He undertook to tell the story of the conflict between the French race and the English race for the possession of North America. His conception of the historical possibilities that were involved in the outcome of the struggle was of almost inspired clearness. At length he has completed the tale. The two volumes, entitled "A Half Century of Conflict," deal with the period which preceded the final act in the long drama, when Wolfe and Montcalm fought on the Heights of Abraham and North America became henceforth unquestionably the domain of the English-speaking race.

It was in 1865 that Mr. Parkman published the first volume of his great work. "France and England in North America," which is now made complete in twelve volumes by the publication of the two now before us. Although his materials and notes were, of course, in hand, Mr. Parkman had wisely postponed his finished treatment of this period in the eighteenth century until he had written out and published the more important closing volumes of the series, namely, the two entitled "Montcalm and Wolfe." That his life and strength have been spared for the filling in of the gaps and the completion of the whole series should be a cause for thankfulness and congratulation. The seven individual works, each complete in itself, which, grouped together, form the continuous story of France and England in North America, are: I, "Pioneers of France in the New World;" II, "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century;" III, "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West;" IV, "The Old Régime in Canada;" V, "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.;" VI, "A Half Century of Conflict;" VII, "Montcalm and Wolfe"—the last two works each containing two volumes. In addition to these, as works growing out of the same general collection of materials, Mr. Parkman has given us in two volumes "The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War After the Conquest of Canada," and in one volume "The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life."

There is all the charm and fascination of romance in Mr. Parkman's wonderful and graphic descriptions. He makes us know as flesh-and-blood men the famous Indian chiefs and the adventurous French explorers. We witness the frontier conflicts, and we rejoice to find immortalized in these pages the otherwise forgotten men who in the deep forests, on our mighty rivers, and on the trackless prairies of the West, laid the foundations of the new-world civilization that Europe will come to Chicago next year to see concretely exhibited.

It was the writer's pleasant fortune several years ago in Paris to become acquainted with the eminent and indefatigable Frenchman, who, from his different race standpoint, has also spent a long life in the preparation of a monumental history of French exploration and colonizing. Pierre Margry was for many years custodian of the Archives of the Marine and Colonies of France, and he, more than any other man, not excepting Mr. Parkman himself, is master of the documentary materials relating to the history of his own race in the Western Hemisphere. He has published a great work in numerous volumes entitled "*Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Afrique Septentrionale*." M. Margry's well-achieved task, however, has been rather the sifting of evidence and the collection of historical material preserved in the old records, while Mr. Parkman's work, also based upon an adequate knowledge of the contemporary French docu-

ments, has the great added charm of local coloring derived from intimate knowledge of the wide theatre of action. Moreover, Mr. Parkman's work, in a higher degree than M. Margry's, possesses the qualities of philosophic conception, dramatic movement and fine literary execution. Apart from the two great historical works themselves, however, there is something almost pathetic in the natural contrast of sentiment and feeling between these two distinguished historians, who have been working contemporaneously for a whole generation in the same field. Mr. Parkman, the Anglo-Saxon, has been recording with firm touch the story of the overwhelming triumph of his own race in the most strategic and fateful struggle that modern history records. M. Margry, loyally French to the last fibre, has had to tell the painful and humiliating story of the great stakes his country played through more than a century for mastery of the new western world, and how at length it lost the game, ingloriously and irrevocably.

It is certainly a noteworthy coincidence that the same month which brings us the closing volumes of Mr. Parkman's great narrative of American beginnings should also bring us in two noble volumes John Fiske's lucid, brilliant and philosophical account of the discovery of America. As Mr. Parkman's chief life-work seems thus to have been brought to a deliberate and artistic conclusion, America and Europe have just begun fairly to appreciate the brightness and magnitude of the new star in the firmament of historical authorship. Those persons who have formed the impression that Mr. Fiske's literary excursions have been in fields too diverse to admit either of the thoroughness in research or the continuity in thought that are requisite for the highest and most original production, have simply misunderstood the nature of Mr. Fiske's mind and the methods by which he works. He is first of all a philosophic thinker. His philosophical writings possess a buoyancy and a lucidity peculiarly their own. This clear philosophy is the solid substratum upon which all his work has rested. If he had not been an expositor of the "Cosmic Philosophy," a profound student of the early Aryan period, and a devotee of comparative mythology, he could not have acquired the points of view and the modes of approach which have enabled him to write American history with a breadth of understanding and a wealth of side-lights such as no other writer has ever brought to the task. Mr. Fiske's studies of primitive European society led him to an appreciation of the incomparable opportunities for the study of the most ancient forms and types of human relationship that are afforded by the native races of America.

It seems to us that no man has grasped as firmly as Mr. Fiske the larger meaning, to Europe and the world, of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere; and that no man has told the whole story of the nature and method of what was, really, a gradual discovery that occupied two centuries, half so instructively and lucidly as Mr. Fiske tells it in these volumes. Interwoven with the story of voyages and explorations, in a manner that almost nobody but Mr. Fiske could have used harmoniously and successfully, is a study of the grades of life and society that the European discoverers actually found in the different parts of North and South America. Thus the very first chapter, consisting of about 150 pages, is perhaps the most philosophical account we possess of ancient America and its human inhabitants. The volume proceeds to describe pre-Columbian voyages, the groping search of Europe for the Indies, and the finding of various strange coasts, in the course of which the discovery of America was, at the time, only the most striking incident. The

second volume takes up the gradual discovery of America after Columbus by Americus, the Cabots, and others, tells the story of the conquest of Mexico, gives us a graphic picture of ancient Peru and the tale of its conquest, describes somewhat monographically the life-work of Las Casas, and finally sums up (in a chapter of about a hundred pages entitled "The Work of Two Centuries") the whole course of the period of discovery.

Whereas Mr. Parkman shows us why and how the English race triumphed over the French race in North America, Mr. Fiske devotes many brilliant pages to a philosophical exposition of the reasons why Spanish enterprise and colonizing aggrandizement—so dominant in the period of American discovery—proved in the end a comparative failure, while English colonization became successful in the highest degree. "On the hospitable soil of England," says Mr. Fiske, "all types of character, all varieties of temperament, all shades of belief, have flourished side by side, and have intermated upon one another until there has been evolved a race of men in the highest degree original and enterprising, plastic and cosmopolitan. It is chiefly this circumstance, combined with their successful preservation of self-government, that has won for men of English speech their imperial position in the modern world. When we contrast the elastic buoyancy in Shakespeare's England with the gloom and heaviness that were then creeping over Spain, we find nothing strange in the fact that the most populous and powerful nations of the New World speak English and not Spanish. It was the people of Great Britain that, with flexible and self-reliant intelligence, came to be foremost in devising methods adapted to the growth of an industrial civilization, leaving the Middle Ages far behind. Whenever, in any of the regions open to colonization, this race has come into competition with other European races, it has either vanquished or absorbed them, always proving its superior capacity. Sometimes the contest has assumed the form of strife between a civilization based upon wholesome private enterprise and a civilization based upon government patronage. Such was the form of the seventy years' conflict that came to a final decision upon the Heights of Abraham, and not the least interesting circumstance connected with the discovery of this broad continent is the fact that the struggle for the possession of it has revealed the superior vitality of institutions and methods that first came to maturity in England and now seem destined to shape the future of the world."

Such are the just and brilliant sentences with which Mr. Fiske concludes this splendid contribution to our understanding of history. His work, like those of Mr. Parkman, meets all the criteria of the higher historical literature. It is derived from the most scholarly study of original sources, it is characterized by the loftiest philo-

sophical power, and it is enriched by the widest collateral researches and observations. Moreover, while truly scientific and truly philosophical, it meets the requirements of creative art, is admirable in style and finished workmanship, and is therefore literature in the best sense. It should be added that these two volumes take the first place in the chronological scheme of Mr. Fiske's projected history of America. He has already published in two volumes his work on the American Revolution, which was followed by a volume on "The Critical Period of Ameri-



can History, 1783-1789," and a volume on the "Beginnings of New England," dealing with the Puritan theocracy in its relations with civil and religious liberty. Mr. Fiske's historical writing has never a dull line. Every page is fresh and sparkling, and the wide-awake high-school boy or the plain citizen and man of business can draw as much pleasure from them as the philosopher or the special scholar. A country that can produce historical literature of such scope and quality as Francis Parkman and John Fiske have given us in this past month has no reason to be dejected on the ground that America brings forth no great books.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Men and Events of Forty Years. By the late Josiah Bushnell Grinnell. Octavo, pp. 442. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. \$2.50.

When time has lent the distance that gives true perspective the makers of the great commonwealths beyond the Mississippi will be as highly honored as the earlier pioneers who laid the foundations of our older States; and among the names that will always be held high in esteem will be that of the late J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa. He founded the

model educational town of the West, in which there flourished, with five or six hundred students, the first college that was organized beyond the Mississippi river. Mr. Grinnell's "Men and Events of Forty Years," from 1850 to 1890, is an invaluable kind of book because of the side-lights it casts upon so wide a range of contemporary matters. In his early days Mr. Grinnell was a Congregational minister. He became a pioneer and colonizer, he assisted John Brown in the operation of the underground railway, he participated for many years in the political activities of his commonwealth, he served valiantly in Congress at a critical time, he was a citizen of large business interests, he was for a time a railroad director and president, he was a public speaker of inimitable wit, he

was a man of tireless energy and enthusiasm, and his ever-fertile brain had the God-given touch of true genius. He was a close friend of many of the great leaders and reformers of his time, among whom were Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and many more. In this volume Mr. Grinnell gives his frank opinion of a great number of political and public characters, and the book is unusually readable.

William Gilmore Simms. By William P. Trent. "American Men of Letter" series. 16mo, pp. 329. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

We are glad to welcome a new volume in the delightful "Men of Letters" series, edited by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner. The present volume is the life of William Gilmore Simms, by Professor W. P. Trent, of Tennessee. Preceding volumes in this series are lives of Irving, Noah Webster, Thoreau, George Ripley, Cooper, Margaret Fuller, Emerson, Poe, N. P. Willis, Franklin and Bryant. There are fashions in the reading of different authors, and Simms has of late been relegated to dusty shelves, but this new biography will stimulate a fresh interest. William G. Simms was born in South Carolina in 1806 and died in 1865. The bibliography of his writings begins with poetry published as early as 1825, and includes a prodigious number of works which were issued without much interruption up to 1860. At one time he was considered Fenimore Cooper's most formidable rival for the rank of America's chief novelist. His works are largely tales of Southern life and adventures.

Mark Hopkins. By Franklin Carter. "American Religious Leaders" series. 16mo, pp. 383. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The life of Dr. Hopkins appears, not at all inappropriately, in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Religious Leaders." Dr. Hopkins was indeed a religious leader of great eminence. He was also a philosopher, a theological thinker and writer of merited distinction, and like Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, he was a great teacher and educational leader. President Carter, of Williams College, who ably fills the position no longer held by Dr. Mark Hopkins, has given us a faithful and complete biography covering a long period of "President Hopkins' life, and every phase of his varied and always useful activity. The man who would understand what the typical American college is and how potent are its influences in the formation of high character will understand it all more clearly if he will but read this biography of an American college president by his successor, who was also in early days his pupil.

Cardinal Manning. By A. W. Hutton. Pp. 284. London: Methuen & Co. 6s.

Mr. Hutton has been first in the field with his biography. It seems to have been done with considerable painstaking, but it is not meant to be more than a stop gap until an authorized biography, based upon the Cardinal's private papers, is issued. Mr. Hutton is not very well qualified to write this book, as he had no close personal knowledge of the Cardinal. He has, however, done his work of compilation with care, marred here and there by unnecessary blemishes.

Famous People I Have Met. By Mrs. George Augustus Sala. Octavo, pp. 340. London: James R. Osgood, McIlvane & Co. 6s.

An intensely amusing book, interesting, too, as few recent books have been. Says Mrs. Sala: "Naturally, I believe my husband to be the most famous person I have ever met," and consequently she places him at the beginning of her bundle, which numbers some twenty-two celebrities, about all of whom she writes pleasantly and easily. Among the twenty-two are the Baroness Bardett-Coutts, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Sir John Millais, R.A.; Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P.; Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Montague Williams, Q.C.; Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. Walter Besant, Sir Augustus Henry Layard, Mr. Wm. Stead, Mr. William Black, Mr. B. L. Farjeon, and Mr. Edward Lawson. In each case a fac-simile letter is printed.

Madame de Staël. By Albert Sorel. Octavo, pp. 202. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

This is a volume of "The Great French Writers" series, being studies of the lives, the works and the influence of the principal authors of French literature. Always an fascinating story, this particular account of Madame de Staël's life is very readable. In a concluding chapter M. Sorel speaks of Madame de Staël's influence. This has been greater, he holds, on the French historical school, as shown in the works of Guizot, Charles de Rémusat, De Tocqueville, Thiers and Lavergne, than in other forms of French literature. "A beautiful genius rather than an artist in literature and history, a great witness rather than an actor in the events of her times, she deserves

to live because she represents one of the best epochs of the French spirit."

The Queen's Prime Ministers: The Earl of Derby. By George Saintsbury. Octavo, pp. 223. London: Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.

This is the seventh of the series which Mr. Stuart Reid is editing. It is illustrated by a photograph and supplied with a copious index. The name of the author is a sufficient recommendation. It recalls many a stirring episode in English history which to many of the younger electors has become somewhat shadowy.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Little Brothers of the Air. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, pp. 278. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Olive Thorne Miller's delightful familiarity with out-of-door topics, and her expert knowledge—for literary purposes—of the manners and customs that prevail in the feathered tribes of the North Atlantic region, are too well known to require any indorsement or certificate. This attractive volume of papers on our birds is one that is so full of brightness and charm that it should make many hearts rejoice. We have in mind a six-year-old boy up in the country whose own instantaneous observations upon bird life in the woods adjoining his home will be immensely aided by these chapters when read to him, and who will never for a moment suspect that they were written for grown-up folks; but on the other hand, there is not a learned naturalist or ornithologist in the country who may not gain some knowledge from these pages, and never a lover of good English who will not be refreshed and charmed by their style.

English Pharisees and French Crocodiles, and Other Anglo-French Typical Characters. By Max O'Rell. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Max O'Rell's new book tells about English and French traits. It is one of the wittiest and best-tempered books that the pen of mortal man ever indited. It is much more than a humorous book; it is a volume of subtle, epigrammatic essays upon French and English national traits and characteristics.



MAX O'RELL.

which is just as full of merit as the more sober and elaborate discussions of Philip Gilbert Hamerton. It is dedicated to "Jonathan." If we were to make up a list of new and entertaining books which we should advise Americans to read this summer, we should in good conscience put this new volume by the witty Frenchman very near the top.

The Art of Entertaining. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 16mo, pp. 416. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

It is always interesting to follow the work of any intelligent writer who traces and reviews the course of English literature in order to emphasize a particular view or phase.

Professor T. W. Hunt, of Princeton College, has taken as his theme the ethical teachings in old English literature, and has in a somewhat brief and popular way presented and illustrated the truth that our best literature, particularly that of the earliest centuries, has been strongly imbued with high religious and moral principles.

Lectures on the English Poets. By William Hazlitt. 16mo, pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. make accessible to the present generation of American readers, in most inviting mechanical form, the William Hazlitt's *Lectures on the English Poets*. Hazlitt was contemporary of Charles Lamb, Elz Quincey and their group, and was one of the strongest and finest of English critics. After an essay on poetry in general, the lectures take up Chaucer and Spenser; Shakespeare and Milton; Dryden and Pope; Thompson and Cowper; the group including Gray, Swift, Young, Chatterton and others; Burns and the old English ballads; and finally the poets who were living in 1818 when the lectures were written—the list including Campbell, Moore, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge and others.

Ethical Teachings in Old English Literature. By Theodore W. Hunt. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Sherwood's books are a treasure to right-minded and self-respecting but somewhat inexperienced women who wish to study the practical art of getting on in the world of good society. It is a legitimate art, worthy of due encouragement; and it is sympathetically and wisely taught by Mrs. (Chaucery) Depew's friend, Mrs. Sherwood. There is a good deal of discussion and readable incident in this book, which treats of the art of entertaining; but the author could hardly do otherwise than try to display some of that very art in preparing the book. Young housekeepers will find it almost an encyclopedia.

Shakespeare's England. By William Winter. New Edition. 18mo, pp. 274. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Winter's dainty little volume, revised and brought out in a new edition, deserves a place by the side of Professor Goldwin Smith's unpretentious but delightful "Trip to England." There are twenty-two little essays in this book, chiefly touching the places and scenes made memorable by English men of letters.

Tennyson's Life and Poetry: and Mistakes Concerning Tennyson. By Eugene Parsons. Paper, pp. 31. Chicago: Published by the Author. 15 cents.

Mr. Eugene Parsons, of Chicago, has been looking up the encyclopedia and magazine articles and other biographical material concerning Lord Tennyson. He exposes all sorts of careless blunders as to the day and year of Tennyson's birth, the date of the publication of various works, details regarding his school days, etc. This monograph of Tennyson is useful and timely.

A Primer of English Verse: Chiefly in its Aesthetic and Organic Character. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Dr. Corson's little volume, which he modestly terms "A Primer of English Verse," is a work of far higher character than a mere analysis of poetical forms for college students of English literature. It is a highly original treatise upon the organic character of English verse—an essay in constructive literary criticism. It suggests in some respects Leigh Hunt's essays on poetry, but it is more thorough and scholarly.

The Moral Teachings of Science. By Arabella B. Buckley. Paper, 8vo, pp. 52. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Company. 15 cents.

Arabella Buckley's essay on the Moral Teachings of Science shows us how to derive "sermons from stones," and higher inspiration from the whole of nature around us.

Essays by Sainte-Beuve. Edited by Elizabeth Lee. Octavo, pp. 265. London: Walter Scott.

A volume of the Scott Library, which will be of the greatest use to those who cannot read the greatest of French critics in his original tongue. Miss Lee contributes a critical and biographical introduction. Among the subjects treated of in the present essays are: "What is a Classic?" Madame Recamier, Robespierre, Balzac, Montaigne, Alfred de Musset, the De Guernis, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Chesterfield, Mary Stuart, and William Cowper.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

Pauperism: A Picture; and The Endowment of Old Age: An Argument. By Charles Booth. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.35.

Mr. Charles Booth's investigations of the social condition of London, which have now extended over a period of five or six years and which have been for the most part embodied in his great volumes on the life and labor of the people of London, have most abundantly qualified him to enter upon the discussion of general measures for the relief of the poor. He thought it best to study facts before attempting to prescribe remedies. This new volume, which presents first a sort of composite photograph of London pauperism as it really is, and then proceeds to make an argument in favor of what he calls the "endowment of old age," is a most acceptable contribution to the literature of practical sociology. A pension of five shillings a week, to begin at the age of 65, to be made applicable at once, to be in the hands of the State, to be universal, to be compulsory, and to rest squarely upon public taxation, is the thing that Mr. Booth proposes, and that he defends in a masterly argument. There is no reason to doubt the early adoption in England of some form of old age pensions.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH.

The Commercial Policy of the British Colonies and the McKinley Tariff. By Earl Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G. Octavo, pp. 79. New York: Macmillan & Co. 30 cents.

Earl Grey writes an extended pamphlet in which he attempts to instruct Canada as to her true fiscal policy. He idealizes the beauty of English free trade, criticizes as impossible any scheme of British Imperial federation that should rest upon differential duties against other countries, and declares for the precisely opposite policy, namely, universal free trade by all parts of the British Empire with one another and with the rest of the world. For Canada particularly he urges that the best way to meet the McKinley tariff would be simply to make Canada an out-and-out free-trade country, abandon all attempt at reciprocity with the United States, and allow the situation to adjust itself. The proposition is scarcely likely to be favorably received in Canada.

Business Law: A Manual for Schools and Colleges and for Every Day Use. By Alonzo R. Weed, LL.B. Revised Edition. Octavo, pp. 172. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.10.

Mr. Weed's summary of the doctrines and practical rules of business and commercial law is not only well adapted to use in schools and colleges, but to the practical service of the average citizen.

FICTION.

Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 275-297. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

Sense and Sensibility. By Jane Austen. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 250-288. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

Renewed public interest in old standard fiction is an encouraging sign; and certainly some of our publishers are doing their part to stimulate the taste. It would be hard to imagine volumes more attractively printed and bound than the new edition of Jane Austen's novels, which Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, are now preparing for the American public. "Pride and Prejudice," in two volumes, and "Sense and Sensibility," also in two volumes, are old friends whose charm is much enhanced by the dainty and tasteful mechanical presentation which the publishers give them. These are books which may be placed in the family library with safety and advantage.

The Adventures of Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The copyright in England of Charles Dickens' earliest works has now expired. But there still remains, both there and in America, a market for well-printed and carefully edited editions of the great novelist, and the Messrs. Macmillan are making no error of business judgment in preparing a

new edition, each volume of which has a most charming explanatory and historical introduction by Charles Dickens the younger. "The Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist" are the two volumes which have thus far appeared, and their reproduction of the original illustrations, which in the case of "Oliver Twist" are by George Cruikshank, add to the permanent value of the edition, which is a faithful reprint of the very first that appeared.

Albert Savarus. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Albert Savarus is the latest of the translations from Balzac which Katharine Prescott Wormeley has been so faithfully and intelligently preparing for Messrs. Roberts Brothers. The American popularity of Balzac grows continually.

A Tale of a Lonely Parish. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

We have already taken several occasions to commend to the public the new edition of Marion Crawford's novels, in which one volume appears monthly. "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," one of Mr. Crawford's most acceptable books, is the reissue for the present month.

A Man and a Woman. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo, pp. 250. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Stanley Waterloo belongs in the same brilliant group of Western journalists with Mr. Eugene Field. Like Mr. Field, he is much more than a journalist, for he has the true literary instinct and skill. He, too, is a poet and an essayist, but just now he gives us a work of fiction which is at once real in its portrayal of Western life and idealistic in its method and character. We congratulate Mr. Waterloo upon the very great success of the reception already accorded this first novel.

Life Is Worth Living, and Other Stories. By Count Leo Tolstoy. 16mo, pp. 308. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

Two Russians in New York help this month to bring us into closer touch with the greatest of Russians in Russia. Count Norkaïev gives us a good translation of several of Tolstoy's most charming short stories, and Mr. Gribayedoff, whose spirited drawing enlivens some pages of THE REVIEW or REVIEWS almost every month, furnishes the illustrations.

The Fate of Fenella. A Novel. By Twenty-four Authors. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

This is a very amusing novel, and it will be widely read. Its authors are twenty-four of the most popular current English novelists, each of whom has written a chapter. Helen Mathers wrote the first and simply passed it on to Justin H. McCarthy without suggestion or advice, who read what Miss Mathers had written and added a chapter. Thus it was passed along through the hands of more than a score of bright story writers, until Mr. F. Anstey, with delightful tact and humor, wrote the closing chapter.

Nadn the Lily. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

This is a sensational story of South Africa in Mr. Rider Haggard's best vein, based more strictly upon historical fact than his previous stories have been, and full of a really powerful interest.

Miss Wilton. By Cornelia Warren. 12mo, pp. 363. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This very ingenious and readable work of contemporary American life is one of the novels that should be included in a list of new books for summer reading.

Fifty Pounds for a Wife. By A. L. Glyn. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

This is an English novel by a new writer whose publishers regard him as something of a discovery. The book is the story of a little girl rescued from a traveling theatrical manager by a generously inclined young man who pays for her liberation the sum of money named in the title of the book. The child passes into womanhood through a series of most sensational experiences.

Helen Brent, M.D. A Social Study. Anonymous. 32mo, pp. 190. New York: Cassell Publishing Co.

This is a brief anonymous story of New York life, dealing with several of the most vexed aspects of the social life of the day.

Imperia: A Story from the Court of Austria. By Octavia Hensel. Paper, 12mo, pp. 352. Buffalo, N. Y.: Charles Wells Moulton. 75 cents.

Alone on a Wide, Wide Sea. An Ocean Mystery. By W. Clark Russell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 348. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

A Loyal Lover. By E. Lovett Cameron. Paper, 12mo, pp. 294. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

A Window in Thrums. By J. M. Barrie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 25 cents.

Wotton Reinfred. A posthumous novel. By Thomas Carlyle. Paper, 12mo, pp. 188. New York: The Waverly Company. 50 cents.

What is Love? By Felix Dahm. Translated by Kannida. Paper, 12mo, pp. 97. Chicago: N. C. Smith. 25 cents.

Rose and Ninette. By Alphonse Daudet. Octavo, pp. 311. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s.

This story, a short one in spite of the 311 pages of this large print and broadly margined edition, is a specimen of Daudet at his best. Fortunate in its translator, Miss Mary J. Senano, it loses in the translation little of the charm of the limpid French prose.

Elise Vere. By Louis Couperus. Octavo, pp. 512. London: Chapman Hall. 5s.

M. Couperus is, perhaps, the best known of Dutch novelists. The present story is hardly his finest, but it is interesting and worth reading. Mr. J. T. Green's translation might be worse and might very well be better.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Queens: Being Passages from the Lives of Elizabeth, Queen of England, and Mary, Queen of Scotland. By Aldémah. 12mo, pp. 335. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

The literary hoax has more than once found Chicago a congenial habitat, and once more Chicago makes a bad for notoriety of that sort. "The Queens" is a long and tedious drama which runs in blank verse for a few pages and then relapses into some two hundred pages of prose. Its chief personages are Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and the lords and ladies of their courts. There is a long introduction purporting to emanate from a mysterious society called "The Brothers," who believe in the transmigration of souls, and who claim to have caught alive the personage in whom William Shakespeare is reincarnated; and after much effort to get the gentleman "down to his business" they have at length penned him up in a room, where for a number of hours every day he dictates historical dramas with an easy flow of inspiration that would make it appear that reincarnation has rather sharpened than dulled the wit of the Bard of Avon. Of course the whole device is an attempt to bring the book into notice and sell copies, but it is not even an ingenious hoax, and it is quite clumsily perpetrated. By the way, as publishers of Mr. Donnelly's works, it seems hardly fair that Messrs. Schulte & Co. should have consented to reincarnate Shakespeare at the expense of Lord Bacon. Embarrassing complications may grow out of this accident.

Ballads and Barrock-Room Ballads. By Rndyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.35.

It would be superfluous to attempt any characterization of Mr. Kipling's ballads in half a dozen lines. Their stirring life and originality is evident in almost every line, and they breathe a wonderfully concrete and contemporaneous atmosphere.

The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry. By Horace Parker Chandler. Vol. II, July to December. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.35.

The several thousand lovers who have been drawing daily sentimental sustenance from the January-June volume of Mr.

Chandler's "Year-Book of Poetry" need feel no anxiety as to the continuance of their celestial manna. The July-December volume is not only on the market with a good page or so carefully selected and conscientiously assigned for every day in the calendar. It is an ingenious and an attractive compilation.

Beowulf, An Anglo-Saxon Epic Poem. Translated from the Heyne-Socin Text by John Leslie Hall. Octavo, pp. 138. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Professor Hall, of William and Mary College, Virginia, has put into modern English and meter for the first time a landmark of English composition. Only a few readers can possibly understand the poetic merits of Beowulf from the Anglo-Saxon original. Professor Hall admits that there is audacity in his undertaking, but certainly he has rendered a most acceptable service in making it possible for us to appreciate Beowulf as an epic poem.

Souvenir of "King Henry the Eighth" at the Lyceum Theatre. London: Black and White Publishing Company. Is.

Following an excellent custom, Mr. Henry Irving here gives an artistic souvenir of his production of "Henry VIII." The pictures in which admirably represent the chief scenes and the more important characters in the play. The illustrations are by Mr. J. Bernard Partridge, Mr. W. Telling, Mr. J. Barker, and Mr. Hawes Craven.

The Seasons, and The Castle of Idleness. By James Thomson. Octavo, pp. 271. London: Chatto & Windus, 2s.

A new illustrated edition, containing a life of the author and a critical introduction by Allan Cunningham.

A Popular History of Music from the Earliest Times. By F. Weber. Pp. 338. London: Simpkin Marshall.

Of the writing of histories of music there seems to be no end. The book by Mr. Weber, organist of the German Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace, traces the practice and development of music before and in the Christian era, from the musical records of the Old Testament down to the present time, and including music in China, Hindostan, Egypt, etc. The volume is an excellent handbook to the subject.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

Equatorial America. By Maturin M. Ballou. 12mo, pp. 381. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Ballou has been a mighty globe-trotter and has given us a long list of excellent books of travel. This newest one appears at a fortunate time, because it tells in a most fresh and intelligent way a vast number of things about the West Indies and the South American seaports and capitals that we of the United States in our newly-aroused pan-American zeal are wholly willing to become informed about. The book tells of Hayti, Martinique and Barbadoes, and of the people who live on both coasts of South America.

Our Life in the Swiss Highlands. By John Addington Symonds and his Daughter Margaret. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

It is needless to characterize these essays, some of them new and some of them republished from the magazines, as full of interest and charm. Their pictures of winter life in Switzerland are of especial attractiveness and are somewhat novel. Miss Margaret Symonds is a worthy literary scion of her brilliant paternal ancestor. This book should be read by all who intend to do the thing that would naturally most impress a young lady spending a whole winter in the country where such paragons of manly beauty are supposed to abound. Miss Carpenter's simple and informal sketches of what she saw are very bright and readable.

A Girl's Winter in India. By Mary Thorn Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

Just why it is that "A Girl's Winter in India" should give us as a frontispiece the portrait of a most extraordinarily handsome young man, with black eyes and well-trimmed moustache, gotten up with elaborately jeweled and embroidered uniform, over the simple title "An Indian Rajah," is an important question which will doubtless never be answered. Nevertheless, it provokes the suggestion that handsome young native princess are the sort of thing that would naturally most impress a young lady spending a whole winter in the country where such paragons of manly beauty are supposed to abound. Miss Carpenter's simple and informal sketches of what she saw are very bright and readable.

Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator. By Edward Whymper. Octavo, pp. 479. London: John Murray. 21s.

An important book of the month is, of course, Mr. Edward Whymper's long expected "Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator"—long expected in very truth, for it has taken its author some eleven years, to accumulate and digest the rich material which he collected in his seven months' journey, and to engrave the numerous and admirable illustrations.

London of To-day: An Illustrated Handbook for the Season, 1902. By Charles E. Pascoe. 12mo, pp. 434. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This is the eighth edition of a pleasantly written and admirably illustrated handbook to London. It has been largely rewritten for the season of 1902 and immediately gives a very fair record of all that is worth noting in the life of London as presented to the view of the average Londoner. Whether for business or pleasure, it is scarcely possible to scan its pages without learning something which one did not know before.

Here, Edward Coode. Tunganyika: Eleven Years in Central Africa. (Edward Stanford.) Large crown 8vo, cloth. Pp. 306. 7s. 6d.

Interesting as being the report of a missionary in Central Africa. The volume is illustrated with maps and sketches.

Lenin, E. B. Russian Characteristics. Reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review*, with revisions. (Chapman and Hall.) 8vo. Cloth. 14s.

The writer of this remarkable series of articles is no more named "E. B. Lenin" than the articles are a trustworthy picture of Russian life and manners. It would be interesting to have a companion volume, "English Characteristics," written by a Russian who would bring to the study of our civilization as microscopic an eye for our faults and as ruthless a resolution to expose our shortcomings. The writer would probably have chosen a graver effect had he introduced a little more light into his uniformly gloomy picture. Were the Russians as he has painted them here, then Russia is not in Europe but in hell, and the miracle of the burning bush is nothing compared with the miracle of the survival of the Russian people. They would be a miraculous race, and the conquest of the world would be child's play to a nation which, after living in Lenin's Hell for centuries, can still be spoken of by "E. B. Lenin" himself as sufficiently formidable to be a menace to the most powerful empires both in Europe and in Asia. The best idea of the range of the book will be gathered from the following list of the chapters: The Demoralization of the Nation, Truthfulness and the Mythologic Faculty, The Life Philosophy of the Russian, Fatalism, Improvidence and Hospitality, Procrastination, Time and Money, Selflessness of the People, Grandmotherly Legislation, Honesty Tempered by Communism, The Ethics of Commerce, Morality Independent of Honesty, Prison, Armenia and the Armenian People, Sexual Morality, Finance, The Rooking of the Peasantry, Finland, the Jews in Russia. Appendix: The Future. The keynote of the book may be gained from the preface, in which we are told that the golden age of Russia was when her people were honest and believing in God, in Byzantine Christianity sowed the seeds of irreligion, fatalism and nihilism, the fatal fruit of which is still ripening.

Leland, Charles G. The Works of Heinrich Heine. Vols. V and VI. Germany. (W. Heinemann.) Crown 8vo, cloth. 5s. each.

These two volumes, tastefully bound in green and gold, appeared out of their regular order. Volume four, the Book of Songs, is delayed, and will not appear until this month. These volumes contain the translation of Dr. L. Almon, his letters on Germany, the Romantic School, Elementary Spirits, On Faust, the Gods in Exile and the Goddess Diana. This is the first time that these portions of Heine's works have appeared in an English translation.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Inspiration and the Authority of the Bible. By Dr. Clifford. Octavo, pp. 154. London: J. Clarke & Co.

This little book is partly a reprint of articles contributed to the *Young Man*, but several of the papers see the light for the first time. It is published to inspire belief in God and His Gospel. The nature of the book can best be described by simply transcribing the contents, and adding that the author is Dr. Clifford, of Westbourne Park, further introduction is unnecessary: How to study the Bible; Difficulties as to Inspiration; and the Four Ways in which Men Met Them; The Four Ways tested by Science; If there are "Errors" in the Bible,

then What and Where is its Authority; How Jesus Treats the Old Testament; The Service of the Old Testament in the Making of Men; The Best Defense of the Bible; The Battle of the Sacred Books; Present Day Inspiration.

The Soteriology of the New Testament. By William Porcher du Bose, M. A., S.T.D. 12mo, pp. 391. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

This is in no sense a work that lies in the domain of theological or Biblical criticism. It expounds in exegetical fashion the orthodox doctrine of salvation through the atonement of Christ.

Among the Theologies. By Hiram Orcutt, LL.D. New Edition. 16mo, pp. 159. Boston: De Wolfe, Fisk & Co. 75 cents.

This little work, written by a life-long teacher, is an orthodox layman's views upon some of the controverted doctrines of orthodoxy. He is anti-Calvinistic and believes that God made the world for some good end.

The Pulpit and the Pews. Oberlin Lectures of 1892. By Rev. David O. Mears, D.D. 16mo, pp. 128. Oberlin, Ohio: E. J. Goodrich.

Any utterance which emphasizes strongly the importance of preaching and the magnitude of the influence that the pulpit can and should exert is a timely word. Dr. Mears, of Worcester, Mass., is one of the most eloquent and successful of Congregational pastors, and this little volume of lectures, given in the past spring at Oberlin, is of much practical worth and significance. Says Dr. Mears: "The bulwark of Protestantism is its pulpit. Perils follow any neglect cast upon its functions."

Messages to the Multitude. By Charles Haddon Spurgeon. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. 3s. 6d.

In all probability this is the volume which will be the most popular in the "Preachers of the Age" series. Not only was Mr. Spurgeon the greatest preacher of this age, but this particular selection of his sermons—these "Messages to the Multitude"—were practically sent out to the world from his death-bed. He selected ten of the sermons himself, chose the title of the volume, and expressed his intention of writing three or four pages as a preface. He never lived to write that preface; his brother has done it for him, and his private secretary has had to see the volume through the press.

The Knowledge of God and Other Sermons. By the Bishop of Wakefield. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. 3s. 6d.

The Bishop of Wakefield, better known as the Bishop of Bedford, is so much loved for his works' sake by Nonconformists as well as by churchmen that the inclusion of a volume of his sermons in the series called "Preachers of the Age" will give general satisfaction.

The Book of Common Prayer, with Historical Notes. By Rev. James Cornford, M. A. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.

This book was prepared "with a view to its being useful to students, and of interest to all members of the Established Church." But there is at least one more comprehensive and useful work of the kind already in the market. The sources of each component part of the Prayer Book, and the date at which it was incorporated, are stated in the margin.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

French Schools through American Eyes. By James Russell Parsons, Jr. Octavo, pp. 130. Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

This little volume, which is a straightforward report to the New York State Department of Public Instruction upon the organization and work of French schools—particularly primary schools—is of far more value than if it had been an argument and a disquisition rather than an orderly presentation of facts. The book can be commended to all who wish information on French instruction.

Business Bookkeeping. A Manual of Modern Methods in Recording Business Transactions. By George E. Gay. Quarto, pp. 338. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.55.

This high school edition of a work on practical bookkeeping is in the right direction. It is hard to see why any boy or girl who reaches high school grades should not, in con-

nection with the study of arithmetic, learn also the practical forms of keeping business accounts. This manual is a most complete and excellent one.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Edited by a committee of the classical instructors of Harvard University. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 203. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

The Harvard Studies in Philology are of course works of scholarly research in the strictest and most technical sense. They are eminently creditable to the finished and critical scholarship of America's oldest university. The chief contents of the present volume, which is the third in the series, are monographs upon the Homeric *Cyrena*, the *Notion* of Virtue in the *Dialogues* of Plato, *Catullus* and the *Phaenomena* of his fourth Poem, and the date of *Cylon*.

Hints for Language Lessons and Plans for Grammar Lessons. By Dr. J. A. MacCabe. 12mo, pp. 58. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

Principal MacCabe, of the Normal School at Ottawa, Canada, has prepared in a few pages some outlines of grammar and English lessons which show well the new and effective methods now in vogue for the practical teaching of the vernacular.

Selections from Goethe's Poetical and Prose Works. By Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. Octavo, pp. 287. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.00.

Dr. Wilhelm B.,hardt has compiled an excellent volume of selections from the poetical and prose works of Goethe for the school use of students of the German language and literature, and also an acceptable book for the home and the library.

A German Science Reader. By J. Howard Gore, B.S., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 194. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

Dr. J. Howard Gore, appreciating the necessities of the vast number of American students who are now obliged to use German in the prosecution of scientific studies, has prepared a German Science Reader, the use of which will familiarize the student with scientific as distinguished from literary German.

Exercises in French Composition. By A. C. Kimball. Paper, pp. 24. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12 cents.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Physician as a Business Man; or, How to Obtain the Best Financial Results in the Practice of Medicine. By J. J. Taylor, M. D. 12mo, pp. 143. Philadelphia: The Medical World. \$1.

This is a practical little book for doctors.

Sex and Life; or, the Physiology and Hygiene of the Sexual Organization. By Eli F. Brown, M.D. 16mo, pp. 142. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

Dr. Brown writes plainly, but not indelicately, upon the physiology of sex. The book is a useful one.

My Water Cure. By Sebastian Kneipp. Octavo, pp. 293. London: H. Grevel & Co.

Since the article in *Blackwood's Magazine* calling attention to the marvels wrought by Pastor Kneipp, of Würzburg, by his water cure, there has been a continual demand for an English translation of his book. One was published a short time ago by the author of the article in *Blackwood*, but this is another translation, and is advertised as the only authorized and complete English edition. It is a translation of the thirty-sixth German edition. It is printed in Germany. The book is well worth looking into, but how many people will venture to cure toothache by walking barefoot in the snow is doubtful.

Essays and Criticisms. By St. George Mivart. Two vols., pp. 472-491. London: James R. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 35s.

These two portly volumes contain articles which St. George Mivart has contributed to various reviews during the last few years. They embrace a wide scope from Jacobinism and National Education to the more strictly scientific articles such as the Descent of Man; Force, Energy and Will; and Weismann's theories on the beginning and end of life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys.
A Book for Boys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. New
Edition. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: Macmillan & Co.
\$1.35.



ERNEST RENAN.

Playhours and Half-Holidays; or, Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. 12mo, pp. 457. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.35.

English boys of to-day and American boys, too, for that matter, may get much pleasure from the pages of two books

which throw a good deal of light upon the way boys in England talked and played and studied thirty or forty years ago. Canon Atkinson wrote his "Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys" thirty-three years ago, and it was followed by "Playhours and Half-Holidays; or, Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys" the next year. There is much wholesome out-of-door life and experience in these volumes, with bits of local history, natural science, practical ethics and miscellaneous information skillfully worked into almost every page.

A Concise Disquisition of the English Language, and a Plea for Improving Its Orthography. By J. P. Gruwell, M.D. Paper, pp. 31. Alliance, Ohio: Published by the Author. 15 cents.

In this pamphlet Dr. Gruwell, of Alliance, Ohio, makes an earnest argument for spelling reform.

SOME FRENCH BOOKS.

I.—Literature.

La Vie Littéraire. By Anatole France. Paris: Calmann Lévy, 3fr. 50c.

The fourth volume of a series of essays published by the leading French critic on contemporary literature.

L'Empire in Édit. By Coventin Guyho. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

A work dealing with the provinces under the Third Empire, by a well-known provincial barrister.

Madame Mère. By Baron Larrey. Two vols. Paris: E. Dentu. 15 fr.

A life of the mother of Napoleon I., compiled with the aid of hitherto unpublished documents. Six fine portraits.

An Soudan Français. By Etienne Peroz. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

Interesting and useful account of life in the Soudan, as seen from a French officer's point of view.

Feuilles Detachees. By Ernest Renan. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

This work may be styled the concluding portion of M. Renan's "Souvenirs," and is of special interest as giving the author's opinion on men and things.

II.—Fiction, Poetry and the Belles-Lettres.

Bonne Aime. By Albert Cim. Paris: Ernest Kolb.

Belle Madame. By Albert Delpit. Paris: Paul Ollendorff.
A new novel by the author of "Le Fils de Coralie."

Karikari. By Ludovic Halévy. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

Collection of witty short stories by the author of "L'Abbé Constantin." They are worthy to take rank with much of M. Halévy's best work.

Vainrich. By H. J. Rosny. Paris: Ernest Kolb.

New novel by one of the most advanced disciples of the school of French fiction.



CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

Albemarle.—London.

The Eight Hours' Question. R. B. Haldane.
M. Renan. Mme. James Darmesteter.
Famine and Bureaucracy in Russia. M. Delong.
The National Education and Training of Women. Countess
of Malinsbury.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia.

The Catholic Idea in Prophecy. Rev. A. F. Hewit.
Beatrice and Other Allegorical Characters of Dante. Rev. J.
Conway.
"Father Hermann." Theodora L. L. Teeling.
Christopher Columbus. Richard H. Clarke.
Church and State in France. Rev. John Hogan.
The Last of the Three Great English Cardinals. A. F.
Marshall.
Catholic Astronomers. Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan.
The Two Kenricks. Rev. John C. O'Hanlon.
In Memoriam—Cardinal Manning. Cardinal Gibbons.
In Memoriam—John Gilmary Shea, LL. D.

The Andover Review.—Boston.

Bishop Brooks. Rev. Julius H. Ward.
Contribution of Congregational Churches to Modern Religious
Life.
The Attempt at Church Union in Japan. Rev. D. W. Learned.
Church and State in Canada. George R. Stetson.
Have We Too Many Churches? H. A. Bridgman.
Missions and Civilization.—I. Rev. C. C. Starbuck.

Antiquary.—London.

Doings at Lincoln Cathedral.
Notes on the Brasses in the London Museums. A. Oliver.

The Arena.—Boston.

Felix Austria. Emil Blum.
Psychical Research—More Interesting Cases. M. J. Savage.
Use of Public Ways by Private Corporations. S. L. Powers.
Zoroaster and Persian Dualism. James T. Birby.
The Woman's Cause is Man's. Frances E. Willard.
Strength and Weakness of the People's Movement. Eva McDi-
Valeh.
Alcohol in its Relations to the Bible. H. A. Hartt.

Asclepiad.—London.

The Cause and Prevention of Death from Chloroform.
Epidemic Neuroparesis—Influenza.
Thomas Willis, M.D. With Portrait.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Is Turkey Progressing? Ibrahim Hakki Bey.
The Discovery of More Than 20 Artificial Caves near Tokio.
Dr. S. Tanboi.
Legends, Songs and Customs of Dardistan. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
My Russian Records. Robert Mitchell.
Disease Microbes Anticipated in Sanskrit Medical Works.
Pundit Janardhan.
Some Geographical Identifications in Egypt. Prof. E. Amell-
neus.
The Newfoundland Arbitration. C. E. Collet.
Oriental Studies in Great Britain. Rev. T. Wotton Davies.
The Great Path-finder in Trojan Pre-Hellenic Antiquity. Dr.
Karl Blind.
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The Tolosa and Their Modern Descendants. Wassa Pasha
and Sir Patrick Colquhoun.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

The Emerson-Thoreau Correspondence. F. B. Sanborn.
Private Life in Ancient Rome.—I. Harriot W. Preston and L.
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Requirements for Admission to Harvard University. J. J.
Greenough.
The Slaying of the Gerrymander.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The Bank Rates. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Australian Financial Troubles.
Railway Casualties.

The Beacon.—Chicago. April.

Stereoscopic Pictures.
The New Enlarging Photographic Lens. S. W. Burnham.
Selection of Lenses.
Snap-Shot Development.
The "Theory" of Development. Adolphe M. Levy.
Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.
Civilization, Social Order and Morality in the United States.
The Yarrow of Wordsworth and Scott. Prof. Veitch.
Opium Smuggling in India.
Beam Trawling.
Sketches from Eastern Travel.
The Eight Hours' Question and the Double Shift System. W.
Moffatt.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April.

New Spanish Customs Tariff.
Commercial and Industrial Progress of Russia.
The Industries of Greece.

Bookman.—London.

Robert Louis Stevenson. With Portrait.
The Carlyles.
An Old commonplace Book of Edward Fitzgerald's.
A Talk with Conan Doyle. E. Blithway.

The Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

The Press of San Francisco. James P. Cramer.
The National Guard of California. Gen. C. C. Allen.
Some American Glaciers.—I. Charles R. Ames.
A Tournament in Tausamashy. Eugene K. Holmes.
At the Dry Tortugas During the War.—V.
Tennyson and the Nineteenth Century. Lewis W. Smith.
The Nicaragua Canal. W. L. Merry.
Optimism and its Votaries. Rev. P. J. Masters.
In Palm Valley. George H. Fitch.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

In Picardy and Artois. James Baker.
Expression in Animals. A. H. Japp.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Night in the City.
Tyann.
Dr. W. H. Russell, Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Electrical Equipment of Modern Warships. H. Hutchins.
U. S. N.
Engine Testing. M. C. Hilsong.
The Transmission of Power. Carl Hering.
Typical American Cranes. Henry H. Snykes.
Electric Lighting from a Financial Standpoint. Erasts
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Steam and Pressure Gauges. A. B. Calkins.
Modern Coal Conveyors.

The Catholic World.—New York.

The Methodist Book Concern. Prof. W. C. Robinson.
Personal Recollections of Cardinal Manning. Katharine
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The Pseudo-Shakespearean Plays. Appleton Morgan.
Columbus in Spain. Rev. L. A. Dutto.
Home Rule and the General Election. George McDermot.
On the Upper Lakes Forty Years Ago. E. P. Scammon.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

Thomas Couture. George P. A. Healy.
Coast and Inland Yachting. Frederic W. Pangborn.
Italian Old Masters. Bernardino Linn. W. J. Stillman.
Homesteads of the Blue Grass. James Lane Allen.
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Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

The House of Commons Lobby.
Life in British Columbia.
The Story of the Bolivian Library.
Transatlantic Steamship Routes.

Chaperone Magazine.—St. Louis. April.
The Missouri Botanical Garden.
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Charities Review.—New York.
Charity in Japan. C. Meriwether.
Railway Profit Sharing. Prof. J. W. Jenks.
Experiment in Behalf of the Unemployed. Fred. W. Speirs.
Some Words on Burial Reform. Samuel M. Jackson.
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The Chautauquan.—Mundville, Pa.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. John Clark Ridpath.
The Battle of Tippecanoe. John G. Nicolay.
The Southern Confederacy. Henry Waterson.
The North in the War. Prof. John B. McMaster.
Physical Culture.—IV. J. M. Buckley.
The United States Patent Office.—I. Helen F. Shedd.
The Natural History of Plants.—II. Gerald McCarthy.
Treatment of the Poor in Cities. C. G. Truesdell.
Phrenology. Garrett P. Service.
Two Views of Lamarism. Eugène Melchior de Vogüé.
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The Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.
Hopeful Trend of Religious Thought in India. R. Thackwell.
John Amos Comenius. W. C. Cattell.
Secular Benefits of Missions in Siam. E. P. Dunlap.
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Five Years of Missions to Laos. Rev. C. Martin.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London.
Brahmanism and Hinduism. Rev. G. Ensor.
A Year's Work in the Fuh-Kien Province of China. Arch-
deacon Wolfe.
The Needs of the Niger Missions. With Map.

Church Quarterly.—London. April.
Primitive Teaching on Confirmation and Its Relation to Holy
Baptism.
London Past and Present.
Sir Thomas More.
Theology and Morality in Modern Fiction.
The Historical Writings of Erasmus.
The Ascension and Heavenly Priesthood.
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The Last Days of Paganism.
Elizabethan Lyrics.
The Church of England and the New Rule of Faith.

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The Protestantism of New South Wales. Sir H. Parkes.
Archbishop Walsh and the Convent Schools. T. W. Russell.
Shady Truths. L. H. Courtney.
Pitt's War Policy.
The Truth about the Russian Jew. Arnold White.
Professor Driver on the Old Testament. Bishop of Colchester.
Peers and the House of Commons. St. Leo Strachey.
Vignettes in Spain. Rev. H. R. Hawels.
The Teaching of London.
—A Scheme for Technical Instruction. H. L. Smith.
—A Popular University. P. W. Bunting.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.
Concerning Lelch Hunt.
Big Bills among the Birds.
From a London Window.—Birds, etc.

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Two Visits to the Lapps. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
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School, College and Library. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Mechanical Flight. S. P. Langley.
The Merit System in Government Appointments. T. Roosevelt.
Roman Speech and Simian Thought. Richard L. Garner.
Politics of the Russian Famine. Murat Halstead.

The Dial.—Chicago.
The Discovery of America. Rasmus B. Anderson.
The Microscope and Biology. Henry L. Osborn.
Memoirs of McMaster's History. Charles H. Hoakin.
A Botanist's Journeys. Anna B. McMahon.
A Typical American Teacher (Mark Hopkins). Edward P.
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Our Unwritten Constitution. James O. Pierce.

The Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal.
Women's Power in McGill University. Helen R. J. Reid.
Lacrosse in the Maritime Provinces. H. H. Allingham.
Historic Canadian Waterways. J. M. LeMoine.
Odds and Ends about Edinburgh. A. M. MacLeod.

Dublin Review.—Dublin. April.
England's Devotion to St. Peter.—II. Bishop Vaughan.
The Mosiac Authorship of the Pentateuch. Canon Howlett.
Six Months at the Grande Chartreuse Thoord.
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Eastern and Western Review.—London.
The Two Capitals of Armenia. J. I. Bent.
Stray Notes in Japan. A. Sugden.
China for the Chinese. F. Greenwood.

Edinburgh Review.—Edinburgh. April.
The Ice Age in North America.
Semitic Religions.
The Adventures of François Leguat.
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Dr. Schliemann's Last Excavations.
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Education.—Boston.
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Educational Review.—London.
Mrs. Henry Sidgwick. With Portrait.
The London County Council and Technical Education. H. L.
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Educational Review.—New York.
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The Engineering Magazine.—New York.
Fire Risks on Tall Office Buildings. Edward Atkinson.
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English Historical Review.—London. April.
The Swedish Part in the Viking Expeditions. W. Ross.
Henry II. and the Criminous Clerks. Prof. Maitland.
The Siege of Belgrade by Muhammad II. 1456. R. N. Bain.
The Coming of Philip the Prudent. Major M. A. S. Hume.
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English Illustrated Magazine.—London.
Prince George of Wales. With Portrait.
"The Vanished Abbey"—Evesham. Dean Spence.
On Mule Back in Morocco.—S. J. Wayman.
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The Irish Local Government Bill. J. E. Redmond.
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The Forum.—New York.

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Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

A Child Poet: Wait Whitman. Pauline W. Rowe.
Imitators and Plagiarists. W. H. Davenport Adams.
The Gateway of a Continent.—New York. A. G. Hyde.
Proper Diet for Hot Weather. Dr. York Davies.
Gondoliers' Songs. Miss L. A. Smith.

Girl's Own Paper.—London.

Elizabeth Tudor. With Portrait. Sarah Tytler.
The Use and Abuse of Fiction. Mrs. Molesworth.
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Sackcloth and Ashes. New serial. Ruth Lamm.

Goldswaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York.

Glaciers and Glacial Phenomena. W. B. Dunning.
Corumel, the Pygmies' Island.
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River Valleys.—IV. Flood-Plains and Deltas. R. S. Tarr.
The Lava Fields of Snake River Valley. J. M. Goodwin.
Explorations and Discoveries in British New Guinea. J. P. Thomson.
Columbus and His Times.—IV. W. H. Parker.

Good Words.—London.

Bishop Harvey Goodwin. With Portrait.
The Coast Scenery of Scotland. W. S. Dalgleish.
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A Trip to Dockland. Wm. Senior.

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James Russell Lowell. Rev. Astley Cooper.
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Hitchie.
The German Army of To-day. Lieut. Col. Exner.
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From the Black Forest to the Black Sea.—IV. F. D. Millet.
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The Homiletic Review.—New York.

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The Military Geography of Canada. Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner.
Artillery Service in the Rebellion. Gen. J. C. Tidball.
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Diseases which have been Epidemic in Armies. Major C. K. Winne.
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The World-Soul. (Continued.) G. R. S. Mead.
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The Voyage of Thorbjörn about the Year 1000.
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Mr. Chaplin and the Cattle Trade. W. E. Bear.
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The Consultations of M. Renan. Sidney J. Low.
Society in Corsica. Basil Thomson.
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In the Wake of the Red Van. Lady Blake.

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A Missionary Sermon by Rev. G. T. Stokes.
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Honor: Its Nature and Social Value. H. Youl.
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Archdeacon Farrer.
The New Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Vaughan. With Portrait. Rev. H. T. Smart.

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The Social Progress of the Highlands since 1881. A. Polson.
The Scottish Home Rule Bill. Harry Gow.

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Japanese Characteristics. Prof. C. G. Knott.
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Progress of the Indian Barveys, 1875 to 1893. Col. J. Smeace.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. April.

Herakery. British and Foreign. H. Gough.
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David, Duke of Rothsay. Marquis of Bute.
A New Religion: The Shiah Sect in Persia. Conns Trotter.
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Hymnology of the Christian Church. J. Telford.
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The Children of the Poor. Jacob A. Rits.
Rapid Transit in Cities.—I. The Problem. Thomas C. Clarke.
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The First News Message by Telegraph. John W. Kirk.

Social Economist.—New York.

Symposium of Prominent Men on Silver.
Money, Silver, Coinage.
Woman's Economic Progress.
Economies of the Southwestern Problem.
The Immigration Problem. Samuel Epes Turner.
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In Leadenhall Market.
Portraits of W. S. Penley, C. F. Gounod, Sir Lyon Playfair, J. E. Muddock, Miss Helen Mather, and F. C. Burnand.
Beauty in Nature.—III. Sir John Lubbock.
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The Apostle of Iona.—Columba. Rev. E. H. Pearce.
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Wagon and Rail Transportation. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A.
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The Caste Organization of the Bengal Army.
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Young Man.—London.

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J. M. Barrie. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.
German Student Life. Annie S. Swan.
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A May Ride through the Prater in Vienna. C. Schmid.
The History of Petroleum. T. Blohtrou.
Franz Xaver Sekill. With Portrait. Dr. F. A. Muth.
The Galleries of the Louvre at Amsterdam.
Columbus. With Portrait and Map. Max Stein.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. Heft 4.

The Nicaragua Canal. N. von Engelhardt.
Japan and the Other Islands of the Pacific.
Cashmere. Dr. Joe Trull.
Reminiscences of Travels in Spain (Continued). A. von Hryzabek.
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The State Post and Telegraphs in 1893. W. Lilling.

Dahleim.—Leipzig. Quarterly.

Johann von Worth, an Adventurer in the Thirty Years' War.
With Portrait. R. Wille.
Art in the Village Churches. H. Schliepmann.
Pfnasschmidt's "Lord's Prayer." O. Freuss.

Dr. Lumboldt's Book. "Among the Cannibals of Australia" H. Harden.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. March.
Rugen Dürckring. L. Kuhlbeck.
Scenes of the Fatherland, by Count von Westarp.
The Avestian of Christianity.
A Literary Letter from Austria. F. Himmelbauer.
Official Denunciations. The German Emperor's Speech.

Der Gate Kamerad.—Stuttgart.

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Windelband's "History of Philosophy." Prof. Lagwitz.
Max Mueller's "Vedic Hymns." Prof. Garbe.

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Metz. Dr. Fr. Grimme.
German Catholic Theologians. With Portrait.
In the Slums of Chicago. Marybelle Campo Santo.
The Underground Railway in London. Dr. O. Droschmann.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 4.
Men's Fashions for Ninety Years.—III. C. Gurlitt.
Memories of Gottfried Kinkel. F. Heyl-Wiesbaden.
Francis Drake.
Freckles. Prof. A. von Brannmühl.
Chauvinism. Dr. C. Muehling.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 29.
The Political Awakening of the Russian Workmen and their
May Day Celebration of 1891.
The Conservatives of Saxony.
The Annihilation of the Small Traders. Dr. H. Lux.

No. 30.
The Political Awakening of the Russian Workmen. (Con-
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No. 31.
The Proletariat in Austria.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. April.

"It is the Law of Christ." A Sermon on Communism. Rev.
H. S. Spencer.
L'Avenir est aux Apâtriques! F. Schupp.
Hans G. Ludwigs (Paul Nodding). With Portrait. E. O.
Nodding.
Poems by Julius Litzen, G. Ludwigs and others.
The New German Realism. Dr. Dehm.
The Value of Training in Music. Dr. H. Pador.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg.

The Franciscan Mission in the Herzegovina.
The Beginnings of the Missions in Paraguay. (Continued.)

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Paul Heyse, Otto Kraus.
Leopold von Gerlach.
German Proverbs about the Home.
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Chronicle: The Primary Schools Bill, the Maiming of Rus-
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The Old and New Governors of the Austrian National Bank.
D. D. J. Guttman.
The Newest Tendency in Prussian Germany.
Young Germany. Review of A. Froebel's Book. Dr. Maurus.

April 15.

The Great Conservative Land Owners in Bohemia.
The Anarchists. F. Willfort.
The Present Situation and the Future of Bulgaria. Stoganow.
The New Personal Income Tax. Dr. Maurus.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. April 1.

"Lobengrin" and France Forty Years Ago. Max Graf.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. April.

On the Development of Trade and Social Education of the
Classes. G. Schmöder.
The Roman Lines and the Disputes of the Savants. Gen. G.
Schögl.
Franz von Lisola. J. Haller.
The Limits of the Prussian Courts-Martial. Dr. Damme.
Political Correspondence: The Primary Schools Bill and the
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ment Bill for Ireland; and Russian Finance.

Romanische Revue.—Vienna. April.

The Position of the Romanians in the Bucovina.
Education in Roumania. With Portrait of the New Minister
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The Liberation of the Gipsies. (Concluded.) M. Kogalniceanu.

Scherer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 8.

Rosend. With Portrait. A. Kohnt.
A German Painter. F. Friedl (Groschschap. With Portrait
and Illustrations. T. Kutschmann.

The Protection of Workmen. J. Sabin.
The Vienna Volunteer Ambulance Corps. E. Keiter.
The German Hall of Fame and Its Artistic Decoration. With
Portraits. Ernst Treue.

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Poems by Theophil Zölling.
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Sphinx.—London. April.

What the World Needs. W. Friedrichs.
Giuseppe Bruno. L. Kuhnlen.
Occult Research in Japan. L. Deimhard.
The Historical Personality of Faust. (Continued.) C. Kiese-
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Psychology from the Standpoint of the Occult Sciences. C.
Du Preil.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. April 21.

Moral Instruction in the French Elementary Schools. H.
Gruber.
The Theoretical Opposition to the Classic National Economy.
H. Posch.
Blaise Pascal. (Continued.) W. Kreiten.
Progress of the Cremation Movement. A. Perger.
Field-Marshal Count Radetzky. O. Prüfl.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

Count von Gotter. With Portrait and Illustrations. Dr. R.
Hodermann.
The French National Character. E. von Jagow.
Horseflesh as Food in Germany. Dr. Karl Russ.
The German Vosges Mountains.
In the Mausoleum Crypt at Charlottenburg. A. Trinius.
Diphtheria. Dr. Bilsinger.
Karl Loewe and the Pioneers of His Ballads. With Portraits.
Comm. von Moltke's Letters to His Bride. With Portrait of
His Wife. (Continued.)
In the Riding-School for German Recruits.
Comenius. With Portrait.
The Old and New Dukes of Hesse. With Portraits.

Heft 11.

From Eger to Aussig. Alois John.
Progress in Agriculture.
The Berlin Electrical Works. F. Bendt.
Three Days in Alicant.
The Development of Railway Lines. F. Bendt.
Von Moltke's Letters to His Bride. (Continued.)
Aluminium—The Metal of the Future.
How the Indians Write. E. Grosse.
Natural History, Past and Present. Dr. K. Russ.

Heft 12.

The Favorite Residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
New Methods of Healing. J. Stinde.
America before Columbus. E. Baetticher.
The Golden Wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-
Gotha. With Portraits. A. Trinius.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 2.

How to Take Care of Children. With Portrait. Prof. E.
Brücke.
A Modern Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. I. Benzinger.
The French Aristocracy. E. von Jagow.
Salvator Time at Munich. H. Rauchenberger.
A Summer Retreat in the Hunsrück. H. Zoller.
To the Rescue of Rhine Wine. Max Wirth.
Montenegro. F. Zverina.
The Theatre in Berlin. With Portraits. O. Neumann Hofer.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braun-
schweig.

Through Languedoc and Provence.—II. H. Kestner.
American Sketches. A. Schaffmeyer.
Italian Door Knockers. F. Schaefer-Schmidt.
The History of the Monarchy. J. von Held.
The Fre-Raphelet in England.—II. C. Gurlitt.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. No. 4.

What Should our Children Read? W. Tschers.
Is Schiller Still Read? Dr. F. G. Schultze.
Originality.
On the Idea of Material and Materialism. Prof. L. Büchner.

Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie.—Innsbruck.
Second quarter.

Döllinger.—IV. E. Michael.
The Doctrine of Potentia Obdientia. M. Limbourg.
Buddhism according to Dr. Hardy. H. Hurter.
Buddhism in the Syrian Churches. Dr. O. Braun.

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L'Amaranthe.—Paris. April.
A Visit to the Chateau de Chantilly.—I. H. Buffenoir.
Jeanne d'Albret.

Literature in Denmark. Hédra de Tilly.
An Aerial Journey by Night.—E. Flammarion.
Dancing Before and During the Renaissance. E. S. Lantz.

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Russian Finance, Past, Present, and Future. R. G. Lévy.
The Louisiana Constitution. C. de La Lande de Calan.
Bavaria and the German Empire. E. Junod.
The Nationalities of Macedonia. Turks and Mussulmans, Bulgarians and Wallachians. With Map. V. Berard.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. April.

Bomb Under the Protectorate of Austria. H. S. Chamberlain.
Pflanz Knelp and His Water Cure. (Concluded.) Dr. A. F. Suchard.

A Moralist of the 16th Century.—Jean Louis Vives. Berthe Vadier.

Amber. G. van Muyden.
A Provincial Family: The Mirabeaus. L. Quessel.
Chronique.—Parisian. Italian, German, English, Russian, Swiss, and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. April 30.

Paul and Festus. A. Grottel.
The Doctrinal Authority of Jesus Christ. A. Berthoud.

Entrées Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. April.
Idealism. R. de Gourmont.
Does Literature Tend to Increase Anarchy? P. Quillard.
The Autobiography of Walt Whitman.
Critics and Criticism. B. Lazare.

L'Initiation.—Paris. April.

The Astral Plane. Papus.
Life During Sleep. Carl Du Prel.
The Society of Scientific Psychology at Munich. P. Sédit.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. April.

The Agreement between the American and French Life Insurance Companies. E. Rochetin.
The Tax on the Transactions in the Austrian Stock Exchange. A. Raffalovich.

Review of the Principal Foreign Economic Publications. M. Bloch.
The World of Finance in the 17th Century. C. Jamet.
Letter from Canada. E. Tremblay.
Meeting of the Society on April 5.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

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Fragments: Art and Beauty. Prince S. Wolkonsky.
The Repression of Crime.—I. A. Bérard.
The Newfoundland Question. C. Laroche.
Molière's Don Juan. V. Fournel.
A Roumanian Legend. "Dina."
England and Her Colonies. P. Harnelle.
The French Mission and Bon-Hamens. Comm. Grandin.
Compulsory Africa. G. de Wallis.
In Madagascar. G. Sénéchal.

April 15.

The Beginning and End of a Century. Cte. C. de Moüy.
The Phylloxera in Champagne (1904).—I. Duchesse de Fitz-James.
The Repression of Crime.—II. A. Bérard.
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French and Dances. F. de Zepelin.
Heraclite Art in the Middle Ages. P. B. Ghens.
Paris in Hospital. L. Guillet.
The Illusions of Protection. E. Martineau.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. April.

Comte Leo Tolstol. A. Portier d'Arc.
A French Biographer of Cervantes.—Michel Chasles. Luis Vidart.
Jerusalem. Mme. Rattazzi.
International Chronicle. Vincout d'Albens.
Poems by Louis Jourdan and others.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

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The Protection of Scholars and Apprentices. G. Picot.
Social and Economic Institutions at Muenchen-Gladbach. V. Brants.
National Property and its Use. Hubert Valleroux.

The Development of the French Population in 1789. A. des Cilleux.

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The Minimum of Wages. Ch. Lagasse.
The Labor Question and Social Science. E. Thaller.
The Toy-makers of Paris and the Sweating System. P. du Maroussin.

The Free Loan Association at Montpellier. J. Lacointe.
Workmen's Dwellings and the Reform of the Law of Succession.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

April 1.

A Monograph on the Theatrical Audience. F. Henriot.
Auguste Strindberg. (Continued.) Ch. de Casanova.
"Hamlet" at the Haymarket. H. Néré.

April 15.

"The Glove," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated by M. Fromer.
Molière's Characters: Tartuffe and Alceste. V. Fournel.
The Second Théâtre Français. Abbé de Chazeuil.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

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Political Sophisms of the Present Time: Equality and Fraternity. C. Benoist.
Oscar Wilde and the Young English Littérateurs. T. de Wysewa.

Descriptions of Constantinople from Chateaubriand to Pierre Loti. R. Valléry-Radot.

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The Idea of the State in the United States.—I. E. Boutmy.
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The French Artistic Tradition. P. Gsell.

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Robespierre and the Gendarme Média. F. A. Aulard.
The Idea of the State in the United States.—II. E. Boutmy.
Imitation According to M. Tarde. Jean Honeyey.
Religious Music at St. Germain. R. de Récy.

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Walt Whitman. T. de Wysewa.
History of Literary Reputations. A Paradox of Banville's. P. Stapfer.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

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Frederick the Great Before His Accession.—II. E. Lavisse.
American Life. André Chénobry.
The Progress of Archeological Science at Rome. A. Geoffroy.
A Novel by Rudyard Kipling. Th. Bentzon.
The Ancient Provinces of France: Berry.—III. E. Planchut.
The History of Austrian Journalism. G. Valberd.

April 15.

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A Dutch Writer. Multatuli. J. van Keymeulen.
The Purchasing Power of Money. Vte. d'Avenel.
Vengeance: A Roumanian Sketch. Carmen Sylva.
The English in Burma.—III. J. Chailley-Bert.
Stray Thoughts on History.—Written at Rome. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

April 1.

The Symbolists in Art. G. A. Aurier.
Alexandre Chodzko. Polish Author. With Portrait. L. Legier.
Politics in France, 1891-92. With Portraits and Illustrations. G. Lejeal.
The Prince of Monaco's New Scientific Yacht, the Princess Alice. H. Coupin.

April 15.

The Life of Victor Hugo as Told by Alexandre Dumas. With Portraits.
Review of "Fantome d'Orient" by Pierre Loti. With Portrait. G. Peilissier.
Art Exhibitions at Paris. R. Serrat.
The French in Africa. With Maps.
The New Tariff Régime. F. Bernard.
The Mineral Nutrition of Vegetables. A. C. Girard.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

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The Priest.—I. Jules Simon.
The History of the Statue of Meevalina Found near Bordeaux in 1294. F. T. Perrens.
Joan of Arc and Saint Berni. A. France.

April 15.

The Priest.—II. Jules Simon.
Modern Life and Literature. L. Claretta.
Too Many Flowers. F. Bonfillier.
The Tsarina of Russia. Lydia Paschhoff.
The Art of Motherhood. (Continued.) Dr. G. Simon.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

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Australasia from the Federal Point of View. (Continued.)
A. Halseguen.
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M. Nekou's Report of the Crampel Mission.
Explorations from 1867 to 1890 in the Peninsula of Kola, in Russia. With Map.

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The Establishment of the Invalides de la Marine and the Reforms of the Naval Commission. C. Le Comte Grandmoulin.
The Situation at Dahomey. With Map. A. L. d'Albe.
The Toulon Question. With Map.
M. Ribot and the Belgians. E. Marbeau.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. April.

Cardinal Mermillod. Prosper Saey.
Victor Hugo as a Man. F. Loise.
Le Roi Charlot. Act III. C. Buet and G. de Raimés.
History of the Various Ascents of Mount Ararat. J. Leclercq.
The Swiss Law on Adult Labor. C. Morisseaux.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. April.

The Facts of Spiritualism and their Psychic Explanation. Dr. Lombroso.
Hypnotism in Australia. Dr. R. Artbar.
Hypnotism, National Defense and Civil Society. J. Liégeois.
Some Facts of Surgical Anesthesia under the Influence of Suggestion. Dr. A. M. Dias.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. April.

In the South of France.—I. E. London.
Catholicism and Progress. M. Zahlet.
Parnet: The Rise and Fall of a Great Man. (Concluded.) L. Nemours Godré.
Women Teachers of To-day. A. Geoffroy.
Accident Insurance for Workmen. H. Vandersmissen.
Catholic Education in Ireland. J. A. G. Colclough.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. April.

The Nervous Processes in Attention and Volition. C. Bastian.
Responsibility. F. Paulhan.
Contemporary Spiritualism. P. Janet.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. May.

New Studies on the Physical Insensibility of Women. Prof. C. Lombroso.
Pierre Loti. Georges Lefèvre.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

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Pharmacy and Materia Medica in the 14th Century. E. Nicaise.
Demography. The Proposition of Manban and the Depopulation of France. J. Bertillon.
The Great Transcontinental Railways. With Diagrams. D. Beloit.

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Théophraste Renaudot. Scientist. G. de la Tonrette.
The Prehistoric Age in North Africa. A. L. Chastelier.
The Dutch Caribbees in the Garden of Acclimatization at Paris. E. Martin.

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Chemistry in the Schools of Medicine. L. Hognoneng.
The Project for the Reunion of Artillery and Engineering. A. de Hochas.
The Stability of the Dunes of the Gulf of Gascony. A. Chambréant.

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The Movement of a Drop of Alcohol in a Small Glass. E. Gosser.
The Military Forces of Dahomey. J. Bayol.
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Revue Socialiste.—Paris. April 15.

"News from Nowhere." by William Morris.
The Regulation of Labor in Mines in Belgium. (Concluded.) L. Bertrand.
Types of Humanity which are Disappearing. (Concluded.) The Social Question. Benoit Malon.
Cubet and the Icarians. (Continued.) A. Holynski.

Université Catholique.—Lyon. April 15.

Liberty of Teaching in 1844. H. Beaune.
The Confessions of St. Augustine. C. Domaiz.
Posthumous Works on Lamerzine. E. Leotard.
Morality in History. G. de Grandmoulin.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

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The Theocracy of Catholicism.
A Glorious Page in the History of Italian Art.
The Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great.

April 16.

Why the Jews Remain Jews.
The Migrations of the Hittites. (Continued.)
Italian Secularistic Literature, by G. Mazzina and Ed. de Amicis.
The Latest Phase in the Demonstration of Miracles.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

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The Two Legends of the "Merchant of Venice." A. Chiarini.
In the Habab. Notes from a Diary. Colonel O. Barattieri.
The Preservation of Monuments During the Last Twenty Years. L. Beltrami.
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A Kiss to Laura. Notes on a Sonnet by Petrarch. J. Messic.
Singing Stones. E. Mancini.

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Bardic Poetry and the "Arminius" of Pindemonte. M. Scherillo.
In the Habab. Notes from a Diary. (Continued.) Colonel O. Barattieri.

The Referendum. D. Zanibelli.
Tarru. A Study. E. Masi.
The Military Problem in Italy. R. de Zorzi.
The Recently Discovered Poems of Horridas. E. Piccolomini.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

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The Unpublished Writings of A. Manzoni. P. Belletta.
On Liberty. A. Tagliaferri.
The Papacy, Socialism, and the Democracy according to a Liberal Writer. E. A. Poperti.
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Literature and Country. E. Pistelli.
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Cardinal Laviegre and the French Republic. (Continued.) A. A. di Pessaro.

Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene.—Naples. March.

Massage Treatment for Neuro-pathology. Prof. A. Bumm.
Short Sight in Musicians. Prof. H. Cohn, of Breslau.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

- L'Avenç.—Barcelona. March 31.
 Ancient and Modern. J. M. Guardidia.
 The Centenary of F. Bopp, Founder of Comparative Philology.
 J. Fastenrath.
 Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid.
 March 30.
 Columbus in Cuba. E. Blanchet.

- The Intellectual and Social Education of Women. (Continued.) J. M. E. Perez.
 Hernan Perez del Pulgar. (Continued.) F. Villa Real.
 April 15.
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 Piarra Knedupp. V. S. C.
 Hernan Perez del Pulgar. (Concluded.) F. Villa Real.
 Literary Events of 1892. M. de Palau.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

- Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. April.
 B. J. Biomnens. Illustrated Art Causerie. A. van Duyl.
 Cornelis Bontekoe. C. W. Bruijn.
 De Gids.—Amsterdam. April.
 Pierson's Political Economy. H. B. Greven.
 The Destruction of the Kingdom of Palembang. E. B. Kiestra.
 The Crusade Against Alcohol in Sweden and Norway. G. F. Ogdins.
 Alfred de Musset's "Nuit de Mai." A. G. van Hamel.
 President Lincoln. H. L. F. Pansioen.
 Teysmannia.—Batavia. February.
 Plants Protected by Ants. Dr. W. Burck.
 American Plants Growing Wild in Java. H. J. Wigman.

- Where Are We Going? Papers on Agriculture in Java.—III.
 J. H. Kieritz.
 Tijdschrift voor het Binnenlandsche Bestuur.—Batavia.
 Part VI., 1892.
 Dry Rice Culture in Celebes.
 How Human Heads are Preserved by the Timor Head Hunters. E. F. Kleian.
 A Marriage in Sumatra.
 Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. April.
 Agriculture in Holland. C. J. H. Van den Broek.
 The Farming of Taxation in the Dutch Indies. H. J. Boel.
 The Place of the German Language in Our Educational System. O. Veenstra.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

- Danskeren.—Kolding, Denmark. April.
 Johan Sverdrup. Per Styve.
 A Scene from a Biblical Drama. S. K. Sorensen.
 Pentus Wikner. J. Nielsen.
 The Township of Worms in History and Fiction. L. Schroder.
 The Literary Market. Reviews by L. Ekeland, F. Wexelsen, and L. Schroder.
 The Finnish High School. L. Schroder.
 The Produce Market. Chr. Faber.
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 The Ladies' Paradise. Paris sketches. Alvar Arfoldsow.
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 Marie Pauline Ahlman. With Portrait. Johan Nordling.
 The Power of Home. S. Carol.
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 Mary Stuart in a New Light. S. J. Boethius.
 Reminiscences from Macledonia. K. F. Kitch.

- The Woods of Norrland. Carl Bovallius.
 Emelie Flygare-Christen. Karl Warburg.
 Spectroscopical Works in Sweden. Ang. Wikander.
 Under the Law. Drama in 3 acts, by Ed. Brandes. Reviewed by Niels Möller.
 The Swedish Academy of Art in the First Century of its Existence. Henrik Schuch.
 Noteworthy Women. Ellen Fries. Reviewed by Per Sundén.
 Samtiden.—Bergen. March.
 Guy de Maupassant. Herman Bang.
 The Prussian Educational Laws. Gerhard Gran.
 Mencius. H. Tamis Lyche.
 Svensk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.
 No. 3.
 Theodor Wiser. Edward Lidforss.
 Stockholm's High School. Upsalensis.
 On the Question of Right of Inheritance for the Illegitimate.
 L. H. A.
 Albert Edelfeldt. Ed. Alkmann.
 No. 4.
 Christianity and the Spiritual Tendency of the Age. Nathan Soderblom.
 Music and its Masters. Helens Nyhlom.
 A Few Words on Grammatical Correctness in Poetry, with Reference to G. Leverin's Poems. B. Risberg.
 Reminiscences from Wormeland. Eva Fryxvell.
 Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. April.
 Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Figure-painting. Prof. Julius.
 Regeneration of the Spiritual Life of the Age. Dr. Val. Vodel. Lange.
 Montezuma's Kingdom. Kr. Rahmon.
 Copenhagen Schleswig-Holsteiners. N. Neergaard.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Eq.	Equiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Exp.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Antic Quarterly.	GUM.	Goldsmith's Geographical Magazine.	NE.	New Englander and Yale Review.
AR.	Andover Quarterly.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARoc.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GW.	Good Words.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
BelM.	Belmont's Monthly.	HomR.	Homestead Review.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhenM.	Phenomenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
B.	Beacon.	ig.	Ignorant.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IM.	International Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	Ps.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEL.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChMist.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CI.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCL.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Caa.M.	Cassell's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
ChRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leslie's Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotS.	Scott's Magazine.
CrtrR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CW.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DM.	Domestic Illustrated Monthly.	Ly.	Lyceum.	T.B.	Temple Bar.
Dublin Rev.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Macmillan's Magazine.	U.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Muscle.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YM.	Young Man.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
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PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

IN view of the special interest in his personality and career that President Harrison's renomination has naturally awakened, we present to our readers this month a character sketch, written by an avowed friend and supporter of the President, and prepared with unusual care and thoroughness. In the character sketches, which are so prominent a feature of this magazine, it has always been the rule to present men as they appear at their best. Such treatment may be none the less candid and valuable for being sympathetic. There may be expected in the next number a sketch of the nominee of the Chicago convention.

for the Presidency by great parties ought always to be presumed to possess character and ability, and the nation's own self-respect should forbid a campaign of

*Mr. Reid's
Nomination.*

The selection of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, as Republican vice-presidential candidate is peculiarly interesting in view of the fact that just twenty years ago Mr. Reid's predecessor, Horace Greeley, was a presidential nominee. Mr. Reid enjoys the confidence and respect of the country, and his services as minister to France have brought him new and well-earned honors. The vice-presidency is a position of the gravest importance, and Mr. Reid would be fully equal to any emergency that might compel him to assume the President's responsibilities.

*Give Us
a Clean
Campaign.*

The President of the United States, unless his conduct has forfeited it, is, by virtue

of his office, entitled to the respect of the entire country, and it is agreed by members of all parties that Mr. Harrison is personally worthy of esteem and confidence. Moreover, the candidates selected

disagreeable personalities so far as possible. The battle should lie between parties rather than candidates. These pages will have gone to the press before the result of the Democratic convention has been



HON. WHITELAW REID, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

known; but it is safe to predict that the campaign will be a very severe struggle. There should be a firm resolve on all sides to make it clean, fair and honorable. Mr. Ingalls, with his proclivity for epigrammatic statements, once remarked that the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount have no place in our practical politics. He did not mean, as he has often been stupidly accused of meaning, that moral rules and Christian principles *ought* to be disregarded in political life, but that, in point of fact, they are to a great extent ignored and despised. If that be true, then this is exactly the time when something should be done about it. Mr. Porter's statistics of religious adherence show that a large proportion of the American people profess to live by the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount. It is a very flabby and ineffective sort of Christianity that will tolerate this year a palpable resort to lying, defamation, bribery and other immoral practices in the great contest. If a sound morality does not underlie all our political life, we have everything to fear for the future. With pure and manly methods prevailing, no irreparable harm can come to the nation from the success at the polls of any contending party. If the men who conduct the "practical" campaigning will but respect the best wishes of the candidates who head the tickets and the sentiment of the main body of voters, they will give us a decent campaign.

Our Great Conventions. No other country provides in its party life for any gatherings comparable in size, interest

and representative character with our quadrennial national conventions. The meetings of the National Liberal Federation in England alone approach the Republican and Democratic conventions of the United States. But the English gatherings are not nearly so large and popular, nor do they possess any of the dramatic interest that grows out of the rivalry of leaders and candidates. The magnificence of the convention at Minneapolis could hardly be conceived by any one not actually present at the sessions. The hall was probably the best for its purposes that any political meeting of such magnitude had ever occupied in the world. Many train loads of the most energetic members of the Republican party had arrived from every direction. Large contingents from New England were mingling with enthusiastic hundreds from the Pacific Coast. Scores of thousands of visitors, actually drawn from every State, Territory and Congressional district in the Union, made Minneapolis for a week the national city. The greatness and homogeneity of the country—this was the object lesson. The visiting hosts were the direct represent-

atives of seven or eight millions of voting citizens, and when one remembered that another body of seven or eight million citizens would be represented two weeks later in a similar great gathering at Chicago, there was something almost overwhelming in the sense of America's power and grandeur. The perfect acquiescence of these great conventions in the will of the majority exemplifies the strength of popular government. It would be well, perhaps, if the Republican and Democratic parties should alter the structure of their conventions, and apportion delegates to localities in the ratio of party strength. At present the apportionment is based upon the total population, irrespective of party allegiance. But in any case these conventions have come to be one of the finest and most valuable parts of our working political machinery. That they are the most imposing and



GOVERNOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

spectacular of public occasions is, of course, admitted everywhere. It is not strange that the old party "war-horses," scenting the battle from afar, cannot stay away from national conventions. The student of history who finds himself a spectator in one of these mighty throngs—so demonstrative and impetuous, yet so good-humored and so well disciplined in



SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT, OF COLORADO, WHO PRESENTED MR. BLAINE'S NAME TO THE CONVENTION.

the school of Democracy—can but think back along the course of Anglo-Saxon development, past the assemblage at Runnymede to the earlier days of folk-motes in the forests of our race's primitive home. Thus confidence in free government is strengthened, and faith in the saving sense of our English-speaking masses is revived.

The Blaine Movement at Minneapolis.

The dramatic quality that the Blaine movement lent to the Minneapolis convention has never been surpassed—perhaps never equalled—in our political history. Since the re-election of Grant in 1872 Blaine has been the most strongly supported Republican aspirant for the presidency. And the strength of the popular feeling for this captivating and gallant political figure has seemed to increase in proportion as Mr. Blaine's own personal ambition has seemed to decline. His sunstroke in 1876, from which his frequent periods of ill-health have dated; his failure to be nominated at Cincinnati in that same year; his failure again at Chicago in 1880; President Garfield's tragic death and his consequent retirement from the Cabinet; his defeat at the polls in 1884 through the accident of an alliterative phrase for which he was not responsible—all these experiences had only given him a warmer place in the affections of his party. Subsequent bereavements and returns of ill-health only deepened

the feeling. Mr. Blaine might have been nominated in 1888, but he did not deem it best that the defeated candidate of 1884 should lead at the next election against the victor of 1884. As Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State, his name has stood for certain policies of American assertion and expansion that have had a popularity far wider than his own party. There was current a feeling that Mr. Blaine, as our most eminent American statesman, ought to be accorded a term in the White House, and that 1892 probably afforded the last opportunity. But his protracted illness last year vetoed the project. He met the wide demand for his candidacy by the letter of declination sent in February to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. That letter ought to have been taken as absolutely final. Doubtless Mr. Blaine meant that it should be thus received. But the opposition to Mr. Harrison found in Blaine's name a magic to conjure with, and the public was assured that Mr. Blaine was prepared to accept a nomination. The impression thus given as to his intentions was confirmed in many minds by his sudden retirement from the Cabinet on the eve of the convention. But it was too late for Mr. Harrison's candidacy to be withdrawn; and the delegates, who had been appointed at a time when Mr. Harrison was supposed to be the only real candidate, could not go over to the support of a candidate whose position before the convention



HON. THOMAS B. REED, OF MAINE, A BOLD OPPONENT OF MR. HARRISON AND A POSSIBLE "DARK HORSE."



MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LEADER OF THE HARRISON FORCES IN THE CONVENTION.

was so mysterious and so involved in uncertainties as was Mr. Blaine's. The preponderance of enthusiasm in the great audience was obviously for Mr. Blaine, but the majority of delegates were for Mr. Harrison. And when on the first ballot it became obvious that many of the so-called Blaine leaders had only been using his name to cover a plan for the introduction of a third candidate, there was a sharp reaction of feeling and a very general satisfaction with the result of the vote.

*Mr. Blaine
in
Retirement.*

It would certainly seem that the group of Blaine leaders at Minneapolis were not considerate in their treatment of him, and that they claimed more authority to use his name than they actually possessed. It is now regarded as true beyond doubt that he would not have accepted a nomination. Mr. Blaine is what he is; and this unfortunate fiasco at Minneapolis is not likely to cast a cloud upon his fame, though it may well require that certain other gentlemen be called up for trial before the bar of party opinion. His retirement from the Cabinet so abruptly at so exciting a moment could but have occasioned regret to thoughtful citizens to whom the dignity of our government is dear, and who, therefore, deplore political incidents at home that injure us in the eyes of foreign governments. A united executive department, led by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine, was evidently adding something to American prestige in various quarters of the globe. Mr. Blaine's retirement was in a manner that must to some extent have affected that prestige. The American people will wish for the "man from Maine" a

full return of strength, and long years of serenity and of usefulness as a citizen and a leader.

*The
Second Term
Question.*

It was evident that many Republicans who approved of Mr. Harrison's administration were influenced in their preferences as to a Minneapolis nominee by their conviction that what we may henceforth call "Second-Termism" is pernicious. A strong attempt was made to have a resolution put into the Republican platform declaring in favor of a constitutional six-year term for the presidency, with ineligibility for a second term. Theoretically, the best opinion of both parties is in favor of a single term. But in practice, it is embarrassing to bring forward such a reform, because at any given moment there are always many thousands of men who find it convenient to advocate a further lease for the particular man then in power. If, as seems probable when this is written, Mr. Cleveland should for the third time consecutively receive the Democratic nomination, the second-term question will not weigh in the campaign. But if the Democrats should have chosen a new man, and should then have inserted a one-term plank in their platform, it is easy to see that this issue might cost Mr. Harrison votes. There is one thing that the country may, however, contemplate with some satisfaction in view of a contest under the opposing banners of Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland. Neither can now have before him



SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY, A LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION TO MR. HARRISON.

more than one term, and neither if elected could be suspected by anybody of being guided by selfish ambition in his chief public acts. Each would surely try his best, if elected, to bring honor upon his party by bringing honor and credit to his country. Both have had the incalculable benefit of four years' experience in the White House. Each would presumably do all in his power to promote such further improvements in the civil service as he believed practicable. With Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland as the candidates, conservative men in either party will hardly count the success of the opposition ticket as an irreparable public calamity.

The Republican Platform. Party platforms must always employ some conciliatory phrasings, but upon the whole the Republican document is not ambiguous. Upon the coinage question, it expresses the prevailing American view—namely,



GENERAL JOHN C. NEW, CONSPICUOUS AMONG THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORTERS.

that free bimetallism may be hoped for as a result of international agreement, but that silver coinage under our own unaided auspices must be restricted by laws which will secure the unprejudiced interchange in ordinary circulation of our various metal and paper dollars. It stands by the existing tariff, explaining the principle of protection as that of a tax on imports just heavy enough to meet the greater labor-cost of American goods. It demands legislation to protect the colored voters of the South



HON. JOHN J. INGALLS, A PROMINENT DELEGATE.

and its utterances may fairly be said to support the so-called "Force bill." It declares for our commercial expansion, for more American ships, both merchant and naval, and for the governmental control of the Nicaragua canal. It asks for a stricter exclusion of foreign criminals, paupers and laborers under contract; favors better legislation to protect railway, manufacturing and mining employees against accidents; sympathizes with Home Rule for Ireland; protests against Jewish persecution in Russia; opposes any approach towards a union of Church and State under guise of State support of religious schools; opposes "trusts;" mildly endorses civil service reform; approves of the extension of free postal delivery to rural communities; contemplates one-cent letter postage as an early desideratum; favors the admission in the near future of the remaining Territories; consents to the cession of arid public lands to the several States within which they lie; and asks full Congressional support for the Columbian Exposition.

Some Convention Personalities. Mr. McKinley, who was chairman of the convention, was also the participant most highly in favor with the great audiences. It was by far the most prominent personal appearance he had ever made, and he stood the test splendidly. Back to every corner of every State, the delegates and visitors have carried wondrous tales

about the fine qualities of Governor McKinley, whose visage is at once Websterian and Napoleonic, and who was, by common consent, designated as a future Republican nominee for the presidency. Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was also greatly honored, and his visit to Minneapolis has added to his eminence and popularity. Mr. Depew, who is at home everywhere, played a great rôle in the convention, as the real leader of the Harrison forces. Conspicuous among Mr. Depew's colleagues in support of the president was Hon. John C. New, Consul-General at London. Hon. John J. Ingalls once more appeared before the political public, as leader of the Kansas delegation, and was heartily received. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, sprang into fame by the vigor with which he assumed leadership for Mr. Blaine. The body of colored delegates from the Southern States were at least characterized by a remarkable knack for convention oratory. It was noticeable that the party leaders seemed more than ever before anxious to secure the good will and assistance of women. There were present on the floor two women alternate delegates from Wyoming, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, was introduced to make a speech before the convention. It looked as if the Republican party might not be very reluctant to favor the suffrage for women, if American women in large numbers should ever discover that they wanted to vote. The admission to full rights in the convention of delegates from Alaska and the Indian Territory was an incident worth noting. Thus the official body of delegates and alternates included women and Indians as well as negroes.

The death of President L. L. Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, has removed from the scene of action an energetic leader who might otherwise have been chosen by the Omaha convention on July 4 as the presidential candidate of the People's party. The Prohibitionists have endeavored, without avail, to secure the consent of General O. O. Howard to allow his name to be presented at their Cincinnati convention. It is altogether impossible to forecast the part that these two junior political organizations will play in the battle. The Prohi-



MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, OF IOWA.

bitionists may justly claim to have drawn off enough Republican votes to beat Mr. Blaine in 1884. The Omaha convention will be the more interesting of the two. With a good ticket and a reconciliation of differences that have been agitating the State conventions of the Alliance-Labor forces, the fused elements which make up the so-called People's party may create some surprising diversions at the polls in November.

Women
in
Politics.

The women are preparing to take a strong part in the various political contests of this season. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's address before the Minneapolis convention was significant of the attempt that will be made to win the persuasive influence of the gentler sex for the two great parties. Many women will participate in the Prohibition con-

vention at Cincinnati. Mrs. Mary Lease, of Kansas, and other women will supply enthusiasm to the Farmers' Alliance and "People's party" movement. The beautiful Miss Gonne, of Ireland, will plead for Home Rule in behalf of her country, and will work valiantly for Mr. Gladstone's restoration to power. The ladies of the Primrose League will do battle for Church and State, and for the ideas represented by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. The Women's Liberal Federation has for the present laid aside its differences upon the suffrage question, and is preparing to play a powerful part in the English campaign. Lady Carlisle has been making speeches that show how brilliantly she, as well as various other Liberal ladies, might figure on the floor of the House of Commons, if women were eligible. Assuredly, the best way for women to enter politics is not to keep up agitation for the suffrage, but rather to take a lively hand in the political battle as it actually wages, regardless of ballot limitations. The suffrage question will emerge in its turn.

*English
Politics.*

Our British cousins are beginning to settle down in grim earnest to the preparations for the dissolution of Parliament. The Irish Local Government bill is to be sacrificed in order that



LADY CARLISLE.



MISS MAUD GONNE.

Parliament may be dissolved shortly after midsummer. The general election will take place in July, and by August the great transfer of power will be complete. After governing the Empire for six years with unexpected success, Lord Salisbury will give place to Mr. Gladstone, who will return to Downing street, to make a final effort to reconcile Ireland with the rest of the Empire, by enabling its inhabitants to manage or mismanage their own affairs in their own way. Practically there is no difference of

opinion as to the certainty of the election of a Gladstonian majority. The only question at issue is whether that majority will be one of three figures or of two. Judging from by-elections the issue is a foregone conclusion. A great mass of many millions does not turn and twist with the rapidity of a weasel. It swings slowly from side to side. There is too much weight on the machine for its movement to be reversed by anything that can happen between now and the election. Yet it must be admitted that if the electorate had not been slowly but resolutely making up its mind to let the Home Rulers have a turn, the Liberals might have feared for the result. The events of the last twelve months have not been such as to deepen the conviction formed by the electors that Home Rule must be tried. If by-elections are to be relied on the Gladstonian majority will be over 100; but the most sanguine Gladstonians do not venture to hope for a majority of more than 75. Whether the majority be 75 or 150, they will hold office by virtue of their Irish contingent. The Irish Home Rulers will come back 80 strong. Unless Mr. Gladstone has a majority of 160, he will always be liable to be thrown out, if his Irish allies on any occasion decide to go into the same lobby with Mr. Balfour.

It is well that the dissolution was not postponed, because the House of Commons had ceased to think of anything but its approaching demise. The fever in the lobbies all through the month of May was something almost inconceivable to those at a distance from the center of nervous excitement. The air was full of prophecies and speculations of all kinds, but they referred more to what was to follow the general election than to the result of the appeal to the constituencies, which is regarded as a foregone conclusion for the Gladstonians. The Duke of Devonshire has frankly warned England that the House of Lords will "throw out" the Home Rule bill. Every effort is to be made to rouse the Irish Protestants to die in the last ditch in defense of the Union, and the hopes of the Unionists are more and more centering upon their chances on a second appeal to the country. The Gladstonians, recognizing this, are carefully preparing their plan of campaign, and have at present not the slightest intention of falling into the Tory trap which is set without disguise in their path. Having regained power, they are not going to jeopardize it heedlessly by playing their opponents' game. If the Home Rule bill is thrown out, they will not dissolve. They will hold on with the two-fold object of giving the Peers another chance, and of strengthening their own hand with a view to ultimately going to the country with a cry against the House of Lords. Such at least are the speculations which have occupied the tongues of politicians to the exclusion of all other topics for the last month.

The Unionist party has had one unexpected and undeserved piece of good luck. There is no reason to believe that as a party organization it is more to be relied upon in moral ques-

tions than Mr. Schnadhorst's Liberal machine; but as a matter of fact it has been spared the disgrace of having conspicuous divorce co-respondents in the field as Unionist candidates. It has put forward its strongest local man to oppose the scandalous candidature of Sir Charles Dilke in the Forest of Dean, and to that extent it deserves and will receive the hearty sympathy and support of all who put morality before party. Of course the impudent claim made by the hero of the Crawford divorce case that Mr. Gladstone was responsible for his candidature is a distortion of the facts characteristic of Ananias; but it is not the less deplorable that Mr. Gladstone should have allowed the party wirepullers to restrain him from frankly saying what is perfectly true. He never for a moment contemplated an appeal from the decision of the law courts to the suffrages of a constituency; and his suggestion that the ostracism might be removed at the close of the present Parliament was expressly subject to the condition that during the period of ostracism the offender must absolutely efface himself from all public life—a condition with which he did not comply. An ounce of candor would have been worth a ton of evasive subtleties on this as on other matters.

The Irish Local Government bill, which was received when it was first introduced with a monstrously exaggerated guffaw by its opponents, was read a second time by a majority of 91. Mr. Balfour in that division had his ample revenge upon Sir W. Harcourt and the supercilious gentlemen who thought they had disposed of the bill and its author by making game of both when it was first introduced. Mr. Sexton made a clever speech against it, Mr. Chamberlain displayed his unrivaled persuasive ingenuity in its defense, Mr. Gladstone in a remarkable *tour de force* demolished the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's special pleadings, but after Mr. Balfour had replied, the second reading was voted by an unexpectedly large majority, which, however, did not prevent the abandonment of the bill. The question of Scottish disestablishment was debated and disposed of, so far as this Parliament is concerned, by the rejection of Dr. Cameron's motion in favor of disestablishment and disendowment by 265 to 209 votes. Mr. Balfour insisted that it would be criminal to disendow the Church without a direct mandate from the Scotch people—by which he appears to mean that a general election must be taken on the question whether or not a sect of one-third of the Scottish people shall forever monopolize the endowments set apart for the religious purposes of the whole nation. The only disestablishment question that is ripe for settlement at the coming election is that of the Welsh Church. It is hardly too much to say that the Welsh will vote at the dissolution as if the appeal to the constituencies were a referendum for or against the disestablishment of the Church in the principality. Home Rule is a very secondary question in Wales. The real issue is a battle royal between Church and Chapel.

Dilke and the Liberal Leaders.

*Position of
Home Rule.*

For Great Britain, outside Wales, the Church question is less important. Mr. Gladstone, it is believed, still fondly hangs the belief that the masses are palpitating with feverish eagerness to establish Home Rule. He is alone in his belief. There may be a quiet resolution to try Home Rule, but there is no enthusiasm about it. Three years ago there was unquestionably a very fervid sentiment in favor of Ireland and the Irish. Mr. Dillon was a popular hero; Mr. William O'Brien a popular martyr. Ireland was groaning under coercion, and good men and women who happen to be Liberals taught themselves to believe that it was a good and righteous thing to detest Mr. Balfour and to describe him as the incarnation of all the villainies. To-day Mr. Dillon has almost effaced himself. Mr. W. O'Brien has been little more than a cipher since his marriage. Mr. Tim Healy has been first tolerated and then deposed. There are not half-a-dozen patriots in prison under the Coercion act, and in place of the tyrant Balfour, there is at the Irish Office a kind of superior clerk, one Mr. Jackson. The change from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Jackson marks the change that has taken place in the popular estimation of Home Rule in 1890 and Home Rule in 1892. The first place in all programmes will of course be given to Home Rule. That is a necessary homage to the test question, and it is besides inevitable, for with the Ministerialists the maintenance of the Union really holds the leading place. But the living interest in the coming election centers far more in social questions which affect thirty million Britons than in the political question which affects five or six million Irish. Englishmen have, to say the truth, "gone stale" on Home Rule, and they are not likely to freshen up until they have something more definite to discuss than the mere affirmation of the abstract principle.

*Salisbury
as a
Bluffer.*

Lord Salisbury has been on the stump, and, as is his custom before a general election, he speaks with more force than sagacity. His chief contributions to the enlightenment of the electorate were two suggestions, neither of which were serious. The first was that Ulster would rebel if Home Rule were passed; and the second, that England might do worse than retaliate on foreign tariffs by clapping import duties on foreign manufactures. There is a good deal to be said in favor of both these suggestions if they were put forward reasonably. But they are both shams. Lord Salisbury, said the Italians long ago, is a lath painted to look like iron; and both of his political specifics bear the same character. They are painted to look like war, but it is all bluff, and very hollow bluff at that. There is no doubt much force in the argument that you cannot fight hostile tariffs unless you have weapons in the shape of import duties to put on or to take off; but it is child's play to propose retaliation on principles of limited liability. War is not made, whether a war of tariffs or a war of campaigns, on limited liability principles. If Lord Salisbury really meant retaliation, he would not limit his retort against the McKin-

ley tariff to a trumpety duty on a few miserable manufactures. He would, if he meant business, propose an import duty on American cereals and on American cotton. He says that this is impossible. If so, he will do well to cease talking of retaliation or a war of tariffs until he is in a position to make war all round.

*The Ulster
Score.*

The bluff about Ulster is equally silly. The majority of the people of Ulster are Roman Catholics. The majority of the members for Ulster—outside counties Antrim and Down—are Home Rulers, and there is as much chance of Ulster as a whole taking the field against a Home Rule Parliament as there is of Mayo or Kerry rising in revolt against Dublin. We do not for a moment deny that Antrim and Down, or to put it differently, that Belfast and the appendances thereof, may imitate the example of the Parisians of the Commune, and rebel against the authority of a Dublin Parliament. We remember an interesting talk with the late Dr. Hanna in his vestry at Belfast some four or five years ago on this very subject. It was remarked to him, "You say you mean to fight; well and good. Fight! But if you really mean to fight, you can get what you want without bloodshed if you will take steps that will prove you mean what you say." "What steps?" said Dr. Hanna. "Delimit your frontier and begin to enroll your army of defense! Until you do these things we shall not believe you are in earnest. If you delimit your frontier and enroll your volunteers you can draw your frontier wherever you like; but if you won't, then Mr. Parnell will draw the frontier where he pleases, and that will not exclude Belfast." Dr. Hanna looked grave for a moment, and then he said: "No, it will never come to that. I don't believe Englishmen will ever desert their loyal fellow-citizens in the North to the tender mercies of a majority. But if it should ever come to pass that that great betrayal was consummated, then I would never be a party to cutting the North off from the rest of Ireland. Protestants are living all over the land. Never would I consent to sever my co-religionists in the South and West from the only solid security that would then be left for their religion and their liberty. We shall hold together if the worst comes."

*English
Topics.*

It interests us curiously in America to note the sort of topics that occupy the British mind. After the speculations as to the dissolution, the subjects that have engrossed public attention in England have been the "hocusing" of Orme, the Duke of Westminster's horse, which was first favorite for the Derby, and the trial and execution of Deeming. Racehorses are the modern English substitutes for the dice with which gamblers in other lands have won and lost their money, and the poisoning of Orme was merely a surreptitious attempt to load the dice. The case of Deeming was another and much more serious affair. The sensational nature of his crimes created an excitement in Melbourne which was by no means calculated to conduce to a calm and dispassionate consideration of the case urged by his

counsel, and even in Melbourne by this time there is probably an uneasy conviction that the man was more or less a homicidal lunatic. His counsel's plea of instinctive and hereditary criminality seems to have been only too well justified by the facts; and in a more scientific age the hanging of Deeney may become the stock illustration of the judicial crimes of an unscientific era. All that can be said, however, is that when homicidal lunacy, such as this fearful example, rises to a certain pitch of sensational horror, the community itself becomes subject to a temporary spasm of homicidal frenzy which can only be appeased by the blood of the original lunatic.

portant part in fostering national unity, for German music was always free from the particularist taint. His Hamburg organ has excited the wrath of the official press by declaring that Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance was dependent upon England's influence and England's implied promise to protect her coasts with its fleet, and that the chief object of German diplomacy must be to promote an understanding with Russia, and to secure the hearty alliance of Italy against the inevitable war with France. In a conversation published in the London *Speaker*, Bismarck declared that Germany would never strike the first blow; the attack would have to come from France.



COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK AND HIS BETROTHED, COUNTESS MARGARET HOYOS.

*The
Bismarck
Talk.*

The German Emperor has been making a tour in West Prussia and Pomerania, visiting Stelten and Dantzic, and making speeches which Europe could hear without a shock to super-sensitive nerves. The Education bill has been dropped, in deference to the vehement opposition which it excited, and Wilhelm Emperor Rex has telegraphed his congratulations to Count Herbert Bismarck on his betrothal to Countess Margaret Hoyos, who, although not the first love, will be the first wife of the heir to the Bismarck dynasty. This incident has set tongues wagging as to the chances of a reconciliation between the old Chancellor and the young Emperor. Bismarck himself has been making a speech in which he told the Dresden Singing Club that the latent fire of German unity was kept alive by German science, German poetry, and, last not least, German song. The Singing Club played thus an im-

He emphatically declared that if Russia were at Constantinople it possibly would be "a real relief to our eastern frontier," and that England being in Egypt should stay there.

*The British
Grasp on
Egypt.*

Such a remark from such a man naturally makes one reflect upon the possible consequences of the Liberal victory at the polls on the future of the Nile Valley. There are some who imagine, from various ill-considered utterances, that when Mr. Gladstone reoccupies Downing street England will evacuate Egypt. England will make no such mistake. The English occupation is Mr. Gladstone's own handiwork. Sir Evelyn Baring, who has been raised to the peerage in recognition of his manifold services at Cairo, is an old Whig diplomatist, and the redemption of the land of the Pharaohs from misrule and oppression is the one bit of work abroad

upon which the Liberal party can honestly pride itself. As it has to bear the responsibility for the carnage of Tel-el-Kebir and the Soudan, it would simply not dare to sanction so great a betrayal of



SIR EVELYN BARING,
Recently Created a Peer of England.

trust as would be the evacuation of Egypt. Lord Rosebery will be at the Foreign Office, and Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Labouchere will have to keep silence. So far as British imperial interests are concerned in almost every part of the world, there are few well-informed Liberals—even on the front opposition bench—who would not admit in their candid moments that a change of ministry would be a change for the worse. But although that is admitted, it is absurd to assume that it will be so much worse as to entail a scuttling policy in Egypt. November is not so bright as June, but even in November the sun is still in the sky.

Queensland Separatists.

Representatives from two British colonies visited London last month with very different petitions. Deputations for and against the demand that the elected representatives of 40,000 whites in Natal should practically be invested with sovereign power over the 600,000 blacks in the midst of whom they have settled, have put their views before the Colonial Office, but they have obtained a scant hearing from the British public, while opinion seems to be too evenly balanced in Natal to justify the Home Government in reopening the question. The other deputation came from the strong and active party which seeks to split up Queensland into three separate colonies. Mr. Archer and Mr. Fergusson, deputed by the Central Queensland League, pleaded their cause before Lord Knutsford. The Colonial Secretary gave them cold comfort. He preferred to see Queensland dealt with on Home Rule or Canadian principles rather than on those of the Separatists. He postponed any decision until it was seen whether the present Queensland Parliament could come to some arrangement by which the huge colony could be supplied with what may be called three provincial legislatures within one indivisible Queensland. So the matter stands over for a time.

Races in Australia.

The real difficulties in Queensland are, first, the climate, which is tropical; secondly, its area, which is almost continental, being three times the size of France; and, third, its population, which is far below one million. Nothing can mend its climate, and it is this fact which has driven Sir S. Griffiths reluctantly to acquiesce in the revival of the importation of South Sea Islanders. The restoration of the slave trade under the British flag, as the French journalists spitefully describe it, has excited much indignation in London. Protests have been made in Parliament and in the press, but the British government will not interfere. The regulations under which blackbirding is to be carried on in



MR. JOHN FERGUSSON,
President.



MR. F. A. MORGAN,
Mayor of Rockhampton.



MR. P. S. CURTIS,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL QUEENSLAND TERRITORIAL SEPARATION LEAGUE.

the future are far from satisfying to those who know the hideous abuses which prevailed under similar regulations in the past. Instead of licensing private labor vessels and putting on board an inefficient labor agent, it would have been much more satisfactory if the whole traffic had been directly undertaken by the Government. As Bergen and Gothenburg have recognized that the supply of alcohol is too dangerous to be left in the hands of private traders, so Queensland, if it must have "Kanakas," should have undertaken the task of recruiting them as a branch of the public service which can only be safely entrusted to a government department none of whose members would have any personal interest in evading or straining the law.

Village Settlements in Victoria. Much more satisfactory than the decision of the northern colony to resort to "black-birding" in order to secure laborers for its sugar plantations, is the ministerial programme laid before the fifteenth Victorian Parliament, which was opened on May 11th. The Victorian administration proposes to grapple boldly with one of the most pressing social problems of our time. It will introduce a bill to prevent strikes and lock-outs by establishing courts of conciliation for the settlement of trade disputes, and it will legislate for the establishment of village settlements. The provisions of the latter bill are very interesting, and as the Victorian example is likely to be followed elsewhere, the *Times* summary of its provisions will be of general interest: The government will not only utilize the State territory, but will purchase land in suitable situations from private owners, the purchase money being paid in government bonds. The government expect to get at a reasonable rate such land as they may have to buy, as they calculate that there will be a good deal of competition amongst landowners anxious to sell their property. The areas allotted to each settler will be of small extent, and a house will be placed on each at the government expense, the preference being given to married men in the selection of the settlers. The latter will pay interest on the price of the land and building at the rate of 8 per cent. for thirty years, and as the Treasury bonds are to have a currency of thirty-three years the money will be returned before the debt is redeemed, the State being a slight gainer in the matter of interest. Before the twentieth century has dawned, it may be universally admitted that the task of getting the people planted out upon the land is one of the first duties of the modern statesman.

Money Wanted for the Farm Colony. In England that fact is now only dimly perceived. The Small Holdings act is an illustration that light is breaking through the darkness that prevailed a short time ago, but the most promising symptom is the farm colony which the Salvation Army has established at Hadleigh. The experiment of applying the surplus labor of great cities to use the refuse of civilization in restoring fertility to the land has never been undertaken with more hearty resolve to do the best that can be done, or with better prospects of success.

Before the new Parliament is dissolved similar colonies should be established in the neighborhood of every large town. The Hadleigh colony is the germ of a great transformation. All who inspect it return delighted, and it will be a national scandal if so promising an experiment is starved for want of the funds with which alone it can be established on a permanent basis. The appeal, which has been signed by men of the most diverse political and religious views, will, it is to be hoped, bring in promptly the necessary £25,000. If five thousand persons or congregations would undertake to contribute £5 per annum for the next five years a great difficulty would be cleared out of the way. It is easy to talk of social regeneration. But when a brave attempt is made to bring it about there ought not to be any trouble in securing the necessary financial support. A little help from America would be a gracious recognition of a good work.

Money Wanted. It is true that the claims for subscriptions are innumerable, but every week wills are proved which show that enormous fortunes are being accumulated by men every one of whom ought to regard himself as a steward, entrusted with the administration of his wealth for the benefit of mankind. But it is not only millionaires who forget this. The working classes, if they cared to do it, could raise all the funds necessary for the amelioration of their own condition. In Durham, this year, the miners rightly or wrongly have sacrificed three million sterling of their own and other people's money in a trade dispute which might have been settled without the loss of a day's work, if the counsels which Bishop Westcott is now urging at the eleventh hour had been listened to at the first. When workmen can sacrifice millions for sheer obstinacy, it is evident they could easily raise thousands for such a worthy object as the restoration of the people to the land. The widespread misery of the famine which the Durham strike has inflicted will not have been useless if it drives into the hearts and brains of workers a sense of the enormous power which can be wielded by associated labor.

The Hurricane in Mauritius. Nature has been unwontedly rude this year. Our Mississippi valley floods and tornadoes have sacrificed many lives and much property. But the tropical islands witness storms such as this country never knows. The island of Mauritius was visited by a hurricane which on April 29 blew down one-third of the capital, Port Louis, killed 1,200 people, and destroyed one-half the sugar crop. The velocity of the wind is said to have been 120 miles an hour, and the Royal College, together with twenty-four churches and chapels, went down before it as if they had been castles of cards. The Lord Mayor of London issued an appeal for help, which shows the advantage of sensation. He would do nothing for the Cleveland iron workers, who were starving because of the Durham strike, whereas one-half the suffering, if accompanied by some picturesque or gruesome sensation, would have led to a Mansion House fund being

opened in twenty-four hours. Great is the power of imagination, even with Lord Mayors.

The New Ministry in Italy. Signor Rudini, who was believed to have a working majority of twenty-five in the Italian Chamber, was rudely undeceived on May 5, when his statement of his financial programme was immediately followed by a rejection of a vote of confidence by 193 to 185. Signor Giolitti, who led

or increased revenue out of the Italian taxpayers, it is to be hoped, however, that it may be a united ministry, and that Italy may be spared a revival of the scandal of seeing a Nicotera intriguing against his colleagues, and ultimately bringing them to their doom.

The End of the French Monarchy. In France there has been no sensational event. Two very significant straws, however, show the way the wind is blowing in two opposite quarters. M. de Mun, the Bayard of the French Royalist party, has laid down his arms. He was a Catholic first and a Royalist afterward, and the Pope having ordered that the Republic is to be accepted, M. de Mun accepts it accordingly. M. de Mun's submission is equivalent to a formal registrar's certificate of the death and burial of the French monarchy. On the other hand, the successes of the Republicans at the communal elections are very notable. They have gained a majority in 2,586 councils, making their total 21,000, against 11,000 Reactionaries. The Socialists have their share in this victory. In twenty-six towns they claim to have returned majorities which give them the control of the whole council. Altogether 635 Socialists are said to have been elected. It is too soon as yet to attempt to appreciate the significance of this electoral victory. Socialism is such an indeterminate word that it can only be interpreted when Socialists put it in practice.

London Council and Wages. Lord Rosebery is retiring from the chairmanship of the London Council, as he is likely to be wanted at the Foreign Office of the new administration. Mr. John Hntton will succeed him in the chair, while Mr. Alderman Hoare, an ex-Moderate, will take the deputy chair, which this arrangement will vacate. The Council have refused to constitute a cabinet for the management of its business, preferring to strengthen slightly the General Purposes Committee. It debated at length and ultimately carried Mr. John Burns' resolution as amended by Sir Thomas Farrer, which declares that all contractors are to be compelled to sign a declaration that they pay the trade-union rate of wages, and observe the hours of labor and conditions recognized by the trades unions in the place or places where the contract is to be executed. Mr. Burns wanted to enforce London trades-union rates, but he was defeated by Sir Thomas Farrer, who carried his amendment by sixty to fifty. In this connection, note that Mr. W. Mather, a Lancashire ironmaster, has proposed to leave the whole regulation of hours of labor to the local trades unions, the employer merely being allowed a right to make representations, but not to vote on a question on which, in many phases, he must be better informed than any of his workmen.



SIGNOR GIOLITTI, ITALIAN PREMIER.

the attack, and who has been installed as Prime Minister in the place of Signor Rudini, will not find it a bed of roses. He will not alter the vote for the War Department as fixed by his predecessor. He remains faithful to the policy of the Triple Alliance. How he is to choke the deficit, which came to nearly two millions even after Rudini's proposed economies on one hand and his match tax on the other, remains to be seen. The new Left Center or Whig Ministry has no sovereign specific for getting blood out of a stone,

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

Thomas Nast, the Veteran Cartoonist.

IT has now been some twenty-eight years since Thomas Nast contributed to *Harper's Weekly* that wonderfully impressive cartoon, almost his first, which showed the graves of "Union heroes, who fell in a senseless War." Appearing in that most discouraged of moments, on the eve of the Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln, one could scarcely be too rash in assigning great and serious influence in quickening the Northern cause to this maiden effort of the young cartoonist, then in his twenty-fourth year. Ever since that memorable first appearance Nast has been generally recognized as the foremost of American cartoonists.



MR. THOMAS NAST.

The Tammany Tiger, the Democratic Donkey, and the Republican Elephant were born to the world through his prolific genius.

But while great as an artist in his especial line, Nast will without doubt live in history more particularly because of the seriousness and conscientiousness which characterizes his work. It was not the bought product of a skillful caricaturist merely which shamed the doubting Unionists in '64, and which, ten years later, did such a noble *devoir* in aiding to defeat the notorious "Tweed Gang;" it was, in addition, the firm conviction and unwavering principle of Thomas Nast himself which shone through and inspired his drawings, which always put him in the service of the right cause, as he might judge it, and against the wrong and dishonest cause.

An example of this was Mr. Nast's invariable refusal to caricature General Grant, and his bitter, undaunted pursuit and persecution of the political parasites preying on New York.

Mr. Nast is best known and remembered by his work on *Harper's Weekly* during the first part of his career as

a cartoonist. Of late years he has lived rather quietly at Morristown, N. J., and has not been seen much in the periodicals, though now and then a drawing has appeared in *Truth* and the *Illustrated American*. But Mr. Nast is little over fifty years of age and is hence really still in the prime of his life. He has varied his newspaper work by lecturing tours, which gave him an opportunity to display on the stage his wonderful facility with the pen and brush. For Mr. Nast is not only a caricaturist. His work in oils is considered exceedingly fine by many critics.

It is not to be wondered that the celebrated cartoonist longs for more worlds to conquer while yet in the vigorous years of his life. He has challenged the attention of the public anew by becoming the editor and proprietor of the *New York Gazette*, which will henceforth be the medium of his very well-defined views on politics and the world in general. The first numbers of the new periodical show several cartoons by the veteran, and this feature of the *Gazette* will be entirely recruited from his work.

Among the English cartoons of the month not the least effective, though very simple in detail, is that from *Judy*, representing Mr. Gladstone as the Sphinx, inscrutable as to the "Whispered Question" anent his Home Rule policy. Another Sphinx subject is well worked up in the German cartoon, which has the fabled monster spurning the Frenchman with its back leg while it smiles with playful dalliance on the British Tar in the foreground. The expression of the old Tar, as he carresses the creature and toys with its necklace, is expressive of the very characteristic German dryness of humor. To return to Mr. Gladstone, we find him in another ludicrous cartoon—that one entitled "Deserted!" from *Moonshine*, in which he is ambling heartlessly away, leaving the elderly and "progressive" looking female, "Woman's Suffrage," to what ills may beset her. A well conceived cartoon is that showing King Humbert, of Italy, as a blind man, being distractedly pulled in various ways by his three guiding dogs—Rudini, Giolitti and Crispi. This is a French cartoon, and near it is a larger scene from *Il Papagallo*, which has John Bull as an octopus which the various European powers are in vain trying to detach from its manifold hold on the Sphinx, standing for Egypt. A different subject from any of these is hit at in the cartoon which *Der Wahre Jacob* has on the eight-hours agitation. The cartoonist conceives the demand for the eight-hour day as a railroad train confronted by the determined bull, "Capital," and encourages the labor party with the exhortatory title, "Full Steam Ahead!"

On our own side of the water we find a striking caricature of the Pacific Coast Chinese problem. The San Francisco *Wasp* represents California as a beautiful maiden, "The Modern Andromeda," chained to the dark rock of "New England Bigotry," while a gruesome dragon, with the face of the Mongolian, comes up "out of China 'cross the sea" to devour the despairing female. Keppeler's cartoon on the Democratic political situation gives us the band of "possible" presidential candidates, bowing with ultra politeness to Mr. Cleveland before the steps of the convention building, with the considerate remark, "Après vous, Monsieur Cleveland!" Mr. Keppeler's inimitable touch in posing his figures has rarely shown to better advantage.

In Canada the irrepressible Mr. Bengough has a fling at the dilatory tactics of the Home Government in the matter of establishing discriminating duties in favor of the colonies. The Canadian Mr. Foster at Mr. Bull's door is warned by Footman Salisbury that if such is Mr. Foster's mission he had as well be sent for "a couple of centuries."



"HE'S ALL RIGHT."

From Puck, June 8, 1892.



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S
ONLY A BUST NOW.

From New York Gazette, June 11, 1892.



THE SILVER DELUGE.

From Life, June 9, 1892.



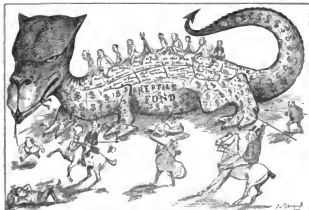
"APRÈS VOUS, MONSIEUR CLEVELAND !"

From *Punch*, June 8, 1862



THE MODERN ANDROMEDA.

From Wasp (San Francisco), May 24, 1892.



A REPTILE THAT MUST BE SLAIN.

From Grip (Toronto), May 28, 1892.



SALISBURY'S SOLO.

From Grip (Toronto), June 4, 1892.



A DISTANT PROSPECT.

SALISBURY (the footman): "Were you waiting to see Mr. Bull, sir?"

MR. FOSTER (from Canada): "Yes; I'm waiting till he gets ready to discuss Discriminating Duties in favor of the Colonies."

SALISBURY: "In that case, sir, you had better be seated. You will probably have to wait a couple of centuries."—From *Grip* (Toronto), April 30, 1892.



THE WHISPERED QUESTION.

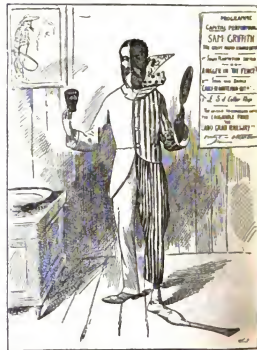
(With apologies to Mr. J. R. Weguelin.)

"Can't you tell us what your Home Rule really is?"
From *Judy* (London), May 11, 1892.



DESERTED!

From *Moonshine* (London), May 7, 1892.



A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE.

SAM GRIFFITH (preparing to go on): "Well, if they don't like the blackside, I can keep the white side toward the audience!"—From the *Sydney Bulletin*, April 2, 1892.



THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER—AND HIS PUPIL.

From *Moonshine* (London), May 21, 1892.



This octopus will cause us a great deal of trouble if we have to take it away from what it has seized upon
From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), May 7, 1882.



Poor blind man—Where will they lead him?
From *La Silhouette* (Paris), May 15, 1882.



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.
From *Der Wahre Jacob*, May 14, 1882.



FULL STEAM AHEAD?
From *Der Wahre Jacob*, April 30, 1882.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 16.—Mr. M. J. Foster inaugurated Governor of Louisiana....More levees on the Mississippi river give way, causing much destruction....Funeral services over the body of Senator Barbour, of Virginia, held in the Senate Chamber....Germany decides to take part in the International Silver Conference....The American Library



MR. CHARLES W. JOHNSON,
Secretary Minneapolis Republican Convention, 1892.

Association begins its annual convention at Lakewood, N. J....In the British Parliament Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt attacks Mr. Goschen's financial proposals....Granite workers throughout the towns and cities east of the Mississippi river go on strike.

May 17.—It is announced that Tricoups will have a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Greek Boule....The Newfoundland government decides to give Canada access to bait, and to remove the discriminating duties on Canadian products....The Congress of the National Art Association opens in Washington....At the first meeting of the Woman's Liberal Federation of England Lady Carlisle moves a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women; the resolution carried.

May 18.—Lord Salisbury, in a political speech at Hastings says that English free traders have gone too far....About twenty lives lost and property to the value of \$1,500,000 destroyed by a flood at Sioux City, Iowa....Prof. J. G. Schurman elected President of Cornell University, to succeed President C. K. Adams, resigned....Association of American Authors formed in New York City.

May 19.—A bill exempting vessels from the obligations of paying State pilotage fees passed by the United States Senate....In the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour moves the second reading of the Irish Local Government bill.

May 20.—President Harrison announces a reciprocity arrangement with Guatemala to take effect May 31....Spain removes the prohibition on the importation of American pork.

May 21.—Wreck of the Brazilian ironclad Solimoes; over 100 lives lost.

May 22.—100 arrests for violation of the New York Excise laws....The Prince and Princess of Wales on the way to attend the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark....Deeming, the murderer, executed in Australia.

May 23.—Twenty-eight changes in the confession of faith presented by the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Portland, Ore....Coro, Venezuela, captured by the Revolutionists....Fresh anti-Christian disturbances occur in Manchou, China....The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the King and Queen of Denmark commences at Copenhagen.

May 24.—The Irish Local Government bill passes its second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 339 to 247....The titles, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney conferred on Prince George of Wales....The resolution of the Belgian Parliament providing for a revision of the constitution, approved by King Leopold....Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, appointed by President Diaz Minister of Finance....Methodist General Conference, in session at



SENATOR EPPA HUNTON, OF VIRGINIA,

Appointed May 28 to succeed the late Senator Barbour.

Omaha, decide against the admission of women as lay delegates.

May 25.—The Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, presents to the Chamber of Deputies the programme of the new ministry....The trial of Professor Charles A. Briggs opened in the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session

at Portland, Ore....The Methodist General Conference, in session at Omaha, declare in favor of equal lay and ministerial representation....The silver anniversary of Nebraska celebrated at Lincoln....The American Fisheries Society begins its annual session in New York....Queen Victoria's birthday celebrated in London by a grand parade....Signor Giolitti laid before the Italian Chamber the programme of his ministry; reforms in all branches of the service promised.

May 26.—Senator Stewart's bill, providing for the free coinage of silver, taken up in the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 8....The House of Representatives adopts a provision for closing the government World's Fair exhibit on Sunday....Dr. Parkhurst's method in fighting crime in the city of New York endorsed by a large mass meeting held in Cooper Institute....The Italian Chamber of Deputies

Queen of Denmark....Ninety-one arrests made in New York City for violation of the Excise law.

May 30.—Decoration Day generally observed throughout the United States....President Harrison takes part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument in Rochester, N. Y.

May 31.—The anti-Hill faction of the Democratic party in New York meet in convention at Syracuse and elect a contesting delegation to the Democratic National Convention....The Briggs heresy case is remanded by the Presbyterian General Assembly to the New York Presbytery for trial, and adjourns....In the Senate, Senator Sherman makes a strong speech on the Stewart Silver bill.

June 1.—The miners' strike at Durham, England, comes to an end.



KING CHRISTIAN IX AND QUEEN LOUISE, OF DENMARK,
Who Celebrated on May 23 their Golden Wedding.

passed by a small majority a vote of confidence in the Giolitti ministry....The street car strike in New Orleans comes to an end; the strikers gain their demands.

May 27.—Italian and Portuguese Cabinets resign; the resignation of the Italian ministers not accepted....The restrictions upon the entry of Russian Hebrews into Germany withdrawn....Twenty persons were killed and much property destroyed at Wellington, Kan., by a tornado....Reconstruction of the Portuguese Cabinet.

May 28.—President Harrison, on his way to Rochester to attend the Decoration Day ceremonies, is greeted by large crowds at many cities and towns along the route....The Mississippi river changes its course at Memphis, Tenn....Canada revokes the duties imposed upon Newfoundland fish and fish products....Governor McKinney appoints Mr. Egan Hinton, of Warrenton, Va., to succeed the late John S. Barbour in United States Senate.

May 29.—A procession of 100,000 persons march from Copenhagen to the castle to do honor to the King and

June 2.—Senator Stewart makes a speech in the Senate on silver....The government forces were defeated in a battle fought on the plains of Venezuela....Prof. La Visse elected to the French Academy, defeating M. Zola....The tenth anniversary of the death of Garibaldi celebrated in Italy.

June 3.—The British House of Commons adjourns for the Whitsuntide holidays.

June 4.—Secretary Blaine resigns from President Harrison's Cabinet; his resignation accepted.

June 5.—Many lives lost and much property destroyed by floods and fire at Oil City and Titusville, Pa....Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new Minister to France, arrives in Paris....The Russian authorities decide to permit the general importation of oats, barley and wheat.

June 6.—The House of Representatives passes bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico....A fire in the town of Knovv, Russia, destroys 300 houses and renders 2,000 people homeless....Hungarians celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Francis Joseph as King

of Hungary....News received in London of the burning of the steamer *Albion* and the loss of sixty lives.

June 7.—The Republican National Convention opens in Minneapolis; J. Slout Fassett elected temporary chairman....A Mississippi levee gives way and inundates eighty square miles of territory in Indiana....The Czar and Kaiser meet at Kiel....Vesuvius breaks into active eruption.

June 8.—The Minneapolis convention organized; Governor McKinley, of Ohio, elected permanent chairman....The New Oriental Bank, of London, fails for \$30,000,000.

June 9.—Mr. Balfour announces that the Irish Local Government bill will be withdrawn....The Royalist members of the French Chamber of Deputies issue a manifesto in reply to the Pope's recent encyclical asserting their right of preserving their political preferences.

June 10.—The Republican convention in session at Minneapolis, nominates for President Benjamin Harrison and for Vice-President Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*....A joint resolution is introduced in the House of Representatives asking for a severance of diplomatic relations with Russia until that government shall remove arbitrary restrictions now placed on Jews....The new American Minister to France, T. Jefferson Coolidge, is presented to President Carnot....Serious riots in Spain; the military called out....In Congress the House Committee recommends an investigation of the Reading railroad deal.

June 11.—General expression of satisfaction among Republicans over the result of the Minneapolis convention....The government motion for a six months' credit passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

June 12.—A state of siege proclaimed at Barcelona because of the riots....Announced that Austro-Hungary will take part in the International Monetary Conference....Professor S. W. Burnham, the astronomer, resigns from the Lick Observatory.

June 13.—An explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard kills fourteen U. S. N. sailors....Several people killed by a heavy storm in Chicago....Death and damage wrought by lightning in Spain....Mr. Balfour announces that Parliament will be dissolved between June 19 and 30....Oppressive heat prevails throughout the United States....The fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union opens in Philadelphia....The forty-fifth national session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy opens in Washington.

June 14.—Serious storms in the West....A fire on the water-front in Baltimore destroys shipping and warehouses to the value of \$1,000,000....Italy announces that she will take part in the International Monetary Conference....Elections for members of the Belgian Constituent Assembly begin....Nelson W. Aldrich re-elected Senator from Rhode Island....The tank steamer *Petrolia* is struck by lightning and destroyed in the French harbor of Blaye.

June 15.—The Italian Parliament is prorogued....Elections to the Belgian Constituent Assembly result in a slight Liberal majority....The Fortifications Appropriation bill passes the House....Forty workmen killed by the collapse of a new bridge over the Licking River in Kentucky.

OBITUARY.

May 16.—Nicholson Parker, Indian philanthropist.
May 17.—Adrian Fétard, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, Mo., who during his life was an intimate friend of Lamartine and Victor Hugo....General George Klappa, Minister of War under Kossuth.

May 18.—John Farley, known throughout the United States and Canada as an interpreter of sacred music....James Ripley Osgood, the well-known American and English publisher....John A. Anderson, United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt.

May 19.—Count Teleki, the Hungarian refugee who was prominent in the revolutionary movements in Spain, Austria and Italy....Judge Thomas F. Davidson, one of the most distinguished jurists in Indiana....M. Lewis Numa Baragnon, French Senator.

May 20.—Francis Decordy, ex-Mayor of Norfolk, Va....Herr Kliest Rebow, member of the German Reichstag....Professor Jules Duprat.

May 21.—Baron Rosenorn-Lehn, for 22 years Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

May 22.—Wm. Van Arden, a prominent inventor and manufacturer.

May 23.—Bishop O'Reilly, of the diocese of Springfield, Mass....Gen. H. F. Sikes, formerly Military Governor of South Carolina, and for several years a member of the Illinois Legislature....Dr. J. H. Randolph, a prominent citizen of Tallahassee, Fla....Johann Frederick Wniff, Consul of Denmark and Vice-Consul of Norway and Sweden.

May 24.—Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May 25.—The Duke of Fernan-Nunex, of Spain.

May 26.—Herr Von Forckenbeck, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin.

May 27.—Gen. Ralph P. Backland, ex-member of Congress from the 10th Ohio District....The Most Rev. J. J. Marchal, Archbishop of Bourges....M. Madier de Montjan, the well-known Republican member of the French Chamber of Deputies.



THE LATE JAMES R. OSGOOD, NOTED PUBLISHER,
DIED MAY 18.

May 28.—Rev. John Nicholas Stansbury, one of the most prominent Protestant clergymen of New Jersey.

May 29.—Gen. R. D. Mussey, of Washington, formerly private secretary to President Johnson, and a lawyer of prominence.

May 31.—Archibald Stirling, ex-United States District Attorney for Maryland....Louis Maurice Rutherford, widely known for his original work in the field of astronomical photography.

June 1.—David Jardine, of New York, the well-known architect.

June 4.—Lindsay Hurst, a prominent American actor.

June 5.—W. W. Hunter, ex-Commodore in the Confederate navy.

June 7.—Angustus Ross, one of the best known lawyers of Boston.

June 8.—Capt. Richard F. Dodge, ex-Collector of the Port of Salem, Mass.

June 9.—Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

June 11.—Col. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, President of the Farmers' Alliance.

June 12.—Dr. Philip E. Donlin, a prominent New York physician.

June 13.—Samuel M. Richardson, a well-known financier of Baltimore....Mrs. Levi M. Vilas, mother of Senator Vilas.

June 14.—General Eli T. Stackhouse, member of Congress from South Carolina....Dr. E. W. Johns, of Richmond, ex-Medical Purveyor General of the Confederate Army.

BENJAMIN HARRISON : A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY GENERAL THOMAS J. MORGAN.

BY virtue of his position, the President of the United States is one of the foremost men of his time. He ranks with kings and emperors. It is not too much to say that in actual power and forceful influence he outranks any potentate of the present day, with the possible exception of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany ; but in my opinion his real influence is not surpassed by either of these. The office he occupies is easily the most dignified office in the world. While his authority is not absolute, and his power is limited by custom, as well as by the constitution and the laws, yet it is very great, and his influence in shaping the course of our national history is positive and permanent.

The fact that he is the man chosen by the free suffrage of 65,000,000 people to be their representative and ruler for four years makes him an especially interesting figure, and his personal character, his views of life, his habits of thought and work, all have a great fascination for those who are students of men.

It is not easy to present even a study of the character of such a person that shall be satisfactory either to the reader or to the writer himself. It must from the very nature of the case be incomplete, since it only professes to be a study, the mere outline of an unfinished picture. If too general it is liable to be cold ; if too diffuse it may be offensive. It should be accurate without being impertinent ; sympathetic and yet neither patronizing nor eulogistic. With the most impartial aim it cannot fail to take its tone, to a greater or less extent, from the bias of the writer, and if, as in the present case, he is a personal friend, this is likely to increase the warmth of the coloring. It should be remembered, however, that the accuracy of a sketch, study or picture is quite as likely to be marred by too great a separation in either time, distance or sympathy as by too close a relationship.

His office necessarily separates the President somewhat widely from his fellow-citizens, so that it was with a keen appreciation of the situation that Senator Hoar once spoke of him as " the loneliest of

men." He alone must bear the responsibility for his actions, which must be based upon the considerations of those things which appeal most strongly to himself. While he takes counsel of those associated



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

with him, he cannot shift upon them, be they ever so wise, the burden or responsibility of his office ; that he must bear alone. Any estimate of his official actions which fails to take into account all the forces that concentrate themselves in the executive chamber to influence action will certainly lack completeness.

THE WRITER'S POINT OF VIEW.

In this study I have endeavored to give an outline of President Harrison as he appears to me. The picture is mine. I alone am responsible for it. If I may be allowed a word of personal explanation, I feel that I have some special qualifications for writing such a sketch, as I have known him for thirty years and have had good opportunities for studying his character. I have enjoyed his friendship and to a limited extent his confidence, but at the same time I feel that I am far enough removed to be able to form a just judgment of him. I have known something of every President from Lincoln to Harrison, and had excellent opportunities for studying such great soldiers as Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson; so that I have a good standard of comparison, so far at least as American public men are concerned. I have been a close student and teacher of history, and know a little by personal observation of the great men of Europe, and I do not believe that American leaders suffer by comparison with the leading men of any country or age. In the gallery of portraits of great men at Versailles the most striking face is that of Daniel Webster.

The most subtle thing in the world is personality; it baffles analysis and eludes definition. We are conscious of it ourselves and recognize it in others, but when we attempt to tell what it is, we are met with the same difficulty as when we try to define life. There is no formula of greatness; one man achieves success by methods that in others lead only to sure disaster. I recently read very attentively Mr. Stead's study of the character of Gladstone, written by a master hand, but I laid it down without being able to answer the old question. What gives him his power? Perhaps this experience should have taught me modesty, and led me to desist from an attempt to analyze the character of President Harrison, but it did not, and I attempt the task.

HARRISON'S ANCESTRY AND BOYHOOD.

As a basis for this analysis, I submit a brief outline of his life:

Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President of the United States, was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, although twice elected to Congress, was not a politician and preferred the quiet of his country life to public station. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, was a man largely occupied in varied and honorable public offices, but a farmer, a plain, unpretending, honest man, who lived and died poor. His great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, had the good fortune to attach his signature to the Declaration of Independence.

The home where President Harrison spent his boyhood was of the plainest and simplest, like those where many other of the most illustrious men in American history have been nurtured. It was a

Christian home, full of homely virtues, fit nursery for a strong, noble manhood, and in it young Harrison acquired such instruction and discipline as tends to develop mental and moral fibre. He learned, too, that invaluable lesson that so many boys miss, the lesson of work and thrift, and laid the foundation of that industry that has ever since made work a delight to him. His sports were simple, and included duck shooting, in which he still indulges with great zest when he can slip away from the capital for a day or two. I quote from Gen. Lew Wallace's recent biography of the President the following graphic description of the Harrison home:

"Returning a moment to his home life on the farm, it is pleasant to remark that his mother was a most devout Christian woman of remarkable sweetness of temper, and her spirit pervaded the house. The dining-room, which was the common sitting-room, was large and commodious, with the usual wide open fire place. In evenings, especially of the winter, the family assembled in it around a central table. The flames in the fire place burned brightly, dispensing light in aid of the tallow dips on the table, beside which were the old fashioned brazen snuffers ready in the polished tray for instant use. The dips mentioned were not the store article, but home made. In fact, young Harrison helped make them, and became an expert in the business.

"In front of the fire place the mother took seat with her knitting, and, while listening to the conversation or the reading that went on amongst the younger folks, reeled off her needles the socks with which the boys could encounter the snows without. In their most animated moments those around were always respectful of her presence; respect for her tempered their voices and forbade passion in dispute.

"The farm answered to cultivation generously; corn grew there in abundance. The wheat was good; it furnished the family all the staples of life. Scarcely, if ever, had they to go to market. From it the cellar was well supplied. The horses and cattle that ranged it were always fat and sleek. The proprietor was in fact a good farmer. He might have been nothing else out of the ordinary, but that he was in fair degree. He gave himself to the occupation patiently and successfully, at least so far as the blessing of plenty to eat and wear is concerned. The poverty that overtook him in his later days was a consequence of his generosity and a judgment too easily cheated by people who wormed their way into his confidence. He put on no style. If his disposition had tended that way he had not the means to indulge it. One thing he was determined upon—whatever else happened he would educate his children."

But the farm was so located that it was isolated from the advantages the father was anxious his children should enjoy, so he utilized a rough log schoolhouse near by, employed private teachers, opened a regular little country school, secured the attendance of the other children of the somewhat lonely neighborhood, and in this rather primitive fashion the home education of the youthful President to be was supplemented. The cabin was an odd little structure, whose floor was of puncheon; the small windows were few and far between, the seats were made of slabs and had no backs, and were raised so

high from the floor that the feet of the luckless youngsters could not touch it.

HIS EDUCATION.

When old enough young Harrison was sent to Farmer's College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, where, in addition to the English branches, he began the study of Latin and Greek. He also read extensively from Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Hume, Gibbon, Irving, Cooper and other well-known authors, thus laying the foundation for that cultured literary taste and love of history which he still cherishes.

He remained here two years and then entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at that time one of the leading institutions of the West, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, having made a good record as a student. He distinguished himself while in college as an extempore speaker, and assiduously cultivated that admirable talent that he has since used with such telling effect. The theme of his graduating essay was "The Poor of England," and he made a plea for "Protection," thus early taking the position on that great economic question which he still maintains. He stood fourth in a class distinguished for ability.

In 1858 he married Miss Caroline Scott, a daughter of Rev. Dr. John W. Scott, who was principal of a young ladies' seminary at Oxford. Having studied law in Cincinnati, in the office of Stover and Gwynne, he in 1854 settled in Indianapolis, which has been his home ever since.

SUCCESS AS A YOUNG LAWYER.

While his circumstances compelled him to live in the plainest way, his legal ability and intrinsic worth were soon recognized, as is set forth in a very pleasant manner by Mr. William Wallace, who was his law partner from 1855 to 1860:

"He very soon disclosed his admirable qualities as a lawyer—quick of apprehension, clear, methodical and logical in his analysis and statement of a case. He possessed a natural faculty for getting the exact truth out of a witness, either by a direct or cross examination. In this he has but few equals anywhere in the profession—always exacting from courts and juries their closest attention and interest in the cause, and when the cause demanded it, illustrating the rarest powers of the genuine orator. He was poor. The truth is, it was a struggle for bread and meat with both of us. He had a noble young wife, who cheerfully shared with him the plainest and simplest style of living. He did the work about the house himself for a long time, and thus made his professional income, not large, keep him independent and free from debt."

He was but twenty-one years of age at this time, flaxen-haired, and so boyish looking that it was hard to tell what might be expected of him, but his already well-developed talent for extempore speaking stood him in good stead, and brought him to the front in his first public appearance. He had been retained as counsel in a very important suit, was to make the concluding argument, and when he came into the court room found a large assemblage waiting to meet his maiden effort with applause or criticism.

"He had taken full notes of the evidence, and like

all beginners, fearful of mistakes in statement, was resolved to read from them copiously. A table had been drawn between him and the jury, and when he began, to his consternation, he discovered that the light was wholly insufficient. The sheriff had provided but one candle. What should he do? There was dead silence throughout the dusky room. His voice, sharp, clear, penetrating, was being heard to the furthest corner. The audience was already in sympathy with him. The situation was embarrassing. He referred to his notes. He wished to be absolutely correct. He shifted the candle. He turned the pages to every angle. It would not do. The penciling refused to come out. Then, in desperation, he flung the notes away. To his own amazement he found his memory perfect. Best of all, he found he could think and speak upon his feet flash-like and coherently. There were not only words at command, but the right words, enabling him to express himself exactly. He found, too, the pleasure there always is in the faculty of speech, with freedom unimpeded. Confidence came with the discoveries. From that day to this, whether addressing himself to court or jury, or the various audiences who furnish the delight of oratory on the platform or stump, he has been an impromptu speaker."

The youthful orator carried the day, the suit was won, the first trial was a triumph, and it brought him immediate and honorable notoriety, as well as swift advancement in his profession. By strict attention to business, close study, fidelity and unswerving integrity, he not only gained but retained clients, business prospered, and he gradually came to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar, and one of the most respected and influential citizens of the city and State.

SUBSEQUENT PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in 1860 and re-elected in 1864. In 1862 he entered the army, as Colonel, and was discharged June, 1865, having received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He returned to the practice of law, in which he continued until called into political service, and General Lew Wallace draws the following picture of him as a lawyer:

"He is a lawyer by natural gifts. Probably no contemporary exceeds him in quickness of comprehension and breadth or reach of judgment. Analysis with him is an instinctive mental operation. He does not go to the books to find principles; with the principles in mind it is his custom to ask for the authorities. That which ought to be the law, as he sees it, almost invariably turns out to be the law. These qualities make him easily a master of all classes of questions, and equip him for practice in the highest courts as well as in the lower, in criminal cases not less than civil, in matters probate and in matters chancery. They make him also equally formidable before a jury or a judge. His examination and cross-examination of witnesses are never-failing sources of amusement and study to the bystanders. When he has finished with a witness and notified him to stand aside, it is seldom that he has not wrung from him all the person knows of the least pertinency to the issues. On such occasions he is scrupulously kind and courteous. The witness steps down and out and goes his way without bitterness; if he has crossed himself, very often he is unaware of it. In after reflection he

remembers chiefly the pleasant voice and countenance of his interrogator.

"So in argument, in the heat of conflicts, General Harrison is scrupulously observant of the amenities due to the jury, opposing counsel and the presiding judge. His deportment to the latter is so respectful that, while wrestling against an adverse opinion, he was never known to have been the occasion of a scene in court. He is earnest where what he thinks his rights are involved, but never insolent, cringing or angry. In course of speech, speaking of the facts elicited, he keeps himself carefully within the record. In the closing arguments the opposing counsel finds no necessity to interrupt him; neither has he trouble with him in preparing a record for an appeal.

"Tricks, traps, surprises and small advantages are foreign to General Harrison's ideas of professional honor. He may not always be eloquent, but he is always logical; if the occasion demands it, however, he can be grandly eloquent. His indignation, like his pathos, is natural. He despises attempts at dramatic effect; he is characteristically straightforward, and his comparisons are never far-fetched; his figures of speech are always clothed in the simplest words, so that he is entertaining to everybody who hears him and easily understood by everybody. The secret of his power, whether in court or on the stump, lies in the fact that he never fails to make himself perfectly understood."

He has been engaged in the trial of many very important causes, such as that which involved the whole question of the treasonable acts of the organization known as "Order of Sons of Liberty," and in which the opposing counsel was Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the ablest men of his time.

Mr. Fishback, himself a lawyer of distinction, and for years associated with General Harrison, pays him this high tribute:

"Of all the men I have known in professional life he is the most diligent, painstaking and thorough, and as an examiner of witnesses I never saw his equal. . . . Ben's fidelity—absolute and unqualified by the magnitude of the interests involved in a case—was another marked feature of his style of work. If we had consented to take a case, no matter how small, it was prepared for trial by him with as much care as if the controversy was of the greatest importance. His notes for cross-examination were always complete; and I never saw a dishonest witness get out of his hands without exposure. Men of his rare ability are sometimes led to abuse their power, but he never did this to my knowledge. The jury could always see that he was fair with the witness, and gave him full opportunity for explanation and escape if there was any chance."

In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served for the term of six years, and in 1888 he was elected President of the United States, and June 10, 1892, he was unanimously re-nominated.

HOW HE BECAME A SOLDIER.

There is perhaps, no place that tests a man's character to a greater degree than army life, where the circumstances and conditions are such that any lack of moral courage, any cowardice, vanity, selfishness or empty pretence is sure, sooner or later, to be revealed.

In August, 1862, the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized with Benjamin Harrison as

colonel. I had a commission as first lieutenant and served with the regiment until assigned to other duty, having during the time a good opportunity to study the character of the colonel closely and critically. He was twenty-nine years of age, robust, energetic, active, but at the same time, noticeably quiet in his manner, self-restrained and dignified, conveying the impression of much reserved power. Like the rest of us, he had never had any military education, knew by experience nothing of the practical duties devolving upon the commander of a regiment, and had apparently little taste for a military career. At the call of his country he left his professional life and his family, and became a soldier from a sense of duty.

His entering the service was very characteristic of the man. In a time of great depression, when the Union cause was lagging and recruiting was slow and unsatisfactory, Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's famous war Governor, urgently appealed to Harrison to assist in raising troops. He replied:

"Governor, if I can be of any service, I will go."

"Well," the Governor replied at once, "you can raise a regiment in this Congressional district right away; but it is asking too much of you to go into the field with it; you have been elected reporter of the Supreme Court. But go to work and raise it, and we will find somebody to command it."

Harrison answered that that did not suit him; if he made any speeches, and asked men to go, he proposed to go along with them, and stay as long as any of them did, if he lived that long. He said emphatically that he did not intend to recruit others and stay at home himself.

The Governor remarked, "Very well; if you want to go, you can command the regiment."

"I do not know," Harrison replied, "as I want to command the regiment. I do not know anything about military tactics. So, if you can find some suitable person of experience in such matters, I am not at all anxious to take the command."

CAMP LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

When the regiment was organized and equipped it was ordered to Bowling Green, Kentucky. Colonel Harrison entered upon his duties quietly and systematically, and while he seemed to have no pride in epaulets or ambition for martial glory, he did have a great deal of pride in his regiment and a strong ambition to have it do valiant work in the service of the country.

It was made up of as good material as the State afforded, and in muscle, brain and heart had no superior in the vast army of patriots that left home and offered themselves on the altar of patriotism. It was an honor to be the Colonel of such a regiment, an honor Harrison appreciated; and he so acquitted himself that those intelligent men learned to feel that it was an honor to be commanded by such a Colonel.

His life in camp was, so far as circumstances would permit, a counterpart of his life at home. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, had been a teacher in the Sabbath school, and was known and recognized in his command as a Christian man, who led a

life in keeping with his professions. The temptations and vices of camp life, which so frequently wrought ruin, seemed to have no attractions for him, and good old Chaplain Allen—a saintly man, whom every one respected and loved—ever found in the Colonel a friend and active helper in all his efforts for the religious welfare of the regiment. He frequently took the Chaplain's place and gave us strong, helpful words, which we did not fail to appreciate.

A DISCIPLINARIAN.

He began at once to make himself master of his new duties, poring hour after hour over the army regulations and the tactics, in order to fully familiarize himself with the details of his work. The regiment was put to school and kept there until it became proficient, theoretically and practically, in the movements of the soldier, the company and the battalion. It became noted for its drill, no less than for its morale and its courage.

The Colonel's discipline was very strict, but he exacted of his men only what he required of himself—rigid devotion to the work in hand. They complained a little at first of the severity of the routine, something so new that it was hard to become accustomed to it. But the Colonel insisted that they were not off on a picnic, that they were engaged in the very serious business of war, and that their honor, efficiency and safety, as well as the triumph of their cause, depended upon the thoroughness of their preparation for battle. There was nothing of the brutal in his discipline, such as sometimes characterizes army rule; for while strict he was considerate, and while severe, kind. He never forgot that the men in the ranks had left good homes for the sake of their country, and that the difference between the officer and the private was often only the accidental difference of temporary rank. He was solicitous for the welfare of his soldiers, and took great pains to see that nothing practicable was left undone to promote their comfort. With the sick, the wounded, the dying and the bereaved, he was tenderly sympathetic, and he asked his men to undergo no hardship or face no danger that he was not willing to share with them.

HIS SOBER COURAGE.

It goes without saying that he was in the best sense of the words a brave man. He did not court danger; he was no braggart or boaster, but again and again he evinced a cool courage that no danger could intimidate. His regiment shared his spirit, and won for itself a proud place in a most magnificent army. The character which its Colonel largely impressed upon it was very marked; as far removed on the one hand from the marauding lawlessness that characterized some organizations as from the reckless, dare-devil spirit that marked others.

The regiment, as a part of the Twentieth Army Corps, participated in the victorious campaign waged by Sherman in 1864 against the army of General Joseph Johnstone, and "in one month its Colonel was engaged in more battles than his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, fought in his whole life—

more than Andrew Jackson fought in his life." Frequently during this campaign he distinguished himself by coolness and courage, and at the memorable battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, his prompt, well-directed action saved the day at a most critical period in the fight. General Hooker—"Fighting Joe"—his corps commander, was one of the bravest men that ever drew a sword, and in recommending Colonel Harrison for promotion he thus pithily summarized his soldierly qualities:

"My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his command for conflict, more than on any influence that could be exerted on the field itself, and when collision came, his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all of the achievements of the 20th Corps in that campaign Colonel Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, the conduct of himself and command was especially distinguished. Colonel Harrison is an officer of superior abilities, and of great professional and personal worth."

HIS MILITARY CAREER SUMMED UP.

He shared in the battle of Nashville, December, 1864, being in charge of a temporary brigade. The men under his command became very much attached to him, respecting him for his ability, admiring him for his courage, and loving him in return for his devotion to them. On the march he would sometimes take the gun and accoutrements of some tired soldier and carry them on his saddle, or dismount and walk, while some sick comrade rode his horse. After a battle he would spend hours in the hospital attending the wounded or caring for the dying. Several hundred of us acted as his special escort in Washington at the time of the inauguration, and a more enthusiastic body of veterans it would have been hard to find than those old comrades from widely scattered homes, gathered together after more than twenty-eight years of separation, to do honor to our old Commander "Little Ben," as we had always familiarly termed him.

He was brevetted Brigadier General for his gallantry, and commanded a brigade with as much skill as he did a regiment. It was not to his discredit that he was never called to a large command, or that he did not rise to high rank. He had all the qualities to fit him for a corps commander, and had fortune or Providence called him to that duty, he would doubtless have acquitted himself well. An experienced army officer who knows him intimately, and who had exceptional opportunities for forming an intelligent opinion, said to me recently: "President Harrison is competent to command the army of the United States." In many of his characteristics and qualities he resembles the late General George H. Thomas, one of the greatest captains that the war produced.

The modesty with which General Harrison speaks of his military service is characteristic. The moral

ing after his nomination for the Presidency, some of the survivors of his old regiment called upon him to offer their congratulations, and in response to the speech of Major George W. Grubbs, he used these significant words:

"I feel that in this campaign upon which I am entering, and which will undoubtedly cause careful scrutiny, perhaps unkind and even malicious assault, all that related to my not conspicuous but loyal services with you in the army I may confidently leave, with my honor, in the hands of the surviving members of the Seventieth Indiana, whatever their political faith may be."

HAS MR. HARRISON BEEN AMBITIOUS?

It may sound paradoxical to say that a man who now occupies the loftiest position in the gift of his fellow men, the highest place attainable by individual effort, the ruler of one of the greatest nations on the globe, is not an ambitious man: and yet, I think it can be truthfully said of President Harrison. Any careful study of his biography, or observation of his life, clearly evinces the fact that, while conscious of power, he has been rather reluctant to exercise it, and that he has always had somewhat of a shrinking from public life, preferring the more quiet pursuits of a professional career. The fact that his grandfather had been President and that his father was twice elected to Congress, had no doubt an influence in directing his attention to politics, but his public service has in a sense been thrust upon him. His friends have recognized his high qualities and have laid violent hands upon him and forced him into political life. One of the first speeches he ever made was after he had declined the invitation and had been picked up bodily and carried and placed upon the stand in front of the waiting audience. His appointment as Colonel in the army—as has already been shown—came to him unsought; his nomination as Governor was forced upon him in his absence from the State, and after he had positively refused it. Oliver P. Morton, who had long been the leader of the Republican party in Indiana was dead, and the party turned instinctively to Harrison as his successor.

LEADERSHIP IN INDIANA.

I was at that time a resident of Chicago, naturally interested in the political career of my old Colonel, and in this connection published the following letter, which I reproduce here, not only because it contains, as I believe, the earliest printed mention of his name as associated with the presidency, but because it clearly indicates the estimate I had then formed of the man:

"To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

"General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, is an exceptionally good man. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a fine scholar, a gentleman of highly cultivated taste, a Christian and a soldier. He is a grandson of ex-President William Henry Harrison. He entered the army in August, 1862, as Colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and by his high qualities won the respect of all who knew him, both his superiors and subordinates. As an officer in his regiment I had an opportunity of knowing him well. I

came to have very high admiration for him, which has been increased by my subsequent knowledge of him. He will make not only a good Governor, but is admirably qualified to be President, a position to which many of his friends hope he is destined.

"It is very greatly to his credit that the people have so urgently thrust upon him the leadership of the party at this time. He will bestow honor upon the office. It is equally to the credit of the people that their minds should turn so spontaneously to such a leader, a man of integrity, whose name is above reproach, and all of whose convictions and tastes lift him above the class of place seekers and professional politicians. Such nominations serve to redeem American politics and dignify political offices.

"T. J. MORGAN.

"CHICAGO, August 8, 1876."

He wrote me a pleasant letter of acknowledgment, in which he spoke of himself as being forced by circumstances into his position. Although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated for Governor. Indiana was settled largely from the South, and during the war thousands of her citizens sympathized openly or secretly with the Confederacy. The State is perhaps naturally Democratic.

AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

His election later as United States Senator was a spontaneous party tribute to his ability and worth. He declined a place in Garfield's Cabinet "on the ground that he was quite unfamiliar with public affairs at Washington, and that he had just been elected to the United States Senate, which was a place where he could learn by listening before he was compelled to incur responsibility."

His six years' career in the Senate was distinguished by painstaking, conscientious devotion to duty. As is well known, the great work of legislation is perfected chiefly in the committee rooms, and much of the most valuable service that able men render in Congress is of a kind that attracts little public attention. There was no more faithful nor able worker than Senator Harrison. His published speeches made during his term as Senator show that he gave close attention to the grave questions of the time: Finance, Tariff, Civil Service and others, and that he had clear and well-defined views on all of them. In a speech at Indianapolis in 1882 he thus spoke of Civil Service Reform:

"I want to assure you to-night that I am an advocate of Civil Service Reform. My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish with an emphasis I do not often use, that I might be forever relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage. I covet for myself the free and unpurchased support of my fellow-citizens, and long to be able to give my time and energy solely to the public affairs that legitimately relate to the honorable trust which you have committed to me."

A PERIOD OF TRAINING.

The well-known editor of a non-partisan journal, who scanned closely Harrison's senatorial career, pronounced him one of the Senate's ablest and most useful members. As Chairman of the Committee on Territories he made an exhaustive study of all the questions involved in the formation and admission of

new States; personally visiting and carefully inspecting vast sections of the unorganized West. He championed the early admission to Statehood of the Dakotas, and since he became President has had the pleasure of welcoming into the sisterhood of the Union the new States of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington.

While Senator he studied with even greater care than before the whole science of government and the structure of our institutions, and showed himself to be in the best sense of the word a statesman. During this time he also formed the acquaintance of all the leading public men of both parties, so that his six years in the Senate was an invaluable preparation for his future work. Probably no other President has ever had such a rounded and fortunate training for his official duties.

HIS POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

At one time while Senator he was invited to address the Young Men's Republican Club of Providence, Rhode Island, and during his stay in the city was my guest, and I recall two incidents as being quite illustrative of his character. He told me of a scene that occurred in the Senate chamber when one of its members was under criticism for the method of obtaining his seat. His accuser stood in the aisle near by him, and pointing his finger at him said with great earnestness: "I am not surprised, Mr. President, that these charges are made. Such charges are often made unjustly. What disturbs me, Sir, is the fact that day after day the Senator sits and listens to these charges and makes no reply." "I would not," said Harrison, "have suffered what that man must have suffered in those fifteen minutes for the sake of being Senator for life."

At the time of his visit to Providence a good deal was being said about "boss rule" and the need of reform, and Harrison was urged to say something on the subject in his speech. "Well," he said, "if the machine is out of order I advise you not to smash it, but to mend it."

Before the Senatorial term ended the Democratic legislature of Indiana gerrymandered the State so as to insure the prevention of his re-election. So completely was the work done that a Democratic Senator is reported to have said that they would be satisfied with nothing less than sixty majority on joint ballot. Mr. Harrison went home from Washington to Indiana, called his friends into a conference, arranged a campaign in the face of a forlorn hope, studied out the situation in each district, and when election day came the Democrats, instead of having sixty on joint ballot, had none, and only sent Mr. Turpie to the Senate by the aid of a "Greenbacker's" vote after a stubborn contest. When it was intimated to Harrison that his re-election could be secured by questionable means, he promptly repelled the suggestion as wholly repugnant to him. He preferred defeat to a re-election that would be open even to suspicion of doubtful methods. I do not believe that he has ever knowingly sanctioned or consented to anything in politics that was dishonorable. He utterly repudi-

ates the mischievous doctrine that all is fair in politics, believing that the party which resorts to dishonest means to gain a party victory is an enemy of free institutions, which depend for popularity and success upon the coequal supports of popular intelligence and morality.

HIS SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

In saying that he is not an ambitious man, I do not mean to be understood as saying that President Harrison is indifferent to the honor and emoluments that exalted position brings, or that he fails in any degree to recognize and appreciate the dignity that attaches to his present high office, but I do mean to say that he holds steadily before him, far above all personal considerations, the great responsibility of a public trust, and always assumes that responsibility with a deep sense of his moral obligation to meet it to the fullest extent of his ability. It is this serious view he takes of his responsibility as President that has separated him even from his friends, and has at times made him seem to some of them indifferent, disobliging or self-willed. I recall an incident that fitly illustrates his sacred regard for the stern requirements of duty, as he sees it. Congress had passed a bill, which on careful investigation he concluded ought not to become a law. On the last day of the session he repaired, as is customary, to the Capitol, to sign such bills as met his sanction, and a Senator who was especially interested in the bill above referred to urged him to sign it for his sake. "My dear Senator," he responded, "I would cut off my finger for your sake, but I cannot sign that bill, for it is wrong." One of the surprises that have come to him as President has been the persistency with which men have urged upon him personal, political or other considerations than the public welfare to influence his official action.

AN UNPLEDGED CANDIDATE.

Pending his first nomination for the Presidency, he was urged to make pledges of office in return for influence, but his invariable answer was, "No; I can make no promises; I must be free." The charge has been made that he did make promises before election, which he failed to fulfill afterward, but the accusation is not true. What was promised by others in his name I have no means of knowing. I do know that men had expectations of position which were not realized, but the President was not responsible, either directly or indirectly, for these disappointments. I happen to know that a very prominent man, who had labored efficiently for the election of the President, told him afterward that he had been promised an important political office, and had supposed that the promise was authorized by him. The truth was that the President not only did not suspect that he aspired to such a place, but fully supposed that his desires lay in a wholly different direction. Few men have ever used the vast patronage of the presidential office with less reference to the promotion of their own personal advancement than President Harrison.

Whatever ambition he has is an ambition to do his duty, serve his country and loyally promote her

peace, prosperity and progress. He is not a self-seeker, a time-server or a politician in the sense in which that word is sometimes used. His aims are pure and unselfish, his purposes outspoken, his methods direct and the agencies he employs legitimate and honorable. That such a man can be elected President by the free suffrage of 65,000,000 people is a tribute to popular government and an augury of the success of free institutions.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF A RULER.

He is a man of medium stature, rather stout, muscular and vigorous. He is a good eater and sleeper, and has large endurance, without which he could not

the power of any man. Fortunately, the government is so organized that the machinery would go on, even with a feeble or indolent man at the head; but the affairs of State would eventually suffer, and great distress might result. The weight of care involved in the intelligent, faithful, conscientious performance of the executive work is too great for any one man, and some form of relief ought to be devised.

RELIEF FOR OUR PRESIDENT.

The extension of Civil Service rules so as to include all minor government positions, leaving to the President only the duty of filling the higher offices; the enlargement of the number and duties of the Cabinet officers; the more efficient organization of the several departments on an expert basis, would lessen the pressure and enable the President to give more attention to the higher demands of State. Much of the routine work now done by him could be done just as well by the Vice-President, upon whose shoulders it would be a great relief if the whole burden could occasionally be thrown temporarily. As it is now the President is forced to give his personal attention to mere petty details and to attend to a thousand things that should never come before him at all and for which he should have no responsibility. He is never off duty. Go where he will the demands of office follow him as his shadow. If he takes a little *quasi* vacation he returns to his office only to find an accumulation of business claiming his attention. The fact that the White House is both residence and executive mansion is, without question, unfortunate. A busy man should not be compelled to live in his office. His home should be a place separate from his place of business, and should be a haven of rest from the cares that annoy and the burdens that crush.

That President Harrison has been for now more than three years able to bear this load without the loss of a single day from sickness, is an indication of his robust health, and his great powers of endurance. By virtue of a good constitution inured to hardship, systematic habits, an unwearying industry, he is able to get through with the mass of details that are thrust upon him day by day.

MR. HARRISON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

He has about him a body of trained clerks and efficient helpers. Mr. E. W. Halford, his private secretary, is a man of unusual qualifications for his position. For many years, as editor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, he was one of the leading journalists of the West. Although during his term of service he has been severely tried by personal illness and by the loss of his accomplished wife, he has rendered very efficient service, and with tact, good sense and patience, he has performed the multitudinous duties of his office with marked fidelity and ability. The mail addressed to the President contains applications for help, for money, for office, requests for information on an endless variety of subjects, appeals from school boys and girls for assistance in preparing essays and college orations, invitations to all sorts of gatherings, protests against all manner of official action, petitions, advice,



MR. ELIJAH W. HALFORD.

stand the constant strain upon his vital powers made by the exacting duties of his office. A mere catalogue of the things he does would be sufficient to indicate the exhausting nature of his work. Mr. Gladstone has been quoted as saying that there is in England a dearth of ruling power, on which account he deprecates the enlargement of the Empire and the consequent increase of care which would be thrown upon the responsible ruler. There are few men in the United States who are capable of performing with any marked degree of success the duties of President. The details that demand attention are so vast, the questions so difficult, and the limitations so many, as to put the proper discharge of these duties beyond

remonstrance, criticisms, and suggestions on all conceivable subjects. Books, pamphlets, speeches, magazines, newspapers and clippings pour into the office of the private secretary, and he must skim, sift, arrange and dispose of the motley mass as best he can. Thousands of replies must be sent, and such of this business as is to be laid before the President has to be presented so as to require the least possible time and care on his part. The private secretary must see all sorts of people on all sorts of errands, arrange for interviews with the President, give information and advice, gently suppress those individuals who are too persistent or officious, placate those who think they have reason to feel slighted, and hold himself ready to meet the most unexpected emergencies and difficulties. Mr. Halford, with his wide acquaintance with men, his keen insight into human nature, his editorial instinct of seizing the salient points of the subject matter presented, his systematic habits and never-failing courtesy, has been able to meet the requirements of his delicate position in the most happy manner. His able work is very fully appreciated by the President he so faithfully serves.

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD USE STENOGRAPHERS.

General Harrison is accustomed to doing his own writing, instead of dictating to a stenographer, feeling that he cannot satisfy himself so well in dictation as in writing. Much, of course, depends upon habit; but the use of a stenographer—if one has one who is satisfactory, a living machine, a thinking automaton, a sensitive, sympathetic, yet colorless brain, responsive to every varying shade of thought or feeling, helpful, yet not obtrusive, a mind tactful, tractable, trustworthy—is almost equivalent to a doubling of one's capacity for intellectual labor. To be able to think aloud and have one's thoughts reappear on the clear, typewritten page, is one of the great triumphs of modern invention. President Harrison has shown by his unexcelled facility of extemporaneous utterance that he is peculiarly able to utilize the services of a stenographer in all of his intellectual work. A very little practice in dictating would no doubt render such assistance quite indispensable to him.

HIS VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

No sketch of the President of the United States would be complete that did not present his views on some of the living political issues, and yet it is difficult to make such a presentation as shall be clear and at the same time concise. He has very positive convictions on all the great questions of the day and has expressed them in his state papers with clearness and force.

He is an earnest and consistent advocate of a Protective Tariff. I quote briefly from his published speeches:

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen. We believe that the development of home manufactures tends directly to promote the interest of agriculture by furnishing a home market for the products of the farm, and thus emancipating our farmers from the transportation charges which they must pay when their products seek distant markets."

"Is it not clear, then, that that policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to laboring men steady employment and the best wages? A policy which will transfer work from our mines and our factories to foreign mines and foreign factories inevitably tends to the depression of wages here."

In a speech made at Indianapolis July 31, 1888, prior to his election as President, he used the following language, foreshadowing the reciprocity policy subsequently adopted:

"But we do not mean to be content with our own market. We should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American States. . . . We do not desire to dominate these neighboring governments; we do not desire to deal with them in any spirit of aggression. We desire those friendly, political, mental and commercial relations which shall promote their interests equally with ours. We should not longer forego those commercial relations and advantages which our geographical relations suggest and make so desirable."

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

He put into practical, working shape the idea of reciprocity as it became imbedded in law, and has been untiring in securing its successful execution. He and his administration entered promptly and with energy and zeal upon the work authorized by the reciprocity provision of the Tariff act of October 1, 1890, and within three months after its approval Brazil had signified her willingness to enter into a reciprocity agreement, which went into effect six months from the date of the act. Since that time agreements have been concluded not only with all the Central American States, but with Spain, covering the trade with Cuba and Porto Rico; with the Dominican Republic; with Germany; with Great Britain for the British West Indies and British Guiana; and with France, although the last-named agreement had not yet been proclaimed when Mr. Whitelaw Reid, its negotiator, returned and laid down his mission.

These agreements have removed obstacles which had seriously hindered and, in the case of some countries, prevented the extension of the export trade of the United States. This is especially true of the British and Spanish West India colonies, where the discrimination against this country was most harsh and burdensome. The negotiation of the agreements has involved not only a vast amount of labor in arranging details, but the consideration and solution of many grave and perplexing questions of a general nature. It is well known that the President has evinced an active interest in these difficult questions from the beginning, and that a fair and satisfactory solution of them in many cases has been due in a large degree to his firmness and sagacity.

ON EXPENDITURES.

Regarding the matter of annual expenditures, he used this language in his inaugural address:

"Expenditure should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal; but there is nothing in the condition of our

country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be mindily postponed.⁶

He has been vigilant in checking any tendency toward extravagant appropriations, and by interposing his veto of bills for public buildings, where he thought they were not needed, and in other ways, has favored a wise economy.

IN FAVOR OF A NAVY.

He favors the strengthening of the Navy. In 1884 he said:

"I am in favor of putting upon the sea enough American ships, armed with the most improved ordnance, to enforce the just rights of our people against any foreign aggressor. It is a good thing in the interests of peace and commerce to show the flag of our navy in the ports where the flag of commerce is unfurled. It opens the way to traffic and gives security to our citizens dwelling in those remote lands."

In his inaugural he presents the matter thus:

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat."

ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

He has always been very conservative on financial questions, insisting with steadfast earnestness on the absolute necessity of a sound currency. When the Greenback heresy was rampant he said in a speech at Richmond, Indiana, 1878:

"A certain and stable standard by which values may be measured is the first necessity of commerce. So long as possible legislation by the next Congress affecting the value of our currency must be considered by every lender and borrower, by every buyer and seller; we cannot look for settled times and old-fashioned prosperity. Commerce hears the threats of the canvases, and contemplated enterprises are abandoned. The capitalist hoards his money. The manufacturer limps along on half time. The laborer suffers, and everybody stands in an attitude of waiting. It is undoubtedly true that the legal tender quality and the quality of being receivable for customs and internal taxes would give some value to anything, however worthless in itself, but not a certain or fixed value. The quality of being legal tender, aided by the promise on its face to pay, could not keep the greenback at par. Nothing but convertibility into coin can do that for any paper money."

ON SILVER COINAGE.

His views on the free coinage of silver were expressed very forcibly at Albany, New York, August 18, 1891. He said:

"The general government is charged with certain great functions, in which the people have a general interest. Among these is the duty of providing for our people the money with which its business transactions are conducted. There has sometimes been in some regions of the West a thought that New York, being largely a creditor State, was disposed to be a little hard with the debtor communities of the great

West; but, my fellow-citizens, narrow views ought not to prevail with them or with you, and will not in the light of friendly discussion. The law of commerce may be selfishness, but the law of statesmanship should be broader and more liberal. I do not intend to enter upon any subject that can excite division; but I do believe that the general government is solemnly charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it is always and everywhere maintained at par. I believe that I speak that which is the common thought of us all, when I say that every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar. I am sure that we would all shun that condition of things into which many peoples of the past have drifted, and of which we have had in one of the great South American countries a recent example—the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprise falls when a nation issues an irredeemable or depreciated money. The necessities of a great war can excuse that.

"I am one of those that believe that these men from your shops, these farmers remote from money centers, have the largest interest of all people in the world in having a dollar that is worth one hundred cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not so good as another, I venture the assertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged, for one, that all the influences of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money and just as much of that kind as we can get."

The President is now engaged in endeavoring to bring about a monetary conference among the great commercial nations of the world, with a view of reaching, if possible, some agreement regarding the freer use of silver, on a corrected ratio between it and gold.

ON PENSIONS.

On the important question of the pensions that are now absorbing so large a part of the annual revenue, he said in a speech made at Indianapolis, August 1, 1888:

"There are also in your county a large number of my comrades, to whom I am bound by the very closest ties that must always unite those who marched under the same regimental banner. Your county furnished two companies for the Seventh Indiana—brave, true men, commanded by intelligent and capable officers, and having in the ranks of both companies men as capable of command as any who wore shoulder straps in the regiment. These men, together with their comrades of the Thirty-third and other regiments that were recruited in your county, went into the service from very high motives. They heard the call of their country saying: 'He that loveth father or mother or wife or child or houses or lands more than me is not worthy of me,' and they were found worthy by this supreme test. Many of you were so careless of a money recompense for the service you offered and gave that when you lifted your hands and swore to protect and defend the constitution and the flag, you didn't even know what your pay was to be. If there was any carefulness or thought in that direction it was only that the necessary provision might be made for those you left at home. No sordid impulse, no low emotion, called you to the field. In remembering all the painful ways in which you walked, ways

of toil and suffering, and sickness and dying, to emerge into the glorious sunlight of that great day at Washington, we must not forget that in the homes you left there were also sacrifices and sufferings. Anxiety dwelt perpetually with those you left behind. We remember gratefully the sacrifices and sufferings of the fathers and mothers who sent you to the field, and, much more, of the wives who bravely gave up to the country the most cherished objects of their love. And now peace has come; no hand is lifted against the flag; the constitution is again supreme and the nation one. My countrymen, it is no time now to use an apothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country."

ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In his letter of acceptance he used the following language on the subject of the Civil Service:

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform.

I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon the subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable would receive my approval. In appointment to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the Civil Service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform."

In his inaugural he said:

"The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. . . . Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office; but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield for official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. . . . Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the Civil Service law fully and without evasion."

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The President adheres to the time-honored American doctrine of non-interference with the politics of Europe and the internal affairs of other nations. He believes that the United States should maintain an attitude of independence and avoid all entangling alliances, saying in his inaugural:

"We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves."

At the same time he insists that it is the duty of the Government to scrupulously preserve the honor of

the nation, to resent any insults to the flag, and to protect in his rights the lowliest citizen of the republic domiciled in any part of the world.

ON ARBITRATION.

In an address before the Ecumenical Methodist Council held in Washington, October 17, 1891, he uttered these sentiments:

"You have to-day as the theme of discussion the subject of international arbitration; and this being a public, or, in a large sense of the word, a political question, perhaps makes my presence here as an officer of the United States especially appropriate. . . . This subject is one that has long attracted the attention, and I think I may say, has, perhaps, as greatly attracted the interest and adherence of the United States as that of any other Christian power in the world. It is known to you all that in the recent conference of the American States at Washington the proposition was distinctly made and adopted by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the governments of America that, as applied to this hemisphere, all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. Of course there are limitations as yet, in the nature of things, to the complete and general adoption of such a scheme. It is quite possible to apply arbitration to a dispute as to a boundary line; it is quite impossible, it seems to me, to apply it to a case of international feud. If there is present a disposition to subjugate, an aggressive spirit to seize a territory, a spirit of national aggrandizement that does not stop to consider the rights of other men and other people, to such a case and to such a spirit international arbitration has none, or, if any, a remote and difficult application."

"It is for a Christian sentiment, manifesting itself in a nation, to remove forever such causes of dispute, and then what remains will be the easy subject of adjustment by fair international arbitration. But I had not intended to enter into a discussion of this great theme, for the setting forth of which you have appointed those who have given it special attention. Let me, therefore, say simply this: That for myself—temporarily in a place of influence in this country—and much more for the great body of its citizenship, I express the desire of America for peace with the whole world. . . . It is by this great Christian sentiment, characterized not only by a high sense of justice, but by a spirit of love and fortitude, mastering the civil institutions and governments of the world, that we shall approach universal peace and adopt arbitration methods of settling disputes."

His views on the Indian Question are sufficiently evident from the remark he made when he summoned me to Washington: "I want you to take the Indian Bureau and manage it so as to satisfy the Christian and philanthropic sentiment of the country."

A FREE AND HONEST BALLOT.

On the subject of a "free ballot and a fair count," he has expressed himself very plainly and with much earnestness. We have committed ourselves to the theory of popular suffrage and the rule of the majority. A free ballot and an honest count are fundamental truths in our political faith, and any denial of them is revolutionary doctrine and any abridgment of them in practice is subversive of our institutions. In 1888 the President spoke of this question thus:

"The bottom principle—sometimes it is called a corner stone, sometimes the foundation of our struct-

nre of government—is the principle of control by the majority. It is more than the corner stone of foundation. This structure is a monolith, one from foundation to apex, and that monolith stands for and is this principle of government by majorities, legally ascertained by constitutional methods. Everything else about our government is appendage, it is ornamentation. This is the monolithic column that was reared by Washington and his associates. For this the War of the Revolution was fought: for this and its more perfect security the Constitution was formed: for this the War of the Rebellion was fought; and when this principle perishes the structure which Washington and his compatriots reared is dishonored in the dust. The equality of the ballot demands that our apportionments in the States for legislative and congressional purposes shall be so adjusted that there shall be equality in the influence and the power of every elector, so that it shall not be true anywhere that one man counts two or one and a half and some other man counts only one-half."

In his inaugural address occurs the following:

"The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful measures, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes?"

In a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., April 14, 1891, he said:

"We live in a government of law. The compact of our organization is that a majority of our people, taking those methods which are prescribed by the constitution and law, shall determine our public policies and choose our rulers. It is our solemn compact; it cannot safely be broken. We may safely differ about policies; we may safely divide upon the question as to what shall be the law; but when the law is once enacted no community can safely divide on the question of implicit obedience to the law. It is the one rule of conduct for us all. I may not choose as President what laws I will enforce, and the citizen may not choose what laws he will obey. Upon this broad principle our institutions rest. If we save it, all the agitations and tumults, exciting though they may be, will be harmless to move our government from its safe and abiding foundation. If we abandon it, all is gone. Therefore, my appeal everywhere is to hold the law in reverence and veneration. We have no other king; public officers are our servants; but in the august and majestic presence of the law we all uncover and bow the knee."

A NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

In his message, December 9, 1891, he again urged this imperative matter upon Congress as follows:

"While the policies of the general government upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant

marine, upon river and harbor improvements, and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of Congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a rightful interest in all the States and in every Congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of the right of any body of legal voters in any State or in any Congressional district to give their suffrages freely upon these general questions is a matter only of local concern or control. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it. My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall 'proceed with candor, calmness and patience, upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty.' To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of Congress, but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to laws and to civil magistracies."

That there are evils incident to republican government all must admit; but that the remedy for these evils is to be found in a radical denial of the fundamental postulates of democracy, or a violent abridgment of the right of franchise, no reasonable man will assert.

There is room for an honest difference of opinion as to the method of correcting the evils complained of, but there can be no room for difference of opinion as to the direful effects that must inevitably result from a failure to apply an efficient remedy of some kind. As Chief Executive, the President has been true to his convictions in urging upon Congress the necessity of providing some way of rescuing the country from the perils that threaten it from the practical overthrow in the South of the rule of the majority. He is impelled to this by his faith in the people, and his unqualified belief in the form of government which we have adopted.

There is nowhere, not even among her own most devoted sons, a more sincere friend of the South than President Harrison, and the day is not distant when this will be understood and recognized. Although only a quarter of a century has gone by, the Southern people have learned to appreciate the greatness of Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator, and to realize that when he struck the shackles from off the black slaves he set free their white masters also. Even Grant, whose masterful genius crushed the Confederacy, is already widely honored throughout the South, not only as a great soldier and a magnanimous conqueror, but as a national benefactor, whose victories for the Union were not sectional conquests, but triumphs of liberty, and that the rich benefits of his labors are to be shared by North and South alike.

When President Harrison was renominated, and the crowd of newspaper men who came to congratulate him demanded a speech, he spoke very tenderly of his love for the whole country, saying: "I have a sincere love for all our people. I exclude no section.

I take into my affection and respect all the States and all our people." Those of us who listened to his words and looked into his face as he uttered them felt that he was sincere and that he spoke from the heart. The tears in his eyes confirmed it.

He knows, perhaps as fully as the native Southerner, the difficulties and perplexities of their situation, and from the very fact that he is not a Southerner he has possibly a clearer view of some of the causes and the remedies for the evils that afflict them. In recommending to the South diversified industries, a sound currency, popular education, respect for law and justice for all, he is looking not to personal profit, partisan advantage or sectional superiority, but to the general welfare of the country and the special advancement of the South. A few Southern men, even among his political opponents, are beginning to recognize that his advice is that of a friend who is also a wise and sagacious counselor.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATRIOTISM.

On all the questions that arise in the course of legislation or administration the President has an opinion, a positive one, too. He has the courage of his convictions and is ready at all times to say and to do what he thinks is right. He is a friend of temperance and a strong advocate of popular education, and has sympathy with every good cause that seeks to ameliorate the condition of humanity.

Nothing is more creditable to him than his sincere and exalted patriotism. He loves his country with a zeal transmitted through generations of patriots and intensified by his unselfish devotion to her weal in many a hard campaign. His career has been in full harmony with the beautiful words uttered when about to take the oath of office as President:

"Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in their favor. No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition, or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people."

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of President Harrison has been in keeping with his personal character—clean, able, conservative, dignified and patriotic. He has naturally gathered about him men who sympathize with him in his views and resemble him more or less in character. The general tone of the administration

has been imparted to it by its Chief, and there have been no grave scandals, defalcations or other stains to mar its good name. The search light of political investigations, seeking campaign ammunition, have brought to view nothing that challenges criticism. An opposition Senator, in an article on the administration published in the June number of the *North American Review*, does not even hint at anything to the discredit of his personnel, motives or methods; while Senator Dawes says:

"He called into his Cabinet as his advisers men who commanded at once the fullest confidence of the country; some of them already so tried in the public service that they had been designated by common consent for the places they filled. Some of them were new men in public life, but brilliant service has in each case proved the sagacity and wisdom of the selection. Subordinate offices have been filled with able and clean men; commendation of this administration does not demand or claim that there has been no exception. In the vast machinery of this government in operation at a thousand points, many of them thousands of miles beyond the eye of the Executive, it never has been and never can be the case that men who operate it will in every instance prove themselves fit and faithful. But one who has witnessed the successes and mistakes of administrations in this particular during nine of these quadrennial periods challenges without fear for the present administration a comparison with any or all of the others."

ITS FOREIGN POLICY.

During the past three years very grave questions have confronted the administration, and the President and his advisers have been coupled to meet these grave issues promptly. How well they have been met is tersely stated by Senator Dolph (*North American Review* for June):

"Under the present administration the United States has had a vigorous, well-defined policy—a policy under which the rights of the United States have been fearlessly and ably asserted whenever the occasion required it. The prompt action of the administration in our controversy with Germany preserved the autonomy of the Samoan Islands; the considerate, but firm and dignified, position of the administration secured suitable acknowledgment and apology from the Chilean government for the assault in Valparaiso upon American sailors. By the recent treaty with Great Britain a peaceful solution of the Behring Sea controversy, which at one time threatened to involve us in war, has been happily provided for, and the cause of international arbitration promoted. It should be stated that President Harrison is entitled to full credit for these triumphs of diplomacy; and while the President and Secretary of State have been in full accord, the dispatch (owing to the illness of Mr. Blaine, which has at times prevented his close application to business) conveying our ultimatum to the Chilean government, and the dispatch to Lord Salisbury, so admirably and forcibly stating our just claims to some arrangement for the protection of seal life until the convention had decided our claims in the Behring Sea controversy, were both written by the President."

The dignity of the nation has been maintained with a firm and steady hand, and in all sections of the country the feeling of patriotism has been newly aroused. Nothing has been more striking than the

ardor of the Southern people in their support of the President in his attitude towards Italy, Chili and Great Britain in the settlement of international questions that have arisen between those nations and the United States. There has been no jingoism, no posing for effect, but a dignified, calm stand for the national honor and the maintenance of our rights. The position of the administration is thus stated in the President's Message to Congress on the Chilian affair:

"In submitting these papers to Congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chili by this Government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity, as well as the prestige and influence, of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed, we must protect those who, in foreign ports, display the flag or wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality, and death inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government, and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory; we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their government and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers, and to its humblest sailors when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal conduct, but of the official acts of their government."

MATTERS OF DOMESTIC POLICY.

The administration has sedulously guarded all the financial interests of the people by its careful management of the Treasury, and its sturdy opposition to the free coinage of silver. It has revised the tariff legislation on the lines of protection, rendering the law symmetrical. The annual expenditures of the government now approximate \$500,000,000, and will increase for a time, at least, with the growth of the country.

The present administration has had to deal with the question of enlarged expenditures growing out of the refund of direct taxes; expenses of the eleventh census; French spoliation claims; new naval vessels; repayment to importers for excess of moneys deposited to secure the payment of duties; colleges for agricultural and mechanical arts; additional court expenses; homes for disabled volunteer soldiers; rivers and harbors; public buildings; back pay and bounty to soldiers; the Indian service and Indian war; prepayment of interest on the public debt, together with the meeting of deficits in the previous administration. Added to all this was the revenue cut off when the McKinley bill placed sugar on the free list. It has been able to meet these conditions; to avert a financial panic; to maintain the public credit; to reduce the public debt by a very large amount, and to refund a considerable portion of it at the unprecedented low

rate of two per cent. The vast business interests of the country have greatly prospered, and the people evidently feel that these interests are safe in the hands which for three years have managed them so successfully.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LOTTERY.

A very signal triumph for the administration, and one that has given great satisfaction to the country, has been the destruction of the gigantic gambling scheme known as the Louisiana Lottery. Its principal seat of operation was the city of New Orleans, but its pernicious activity penetrated every part of the nation. Its ill-gotten gains amounted to millions of dollars, and constituted a corruption fund which was freely used to perfect and perpetuate its tremendous power. On the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, and with the powerful indorsement of the President, a law was passed forbidding to the company the use of the United States mails for its business, and prohibiting the carrying of any newspapers containing its advertisements. This was a crushing blow, and the company, finding that the law was to be rigidly enforced, has decided to go out of business. This not only destroys a wicked, illegitimate concern, but in a very extraordinary manner sets the seal of public condemnation upon the whole vicious system of lotteries.

MR. HARRISON'S PERVERSIVE INFLUENCE.

I think it is not too much to say that, tested by any standards we are accustomed to apply, this administration will compare very favorably with any the country has ever had. General Harrison is the life and soul of the administration. He is no figure-head. He has impressed his strong personality upon every department of the government. In all matters of administration he has been the central, controlling force. His Cabinet officers have been his advisers and helpers, and not his masters. They have contributed their share to the success of the administration, and only that. With sleepless vigilance and unwearying labor the President has discharged all the great duties of his office in such a way as to make his influence felt as far as his authority extends. Not offensively, obtrusively, egotistically, but quietly, thoughtfully, conscientiously and efficiently he has in the Executive Chamber, in the Cabinet councils, in the departments, in public addresses and in private utterances, diffused his own spirit everywhere and influenced profoundly the whole course of public events.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The President has called to his aid as Cabinet officers men of recognized ability and experience in public affairs. Since the organization of the Cabinet there have been but two changes, one occasioned by the death of Secretary Windom, and the other by the election to the Senate of Secretary Proctor. He meets these gentlemen regularly twice a week, and oftener if occasion requires, for general consultation regarding public affairs. In addition, he usually has a weekly meeting, and not infrequently daily conferences, with one or more of them singly for the discus-



PRESIDENT HARRISON AT HIS DESK.

(From a photograph taken June 15, 1892, by Gilbert, Washington, D. C.)

sion of matters pertaining to their respective departments.

His relations with his official family are very cordial. Through them he keeps himself thoroughly informed on all important questions of administrative detail, and is thus prepared not only to be advised by them, but to give advice in return. Each Cabinet officer is held responsible for the administration of his own department, and is allowed a large measure

of discretion, and yet the administration is one, the government is a unit, and the President is the head.

President Harrison is too great to be jealous or envious, and has neither need nor wish to detract in the slightest degree from the credit due to any of his associates. A few weeks since an article published in the *New York Independent*, reviewing the financial policy of the administration, made special mention of the President's personal care and participation in directing the

work of the Treasury Department. In speaking to me of the article he expressed the feeling that possibly it did scant justice to the late Secretary Windom. "You know me well enough," he said, "to know that I do not want credit for what other men do."

HARRISON'S ABILITY.

During the early part of the present administration the opposition papers amused themselves by referring to the President as a little man. A favorite caricature was the picture of a Lilliputian completely overshadowed with his grandfather's hat. But this lived its little day and died a natural death, for his messages, speeches, and indeed his whole administration, soon forced even his most persistent detractors to recognize his ability, which no man now ventures to question. "What criticism have you to make upon the President's administration?" I one day asked a Democratic Governor of one of the States. "None whatever, sir," he replied.

It is universally conceded that he is a man of large natural resources, of great self-reliance, of sterling integrity, of noticeable independence and of unyielding firmness when sure of his position. A distinguished Senator remarked that no man had ever filled the office of President who came to it better equipped than General Harrison. Through his father's misfortune he was early thrown upon his own resources and learned the inestimable lessons that are taught by a hand-to-hand struggle with poverty and difficulty. He thus took the full measure of his own ability and qualifications and learned to rely upon himself. This experience gave him an acquaintance with the common people, their ambitions, hopes, limitations, discouragements and triumphs. He has never lost his sympathy with the poor, nor his faith in the people. Gladstone says that he was educated to fear and distrust popular liberty and that he has had to unlearn his lesson by advancing years of experience and observation. Fortunately, Harrison has had no such lessons to unlearn, for he was cradled in the home of a Democrat, never knew what it was to distrust the masses of the people, early espoused the cause of the slave, and has always been an advocate of liberty. He has unbounded faith in free institutions and in the perpetuity of the republic; a faith which has survived the War of the Rebellion, the triumph of Tammany and the suppression of the negro ballot in the South. No man is fit to be President of this great nation who does not fully believe in its manifest destiny.

One of the most striking exhibitions he has given of his ability has been the facility with which he has taken up the details of the work of the State and Treasury Departments when the Secretaries were disabled. It is not extravagant to say that he is well equipped for discharging the duties of any Cabinet officer, of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or of any other important office. Murat Halstead says:

"If there has been a fault to find with the Harrison administration, it has been that the President in his consciousness of capacity, his severe sense of responsibility, and his extraordinary perseverance in habitual

industry and pride in the performance of various duties, has undertaken to do too much, indeed, to accomplish by and for himself the superhuman task of doing everything of first importance in all departments."

AS A SPEECH-MAKER.

President Harrison has achieved a great reputation in a most difficult field of oratory. Soon after he was nominated, delegations of citizens representing his fellow-townsmen, the old soldiers, the farmers, railroad employees, commercial travelers, the colored people, political clubs and representatives of different States and sections of the country, called upon him in almost daily succession until the close of the campaign. He made a series of impromptu speeches to these delegations, which were signalized by conciseness, variety and never-failing good judgment. Since he became President he has made frequent and prolonged journeys, for the purpose of acquainting himself more fully with the country and its people, and coming into more personal and sympathetic relations with them. On scores of occasions he has addressed the assembled multitudes who gathered to greet him, and for the most part the speeches thus made have been entirely unstudied. Often they have been delivered from the platform of the railway car, or from some improvised stand by the road side. They have now been gathered into a volume of nearly six hundred pages, and constitute one of the most remarkable series of speeches ever published. The wide range of topics treated, the breadth of view, the dignity of thought, the felicity of expression, the appropriateness of utterance, the purity of sentiment; their humor, candor, simplicity, render them models of their kind. Nothing could reveal the author in a truer light than these extempore addresses. They are instantaneous photographs of his inner self, which take him unawares, and the revelation they make is in every way creditable to him. Peter Lombard was known for centuries in the Middle Ages as the "Master of Sentences." Benjamin Harrison may well go down to history as the "Master of Impromptu Speeches;" and the volume he has given to the world may well become a study for those young men who aspire to excellence in this most evolvable but difficult art.

Several citations from these speeches have already been made, but the speeches must be read having in mind the precise circumstances of their delivery in order to appreciate their beauty and their force.

SOME RECENT SPECIMENS.

I submit as further specimens, extracts taken from these so recently made (May 29, 1892), while *en route* from Washington to Rochester, New York, where he was to assist in the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at that place. At Sunbury, Pa., he, said:

"My Fellow Citizens—It is very pleasant to receive this bright morning this expression of your good will, and I thank you for it. As we came along this morning upon the banks of this beautiful river, I suggested to a gentleman who sat beside me that it seemed to be a pity that it had not been made a little narrower and a little deeper, and he replied to me with a good deal of force that the Creator did not make everything for commercial use. Some things

are made for beauty; some things are made for the development in us of sentiment. There is nothing so strong, nothing so beautiful as those things in nature and in human life that have to do with the heart and its aspirations. There is nothing so satisfying in American life as that great sentiment which embalms a flag in the love and affections of a people and makes them bow in reverent submission and honor before the constitution and the law which they have ordained for their own government. It is most delightful as I pass through the country upon these visits to look into the faces of those kindly American citizens who have no interest in the government except that it shall be administered for the general good, and who give their hearts and are willing to give their lives for the honor of the flag and the perpetuity of our institutions."

At Williamsport, Pa., he said:

"It is a most happy and auspicious time in our history when the beneficent influences of time, and the kindly agencies of the human heart, have so largely obliterated animosities and prejudices, and so happily united us as one people. We are glad to know that the war which re-established the supremacy of the constitution and brought back the starry flag in undimmed honor to the lands that had sent it to be borne in battle, brought also into unfettered participation in all the privileges and glories of the country even those who had fought against it."

At Penn Yan, New York, he said:

"But I also know that we have secured in this country absolute equality of civil opportunities. There is no caste or limitation upon the successes of men. God's providence, our own courage and the right exercise of the faculties he has given us alone put limitations upon what an American youth may attain. This is all we can ask of a government. This we do ask, and will insist upon, that everywhere in this land where the flag floats the law shall be the rule of conduct for all men, not prejudice or passion, not the convenience of the rich or powerful, but the law as we have made it shall be the rule of conduct for all men in their relations to all other men. While claiming our own rights under the law, we will freely and magnanimously concede to every other man his. The great power of public sentiment will manifest itself upon all questions that have a moral touch in them. Men may divide upon economic questions; they will; but wherever a touch of right or wrong, wherever a question of human right intervenes, the great sentiment of this country will find its powerful and unanimous expression."

At Canandaigua, New York, he said:

"We are sometimes given to criticism. Grumbling, I suppose, is a human instinct. The ladies would say a male instinct, perhaps, but it seems to me that if an American citizen will give his mind to the consideration of the personal, family, social and national blessings and endowments which he possesses and will put them in contrast with the like endowments possessed by the most favored people of other portions of the world, he must lift his head in pride and his heart in thankfulness to those who settled our political institutions so wisely, and to the God who has so graciously blessed them. Where, in all the world, can be found such audiences as are gathered here? Where so general a dissemination of intelligence? Where such happy, virtuous and prosperous homes? Where is life made more gracious to women? Where, in all the world, are freer opportunities given to the young to climb the ladder of success and fame to the height of their condition?

"All the conditions of life are good. The government touches only to guard us. We differ about measures of administration. We sometimes take a gloomy view of this result or that, but the general conditions that affect our freedom and our welfare are secured, and the free expression and discussion which is our birth-right will insure the right decision in the interest of the people of every public question. Men may be wrong from misinformation, but the great heart of the body of our people is right. We have depraved and wicked centres of population in some of our great cities, but the salt of the earth is found in these rural homes and in these village and town populations; and in these safe and pure country homes throughout our land there is that saving grace that will always keep the nation upon the path of honor and truth and safety."

I realize that these brief extracts bear about the same relation to the speeches and the occasions that called them forth, as the specimen brick carried to market bears to the house which the man who carried it had for sale. I trust, however, that they may suffice to suggest, at least, that the praise universally awarded to them and the extraordinary reputation they have won for their author are well deserved. A careful study of these happy, impromptu addresses has given me a deeper insight into the mind of the President, and increased my appreciation of the man, as they reveal him. I have not been able to refrain from comparing them with the recent utterances of Emperor William, to the very marked disadvantage of the young Kaiser. In them President Harrison stands forth before us as a wise statesman, a thoughtful ruler, a sincere patriot, a lover of all that is true and beautiful, a noble, unselfish, Christian man.

HIS INDEPENDENCE.

A very marked characteristic of the President is his strong independence. He has always been accustomed to do his own thinking and to rely upon his own rational processes. It is not fair, however, to criticise him as being egotistical or self-opinionated. He is simply independent. He has thought profoundly on many questions and has formulated not merely a theoretical creed, but a practical working philosophy. His views on all the fundamental questions of life—political, religious, ethical, social—have been formed with a view of getting at the truth and finding a basis on which he could stand and work. He is never at a loss as to what he believes on any question that has seriously engaged his attention, and his opinions when formed are not only professed, but they become forceful in shaping his conduct. No one who reads his speeches or state papers, or talks with him, is ever at a loss as to what he believes. The clear cut thought finds expression in a terse, forceful sentence that leaves nothing to be inferred. Instead of attempting to suit his philosophy to circumstances, he attempts to bend circumstances to his philosophy. He has a profound faith in the power of truth and in the final triumph of the right. He hated slavery and believed in its overthrow while it was yet in the full tide of its power. He loved the Union and predicted its victory when its enemies were proclaiming "the war was a failure." He was a convert to

the fundamental doctrine of Civil Service Reform when the spoils system seemed well-nigh inseparable from a government by parties.

HE DOES WHAT HE THINKS IS RIGHT.

This insight into principles, and this faith in his own powers of reasoning give him self-confidence and prepare him to stand alone, if necessary, when he has reached a conclusion. This is his strength, as it is the strength of any man who aspires to the performance of any important and difficult work. When he has once reached a conclusion and taken a position it is extremely difficult to move him. Men sometimes go to him to ask a favor, and, perhaps, find his mind already made up and his purpose inflexible. This is not a popular trait, in so far as it makes him seem unapproachable or disobliging; but it is a very valuable quality in a ruler. Men know where to find him. His well-known views on the silver question have been great safeguards upon which the business world has relied, as the people of Holland rely upon the impregnable dykes that keep out the sea and protect their homes from the ravages of the tempest.

At a public dinner in Chicago, given in his honor, the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court delivered a notable address, the keynote of which was set forth in the phrase "The Republic is Opportunity." He dwelt very forcibly and wisely, too, upon the idea of the unlimited opportunity afforded to young men in the republic, and appealed to ambition as the prime motive. Without criticising either the thought or its author, I venture to suggest that the phrase "The Republic is Duty" opens a line of thought that appeals not to ambition for success, but to a desire to devote one's self to promoting the prosperity of great causes; the amelioration of the condition of the masses; the advancement of the welfare of the country. This higher motive I believe to be regnant in the heart of the President. He has cast his life into the scale of right, and seeks in all possible ways to promote justice.

After his nomination a distinguished member of the opposing party, Judge Thurman, is reported as saying:

"I know Mr. Harrison very well. I have met him at the bar and elsewhere. He is an able man and an equity lawyer, accustomed to probing a question to the bottom to ascertain on which side truth lies. If he becomes President some of those now shouting for him will be disappointed. They will not find him subject to their wishes. He will do what he thinks is right."

PRESIDENTIAL PATRONAGE.

The vast patronage which is vested in the President is the fruitful source of great embarrassment. No conscientious, thoughtful man can wield such power to his own satisfaction, much less to that of other people, and whatever course he may adopt in making appointments, it cannot fail to subject him to remorseless criticism. His only safe way is to determine definitely on what principle a disposition of the offices shall be made, and then rigidly adhere to his plan and take the consequences. He may regard the offices as personal perquisites and try to distribute

them so as to make the greatest number of personal friends; he may look upon them as political spoils and use them so as to promote partisan success, or he may deem them a great trust, sacred to the public welfare, which is the view that President Harrison takes. While this power is nominally a presidential prerogative, he is not left to the free exercise of it. The Senators and Representatives dispute with him the right of naming men for every vacant place, and a President has to be more than usually strong to resist the encroachments that are made upon his prerogative.

Perhaps I can illustrate by two or three instances that have come under my own observation something of what the Chief Executive has to undergo in this direction: An executive officer who has the appointment of a number of important employees has endeavored to make fitness the sole test of appointment, and has suffered accordingly. Because he refused to appoint an unfit man to a very responsible position at the urgent request of a Senator, who assured him that his own re-election depended somewhat upon securing this appointment, the Senator later took occasion in the Senate to personally solicit votes in opposition to a motion to place the salary of the executive officer alluded to on a par with that of other officials of the same rank, and secured its defeat by a majority of two. On another occasion this same executive officer had dismissed an incompetent employee. The Senator at whose instance he had been appointed came into the office, shook his fist, and said with great vehemence, "I am going to fight you; I am going to fight your whole administration. I've got my war paint on, and I'm going to fight everything you do." The Senator never forgave him his independence, and added his negative vote on the increase of salary question. These are mere straws, showing the way the wind blows; but many other incidents could be related indicating that any executive official who attempts to pursue an independent course in the making of appointments must suffer for it, and no one, of course, to so great a degree as the Chief Executive, upon whom rest burdens in comparison with which those of others seem very light indeed.

THE ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

The pressure for public office is simply frightful. A large part of the time and strength of Congressmen is taken up in office brokerage. Their constituents are remorseless in their demands, and they gauge a member's ability and usefulness largely by the number of appointments he can secure. The Members thus goaded besiege the departments or appeal to the President. The spoils system that roots itself in popular clamor, and penetrates the whole body politic, concentrates itself in the executive chamber, and the President is absolutely unable to control it. He must yield to it more or less; he cannot help it.

Party workers in the various States and communities have their "claims" and urge them with untiring persistency. The President is literally besieged by an army of office seekers who try to accomplish their

ends by every available means, varying from formal delegations, and recommendations by the bushel, to personal solicitations of the most determined and often of the most offensive character. I can but smile when I recall a certain woman who called on me to say that she had helped to elect President Harrison and that she was bound to have some kind of a reward. "You may just as well give it first as last," she reiterated, "for they call me the Minnesota Blizzard and I am going to have what I came for whether or no." The President has met this responsibility in an able and on the whole satisfactory manner. He has had before him all the while as a prime condition the question of fitness. The men he has chosen for his Cabinet, the foreign ministers, the judges, and other high officers, have abundantly vindicated his selection by the character of their services.

MR. HARRISON'S METHOD IN APPOINTMENTS.

It is as yet impossible for any man to ignore the vital fact that this country is ruled by parties, and that party organization seems for the present essential to its welfare and progress. While this is so, the President cannot ignore his party; he must recognize it, and, to a large extent, work within party lines. At one time, when local managers urged him to appoint a certain man to an important office, he said: "No, gentlemen, I cannot appoint him; he does not represent the best element of the party. Select your best man and I will appoint him." This was done. The President is the head and leader of a great party in whose principles he heartily believes, a party which has a magnificent record, spanning more than forty years of our national history. He naturally thinks that the ascendancy of that party is desirable, and he recognizes that its distinctive principles are more likely to be carried out if the chief offices of the country are filled by its representatives. He knows, too, that he is only the servant of the people and not the master—the President of a republic and not the Czar of all the Russias or the Kaiser of an empire.

Soon after his inauguration he talked over the matter quite freely with me, saying in substance: "It will not do for me to ignore the party in appointments; I would only ruin myself and the party too. I cannot confine myself to personal appointments, for I should soon exhaust my range of acquaintance; I cannot limit myself to my college mates, my Presbyterian friends, my army comrades, my Indianapolis neighbors, or my fellow citizens of Indiana. I must not limit myself by any personal, local or narrow considerations of any kind whatever. The country is great, and there are good men everywhere. One thing is certain, that I cannot fill the offices from my personal knowledge."

He has pursued a medium course, has insisted upon his prerogative to appoint, and yet has gladly accepted suggestions from Senators and others; has made fitness the test, and yet has recognized that among men equally fit, the choice might rightfully turn upon other considerations. He has recognized the rights of the party in power, and yet has bestowed

two important judgeships and several other high commissions upon Democrats. He has weighed carefully the conflicting claims of different sections of the country and different factions in the party, and yet has felt at liberty to ignore both considerations when the public good seemed to require it.

HAS HE ADVANCED REFORM?

He has furthered in many ways the cause of Civil Service Reform. He appointed as a member of the Civil Service Commission, Theodore Roosevelt, one of its ablest and most fearless advocates, and has supported the Commission in its efforts to enforce the law. He has advanced the cause by a classification of the Indian Service, including under the rules over seven hundred school and agency employees; has included under the same rules the employees of the Fish Commission; has eliminated politics from the administration of the Navy Yards, and has provided for the promotion of clerks in the departments at Washington on competitive examination and for merit alone. He has, however, wisely recognized that the reform movement must come primarily from the people, command the support of Congress, and be promoted and sustained by a strong public sentiment.

I do not feel called upon to attempt to defend all that has been done by the present administration in the matter of removals and appointments. I do not know enough about it to do so, even if I felt inclined. Besides, I am an unpractical politician, hoping earnestly for the coming of the time when politics will be entirely excluded from all civil appointments. That time has not yet come, however, and until then any President must make the best of the situation.

I sympathize fully with a remark made to me by the President recently in speaking of the impossibility of accomplishing his desires. He said in effect: "We can only do our best, and endure what we cannot cure. We must bear our disappointment and yet smile." At another time he said: "I believe in Civil Service Reform and am trying to advance it, but we must be patient. We endanger the cause itself by attempting to promote it by unwise measures. We must imitate a wise general, advancing into the enemy's country, by proceeding cautiously and being sure to hold all the ground we gain." I believe that President Harrison has shown courage and good sense in his management of the vexed and complicated question of appointments. He has lifted the public service to a higher plane than he found it, has vastly aided Civil Service Reform, and has prepared the way for a still further extension of the movement which seeks to place the entire civil service upon a meritorious and non-partisan basis.

HIS DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

The President is very happy in his domestic relations and finds solace and delight in his home. Mrs. Harrison is a strong, cultured woman, with much dignity and natural grace, and in all the relations of life has been of invaluable assistance to her husband. In their first plain, simple housekeeping in the early days in Indianapolis; in the later years of increasing

prosperity, when the cottage without servants had given way to the stater house, and now in dispensing with ease and cordiality the very liberal hospitality of the White House, she is the same attractive, self-possessed, thoughtful and gracious woman, a fine type of true American womanhood, to whom those who know her best are ever most strongly attached. Alluding to her recent severe illness, the *Washington*

Post has the following appreciative words:

"Apart from any consideration of her position as the wife of the President, Mrs. Harrison is a lady greatly respected and beloved on account of her personal worth and her engaging qualities of mind and heart. She was well known in Washington before she came here to rule in the White House, and, while that event may have added to her eminence, it could not have increased the affection and esteem of her former friends. She has been in the Executive Mansion, as she was in her private residence both here and at Indianapolis, the kind and gracious lady, the faithful friend, the exponent of those domestic virtues which the American people love to see exemplified in the wives of their rulers. Under her general sway the White House has been made to set forth all that is most beautiful and sacred in the home. She has vouchsafed us the spectacle of a happy home and united family, gathered around a virtuous hearth and maintaining the simple, wholesome and tender observances which, in the rich as in the poor, in the lofty as in the humble, are the true and only conditions of content. Without conceit or ostentation, as the devoted daughter, wife and mother, whom every woman in the land may imitate, she has filled the high place to which she has been called and made it more than ever an object of the nation's admiration."

Her father, the venerable Dr. Scott, now 91 years of age and still sprightly, makes his home with her, and forms a very interesting figure in the family circle. The President's only daughter, Mrs. McKee, spends much of her time in Washington, although her home is in Boston, and is her mother's trusted and most efficient assistant in her arduous duties, being everywhere in social circles a very welcome and favorite guest. Russell Harrison, the President's only son, describes himself as the "buffer of the administration, but submits good naturedly to the many flings which a partisan press has in store for him. The little Benjamin Harrison McKee and his baby sister, Mary Lodge McKee, are naturally great pets with the President, and return his grandfatherly affection with a childlike abandon that forms a refreshing relaxation from the cares of state, which under such gentle influences for the time being "fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away."

HIS ORDINARY HOME LIFE.

The President spends as much time as he can in the midst of these quiet pleasures, and keeps up so far as possible the simple habits that have always characterized his home life, invoking a blessing at the table and maintaining family worship. I have no right to pry into the privacy of any household, and certainly have no wish to intrude upon that of the



MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

President, but I am sure that the readers of this article will be glad to have the curtain drawn aside a little that they may have a glimpse of the family life of the President of the United States. The immortal description given by the poet Burns of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" does not reveal anything sweeter or lovelier than the home life of the White House, and it was out of the full richness of his own delightful experience that the President could speak of home as he did in a speech at Palestine, Texas, April 18, 1891:

"It gives me pleasure to come this fresh morning

into this great State—a kingdom without a king, an empire without an emperor, a State gigantic in proportions and matchless in resources, with diversified industries and infinite capacities to sustain a tremendous population and to bring to every home where industry abides prosperity and comfort. Such homes, I am sure, are represented here this morning—the American home, where the father abides in the respect and the mother in the deep love of the children that sit about the fireside; where all that makes us good is taught and the first rudiments of obedience to law, of orderly relations one to another, are put into the young minds. Out of this comes social order; on this rests the security of our country. The home is the training school for American citizenship. There we learn to defer to others; selfishness is suppressed by the needs of those about us. There self-sacrifice, love, and willingness to give ourselves for others, are born."

At his home in Indianapolis the President was an officer in the church, a regular attendant upon its services, and an acceptable teacher in the Sunday school. Since entering upon his exhausting labors as President, he has necessarily given up for the time being his church work, but not his habit of church going. He attends the Church of the Covenant, and is always an attentive and appreciative listener. Sunday is observed in all the Executive Departments, but nowhere more strictly than at the Executive Mansion. When a fire which had occurred on the preceding day had so injured the church where he worships as to render the usual services impracticable, I called at the White House on Sunday morning to invite the President to occupy my pew in another church; but when I asked the door-keeper if I could see him, he replied very hesitatingly that he did not know, as it was very unusual for any one to call on Sunday.

HIS WARMHEARTEDNESS.

A criticism sometimes made upon him is that he lacks cordiality, is wanting in magnetism, is reticent, is unresponsive, even cold. There is doubtless foundation for some of this criticism, and in estimating his character we must give whatever weight attaches to it. Social power, snavity of manner, geniality, facility for turning from business to social intercourse, readiness to say pleasant little nothings to any caller under any circumstances, eagerness to impress upon public men the conviction that he is extremely glad to see them, and is always ready to serve them, are qualities very desirable indeed to one who seeks popularity and wishes to be recognized by everybody as very companionable; and these, it must be granted, President Harrison does not possess. That quality which would entitle him to be called "a hale fellow well met" is wanting in his make up, and no one would think of calling him "one of the boys," or of clapping him on the shoulder and addressing him in familiar terms. All this may be true, however, without in the slightest degree detracting from his inherent worth or his eminent ability.

It is not true, though, in any sense, that he is a cold man, unsympathetic, unappreciative of or even indifferent to the abilities of other men, or that he fails in any

degree to recognize his own obligation to the signal ability of his associates and co-workers in the party. He takes great satisfaction in choosing the most competent men that he can find for responsible positions, and one of the things for which history will give him special credit is the character of the men he has called to public station, and to whom he has entrusted weighty responsibilities.

He has a heart as tender as a woman's, and whenever occasion calls for the expression of this tenderness, he is never found wanting. When the great calamity came upon the family of the Secretary of the Navy he was one of the first to enter the bereaved circle, and one of the last to withdraw. When Secretary Blaine was ill and in sorrow he was a frequent visitor at his house, expressing sympathy and giving encouragement. When Secretary Windom fell dead in New York it was the President who broke the sad news to the stricken widow, and during Secretary Foster's illness he again and again visited his bedside, urging him to lay aside the cares of office and seek some place of rest and recuperation.

Only those who do not know President Harrison will charge him with coldness. It is true he is not effusive in his demonstrations of affection. He does not gush and bubble over with feigned feeling. He does not always express the real sentiments of his heart. Coldness is in the manner, not in the man.

HIS RENOMINATION.

The character of the President has been still further revealed in the circumstances that culminated in his renomination. During the first two years and a half of his administration he seemed to have little thought or care about a second term, and he declares: "I have never in any case suggested, much less demanded, personal loyalty. As I have had light and strength I have tried to discharge my duties for the public good."

Six months ago, when there was a good deal of talk of nominating Mr. Blaine, President Harrison showed little interest and no anxiety whatever. It was understood among his friends that he would enter into no scramble for the office, and that if Mr. Blaine desired the nomination and the people wished to give it to him he would cheerfully step aside.

After Mr. Blaine wrote his letter of February 6, saying that his name would not go before the convention, the people turned spontaneously to Mr. Harrison, and without announcing himself a candidate or taking pains to secure delegates or have them instructed for him, he accepted the situation, and expected to be nominated without serious opposition.

He was surprised, as everybody else was, at the sudden outburst of the Blaine enthusiasm just before the convention, at the precipitate retirement of Mr. Blaine from the Cabinet, and at the furious assault made upon his own candidacy. But although Mrs. Harrison lay critically ill, and he spent much of his time at her bedside, he betrayed no nervousness and never for a moment lost his self-poise or allowed himself to be betrayed into uttering a word unbe-

fitting his character, his position, or the occasion. He remained calm, dignified, patient and confident.

The contest that arose was not of his seeking; it was thrust upon him with startling suddenness, and he met it in such a way as to extort praise even from his opponents. He showed himself a magnificent leader, and he conquered not by shrewdness or smartness, but by the purity of his life, the excellence of his administration and the wisdom of his counsel. When his friends at Minneapolis were disposed to resent what they thought were objectionable attacks and methods used by the anti-administration party, he telegraphed them, "Stand firm, but throw no bricks," and this had at once the desired peaceful effect. When the contest was ended there were no wounds to heal.

When the news of his renomination was carried to him he was surrounded by Cabinet officials, personal friends and newspaper men. He received the announcement with composure, accepted congratulations gracefully, and in the simplest possible way, with some effort, but without any show of egotism or self-consciousness, in response to a demand for a speech from the newspaper men, who stood before him with notebook and pencil, he said:

"Well, gentlemen, I have had a good deal of intercourse with newspaper men. It has been mostly at arms-length, except on a few occasions of this kind; and yet some of you know that, while I am very averse to interviews, my door has always been open to a friendly call from any of you, and any information about public business has been at your disposal.

"I can only say, with reference to this event that has brought you here, that the first thought that fills my mind is one of gratitude and thanks to the great multitude of friends who have in this way and divers other ways expressed approval of very conscientious, though possibly now and then mistaken, attempts to serve the country upon Republican lines. I claim no other credit than that of having attempted, without sparing myself as to labor, to discharge these public duties conscientiously. I cannot expect my Democratic friends to think I have been on right lines always; and yet it has been very gratifying to me to know that many things have secured the approval of my political opponents. I have been filled with the thought that this country was coming to an epoch when the flag and the things that it symbolizes will be upon a still higher plane than now, and when our influence among the powers of the earth will be enlarged wisely and yet energetically.

"I have a sincere love for all our people. I exclude no section. I take into my affection and respect all the States and all our people. In entering upon this campaign I shall do so without malice toward any one. I think I have sometimes been suspected of being very little of a politician from the fact that I have never drawn, inside my party, personal lines. I have tried to treat every one with that respect to which his station entitled him, and I have never in any case suggested, much less demanded, personal loyalty from anybody. I have asked of all public officers a faithful performance of their duty. I have felt great regret that I was unable to find a suitable place for every deserving friend; but I have insisted that I did not disparage those I could not appoint to place. As I have had light and strength I have tried to discharge my duties for the public good.

"I thank you all for many evidences of your kindness. I wish also to express my thanks with a heart that overflows with gratitude to the faithful body of friends who have been so solicitous in my behalf, and more than that, to that great body of well-disposed, order-loving, patriotic Americans who have always and everywhere received me kindly."

THE MAN GREATER THAN THE OFFICE.

The exalted position which President Harrison occupies challenges attention, but when attention is aroused it is soon found that the man himself is great. No one has ever filled the Presidency with more efficiency. He has met promptly and ably every demand that has been made upon him, and has given ample evidence of the possession of an immense fund of reserve power. Industrious, painstaking, conscientious, he has devoted himself with unwearied zeal to the faithful performance of his official duties. Listening patiently and appreciatively to counsel, criticism and suggestion, he has learned from friend and foe alike, and then with a steady purpose to do his duty he has formed his own opinions and followed his own convictions. A Christian without bigotry; a patriot without sectionalism; a statesman without narrowness; a politician without bitterness; a soldier without vanity; a popular leader without vulgarity, he stands before the world as a typical American. Faithful to his friends, loyal to his party, devoted to his country and mindful of his obligations to God, he has discharged the grave responsibilities of one of the most perplexing offices in the world in such manner as to win for himself lasting renown, for his high office increased reverence, and for his country a higher place among the nations of the earth.



RUSSIA'S CONFLICT WITH HUNGER.

BY W. C. EDGAR,

COMMISSIONER TO RUSSIA FOR THE MILLERS' RELIEF MOVEMENT.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS has so consistently and faithfully encouraged the various Russian Relief movements which have been inaugurated in America, and has rendered such great assistance to the work of collecting subscriptions, by its timely and favorable references to the subject, that those who have been interested in the matter cannot fail to feel deeply grateful to it. When rumors were rife that the reports of the famine were exaggerated, that American aid was neither needed nor welcome, and that those who contributed would find their well-intended gifts either declined or misapplied when they finally reached Russia, THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS did much to counteract their effect, and by its opportune help materially contributed to the success of the work of relief. It may, therefore, be a satisfaction to the readers of this journal to have the assurance of one who has personally visited the land "where the famine and the fever wear the heart and waste the body," that the sorrowful condition of that portion of Russia has not been exaggerated; and it is due those who have, through these columns, become interested in the subject that they should be told something of the present condition of the unfortunate peasants, as it appeared to the eye of an American who, while he may err from ignorance of the language and from lack of experience of the ways of the people, may at least claim to have told the truth so far as he was able to be a judge of it.

THE FAMINE AS A WAR.

To me, the nearer I approached the famine districts the more the struggle in which the best and worthiest of Russians are now engaged likened itself to a war. In that war, happily, America has been able to render some slight assistance to her old ally, sore pressed as she is by the combined armies of which starvation captains one and typhus the other. The battlefield whereon this conflict wages consists of eighteen governments, in which the crops have failed. These are located in what is ordinarily the most fertile portion of Russia. They have a population of about thirty-six millions of people, of whom nearly or quite twenty millions have been assisted through the fall and winter, and are in a more or less destitute condition to-day—a condition not only unspeakably mournful on account of shortage of food, but rapidly becoming more distressing by reason of the spread of those dread diseases which inevitably follow close upon the heels of a famine—typhus, scurvy and smallpox.

AN ESTIMATE OF ITS PROBABLE COST.

To arrive at the full force of the enemy with which Russia is now engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, let us make a rough estimate of the cost of maintaining twenty millions of people from January to July, seven months (although actually systematic relief



COUNT VORONTSOFF DASKOFF, EXECUTIVE HEAD OF THE CZAREVITCH'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

began in October and must continue until August, at least). The average amount given to each person by the government relief is a peck of rye bread per month; estimated average cost, one rouble forty kopecks (seventy cents) per month, or nine roubles eighty kopecks (\$4.90) for the period named. This for the total number

needing assistance amounts to 196,000,000, roubles, say \$98,000,000. Such a sum would approximately represent what it has cost the Russian government to maintain its present Zemstvo relief system for seven months only, but it must be practically given for almost ten months. To this must be added the sums spent for auxiliary relief work by the landed proprietors, private and special committees and others, who take up the labor of helping the distressed where the government leaves off, and devote their energies to caring for the very old and young, the infirm and the sick, to maintaining the peasants' horses during the winter, to providing food for the infants, and to furnishing nurses, doctors and hospital supplies. When all this has been taken into consideration and the time during which relief is given is extended, as it properly should be, to include the month of August, a careful and moderate estimate of the entire cost of the famine to all concerned in relieving it will place the figures at nearly or quite \$200,000,000, whereas the total direct and indirect loss to the Empire occasioned by this unparalleled calamity would swell this appalling total to a sum equal to at least double that amount. In considering this enormous sum, one can, perhaps, obtain some slight idea of the tremendous effort necessary in order to keep the peasants in these governments alive until the next harvest, and comprehend the great odds against which Russia and her people are so manfully and earnestly contending.

WHY RUSSIA WAS UNPREPARED.

Had the government understood the true and exact condition of the peasants early last season, it would have been better able to cope with the difficulty by which it shortly found itself confronted. As it was, hunger was abroad in the fields even before the prospect of its appearance began to be discussed in the cities. By those who lived in the country, it was known as early as last June that the crops were a complete failure, that supplies were exhausted, and that famine was inevitable. Unfortunately, those best informed on the subject were not consulted. Some of the Petersburg officials may have known the truth, but as the news was bad they were much too polite to tell it to the Emperor. A vague rumor, however, came up through Moscow and went over the magnificent railway which runs to the capital, to the effect that gaunt hunger was already beginning to show itself among the peasants. This the politicians ignored. The "Chinovniks," those excellent agriculturists who occupy salaried positions and are far removed from the actual tillers of the soil, claimed to know more about the condition of the people than those who went about among them did, and they pronounced everything quite satisfactory and continued, as usual, to draw their pay and look pleasant. Then a special investigation was ordered, but the report was still that everything was in its normal condition.

Quite naturally, the reports being favorable, the government proceeded to collect its taxes, needing money, as most governments do. Then came the rub.

The taxes could not be paid, because there was absolutely nothing wherewith to pay them. Like an overworked horse pulling an overloaded wagon, the peasant could simply go no further, and threats and persuasions could not move him to do impossibilities. This was embarrassing to the politicians in Petersburg. They knew that the tax collectors must be to blame, and so they ordered harsh measures to be used. Ivan Ivanovich was docile and patient and long-suffering, but having no grain he could pay no tax. I fear that in some districts about this time horses were taken and sold, and cows were sacrificed, but still the taxes came not, though the collectors labored and the Chinovniks used bad language. Then suddenly the government awoke and bestirred itself. The Emperor looked into the matter and sent honest men into the interior who made an honest report. By this time, it was late. The cunning and astute grain buyer knew the situation early in the season. Foreseeing trouble, he bought quickly and exported industriously. There were not ships enough to carry the grain which he hurried out of Russia. A Riga shipper told me that in fourteen days during last autumn they exported more from this port than in six months of the previous year. While we in America marveled at Russia's tremendous grain movement, and imagined that it meant the harvesting of an unusually good crop, the Russian factor knew better and foresaw the inevitable end, realizing perfectly that the tremendous amounts of grain going out came not from the stores of surplus (for there were none), but from the very food necessary to keep the peasant from starvation.



HUNGER BREAD FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

Then came the Imperial ukase forbidding the exportation of wheat and oats after three days, and of rye after fourteen days. By this time, there was little left in the interior and not much in the seaports. Starvation had arrived among the people. The wolf was not only at the door, but he was inside the hut gnawing at the vitals. Still the politicians blustered and denied, and palavered at Petersburg, but the Emperor was past being imposed upon. As yet but few measures for relief had been adopted, save the forbidding of exports. Cold weather arrived, and a

black and bitter winter set in amid intense suffering among the peasants. People who know the truth began to open soup kitchens and organize to fight the famine.

VIGOROUS MEASURES AT LENGTH ADOPTED.

Then the government finally declared open war on hunger, and adopted measures which, though late, were thorough and vigorous. A special Relief Committee was organized by the Emperor himself, of which the heir apparent, the Csesarewicz was made president, and Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff vice-president and executive. Among other things, this committee was given power to transport, free of charge, grain or other supplies for the peasants, over all Russian railways. Moreover, such shipments were to take precedence over all other freight. Extra passenger trains over many roads were taken off and the passenger traffic handled by as few trains as possible, in order to afford greater facilities for a movement extraordinary of Russian grain; a movement from the seaports to the interior.

The government granted special financial aid to the peasants through their Zemstvos or district communes. Money was loaned the Zemstvos, with which bread or its equivalent in grain was bought and given to the peasants. Each village furnished to the Zemski Natchalnik of the district a list of its landholders and their families. Each member of the village agreed for himself and his fellows to return this help from a future crop. The food was not given to the people, but loaned. Naturally, the borrowers being each and all liable for the loan, included in their lists only those who, being landowners and workers, could be expected at some time in the future to repay their share of the loan; this left out of the calculation the very old and the very young, also the widows and those who from various causes had no interest in the commune's land and could not reasonably be expected to aid in liquidating the joint debt. These constituting quite an element in each village, it was left to them either to starve or exist on charity. At the most the Zemstvo could issue only a pound and a quarter of rye per day to each able-bodied man or woman. In some months they did not do nearly as well. Frequently the supply for the month was devoured in two weeks and two starving weeks followed unless private aid came to the rescue. Beside this, the names on the list were and still are subject to monthly revision by the Zemski Natchalnik, who corrected them as he thought advisable. This official is appointed by the government, and presides over a specified district or county. He is in a certain sense a justice of the peace, but beyond that he possesses authority to act which gives him no small amount of power. If this Zemski Natchalnik happened to be endowed with a heart and bowels of compassion, he acted fairly toward the people and gave them all the help that he consistently could. If, as occasionally happened, he was a mere "Chinovnik" or placeholder, who paid slight attention to the state of those whom he was



GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH, AT THE HEAD OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW.

supposed to look after, he eliminated from the list the names of whomsoever he chose, and these unfortunately, as far as the aid from the government is concerned, went hungry. The element of personality enters, therefore, very greatly into the relief of the Zemstvo through the Zemski Natchalnik. When he is a humane and an honest man, all goes as well as could be expected; but when he is careless or a drunkard, woe comes among the villagers. I heard of a case where a Zemski Natchalnik became intoxicated and revised the lists so ruthlessly that had it not been for the aid given from private sources half the village would have starved to death.

Nevertheless, the scheme of giving help through the Zemstvo was not bad when it was conscientiously carried out, but meantime, even with this aid administered honestly and carefully, there remained the surplus population to be taken care of, not to mention the preservation of the horses, so essential to the safety of the future crop, and the care of the typhus and smallpox patients.

AUXILIARY PRIVATE AID.

Here is where the private help given by the landed proprietors and their allies and outside helpers came to the aid of the destitute. The Zemstvo may be said to keep from starvation (a pound of black bread per diem does this and nothing more) the man who is essential to the existence of the coming crop, the mainstay, prop and backbone of the village, the district, the province, and, indeed, of the Empire itself. This is done by the loan of the government through the Zemstvo to the people.

This is the first support of the 20,000,000 who are being helped until the new crop arrives. For this purpose the Russian government has devoted 150,000,000 roubles (say \$75,000,000). There begins and ends the official aid of the government, with the exception of that given by the board of public works. It may be designated as the main force of the anti-famine army.

Where the Zemstvo leaves off, the work of landed proprietors, private citizens, relief committees, etc., begins, and here and in this direction the soup kitchens, the public bakeries, the children's food depots, the free stables for peasants' horses, and the various undertakings organized by relief committees, Red Cross societies, and self-sacrificing men and women, do most laudable and valuable work.

ATTITUDE OF THE EX-SERF-OWNER.

Long before the government, through the Zemstvo, began work on its system of supplying food, many of the landed proprietors, responsive to the appeal of

their former dependents, had thrown themselves into the breach and hastened to the succor of the peasants. It was strange, but entirely natural, that the ex-serf, completely overlooking the line of civil functionaries, which, during thirty years of emancipation, had been organized and established between him and his ex-lord, should have gone directly to the latter and begged for assistance. Illogically, he claimed protection from his former master who had long been freed from any responsibility save a moral one toward him, and, ignoring all legal enactments, disclaiming all the fine points of modern changes in the relations existing between the two, he based his claim for help on the conditions existing for hundreds of years between their forefathers; saying simply, "We are your people, and you will not let us starve." It is only bare justice to the landed proprietors to say that they, as a rule, were not insensible to this call. Nearly every family in Russia owning estates in the famine district is working hard, sacrificing fortune and sometimes even life itself, in order to relieve the miserable condition of the peasants. This element makes but little noise over its work. In the United States we have heard early and often of Count Tolstoy's soup kitchens, and perhaps the impression is quite general that he is exceptional among his class, in the efforts he is making to relieve distress. In consequence of this and of Count Tolstoy's wide literary reputation, more American relief funds have been sent to him than to any other single Russian. While this is quite right, still Count Tolstoy was not the first nor is he by any means the only Russian



HUT IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

nobleman to devote his time and money to the service of the hungry peasants. We hear of the Count's labors, but we never hear of the many others who are struggling against tremendous odds to maintain their peasants during this fearful time—and who, having neither the reputation nor the resources of the great novelist, are receiving no outside aid in their heroic and self-sacrificing work.

The substitution for the old and natural lord of the new and tried official who came as a salaried representative of authority, without knowledge of the history, habits or instincts of the peasants, sometimes a man of poor character, grasping and perhaps cruel, impresses one as an experiment which experience, resulting as a climax in this year's misery and hunger, proves to have been disastrous.

SYSTEM OF RELIEF AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED.

Governmental aid through the Zemstvo is the basis of all work being done in the famine-affected governments. Next in importance is unquestionably the help of the landed proprietors. This class has done more than all the rest combined (saving the government itself) to preserve the people from starvation. As to further relief measures, and the sources of support upon which Russia has relied to fight hunger and disease, we may properly begin where everything in Russia begins—with the Emperor himself. It is undeniably true that besides taking energetic measures through governmental channels to stay the progress of the famine, the Emperor has personally set an excellent example to his people. He has given to the relief funds one-half his income, estimated at five million roubles. Not being an extravagant man, he has accumulated some private wealth; of this he has, it is stated, given one-half to the poor. All court balls, dinners and official entertainments have been discontinued, and the probable expenses of the same turned into relief channels. The Empress has also given generously of her private means.

The special relief committee of the Csesarewich is an exceedingly active organization, administered by able gentlemen, at the head of which, as before stated, is Count Vorontsoff-Dushkoff. This organization has dispensed for the support of the peasants over 12,000,000 roubles (\$6,000,000).

The Russian Benevolent Association has done good work among the people. The Red Cross Society and the Committee of the Grand Duke at Moscow are valuable and powerful auxiliaries. The relief organization of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth is a branch of the latter committee, and does much for the peasants. The British-American Church at St. Petersburg has been of use in distributing money and provisions sent to it, the most of which appears to come from American sources. The American relief has consisted of the cargoes of the *Missioni*, *Indiana*, *Conemangh* and *Tynehead*, the value of which in Russia would be about \$625,000. Minister Charles Emory Smith has received and distributed about \$80,000, so that the total of American donations so far amounts to over \$700,000, and, I am glad to say, takes the lead in the list of help received outside of Russia herself. The

American Consul-General, Mr. J. M. Crawford, has also received and distributed some money sent him from the United States, the amount of which I cannot exactly state. Both Minister Smith and Consul-General Crawford have done all they could to help the relief movement both in Russia and America.

In enumerating the various private relief measures one must not forget the subscriptions taken through the Russian church, which probably amount to a large sum. Madame Novikoff's splendid work in London in behalf of the suffering peasants is already



A RUSSIAN PEASANT.

famous. Another relief measure, not strictly in the nature of private relief because the funds come from the government, is that of the Committee of Public Works, the President whereof is Mr. A. A. Abaza, General Annenkov being the executive. This committee received ten million roubles to expend on public works, upon which peasants are being employed. In Liban alone three thousand men from the interior have been at work under direction of this important body. Again, two lotteries were organized, both of which netted large sums for the cause. The English people have sent some money,

the amount not definitely known: this has come chiefly through the English church of St. Petersburg. Included under the list of English aid should properly come the splendid achievement of the Society of Friends, or, as they are commonly called, the Quakers. These good people, as usual, were promptly heard from in response to the call of suffering humanity. They sent two of their number, Messrs. F. W. Fox and E. W. Brooks, to Russia several months ago to look into the state of affairs and report. Having made a tour of the affected provinces, the result of their report was that Mr. Brooks came back again and distributed \$165,000 to various relief organizations and private individuals. Ten thousand dollars is the amount given for relief purposes by the British colony in Moscow, Mr. Mirrlees and Consul-General Medhurst being actively interested in this work.

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH.

While in Moscow I visited the headquarters of the Relief Committee of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. Although it was Good Friday, many of the ladies who were engaged in the work of relief were still at their posts. A large public building had been given up to the committee, and was entirely occupied by the various departments into which the work was subdivided. Apart from the general relief given by this committee, there is one feature which is particularly worthy of note and which, it appeared to me, might be extended to the United States with great advantage by those who desire to offer a helping hand to the distressed peasantry and aid them to help themselves in this time of want and hunger.

In an upper hall of the building the ladies connected with the committee were making preparations to hold a bazaar or fair, the proceeds of which were to go to the peasants themselves. It was really an exchange where peasant-made goods could be sold for the benefit of the makers. To one who had a vague idea that the Russian peasant was simply a farmer the wonders made by his hands (or rather her hands, for most of the stuffs were made by women) were overwhelming in variety, beauty and quaintness. Although the bazaar would not be ready to commence business for a week, I was kindly given a private view of a part of the stock about to be offered for sale, and shown the prices asked for the various articles. Everything was hand-made and had been shipped direct by the peasants through the relief committees of various districts to this central Moscow depot. Each article had a tag attached to it, showing whence it came and the price demanded for it by the maker. It was the object of this committee to help these peasant workers by bringing their wares to Moscow and offering them for sale, thus giving the people the benefit of a larger and richer market and encouraging them to help themselves as much as possible. To aid this excellent work the government transports such articles free. Here in heaps and piles were a thousand and one things dear to the feminine heart. Curious embroideries, rugs, hangings, linens, cloths, bead-work, laces, curtains,

dress goods, carved wooden and ivory trinkets, lacquered work, curious daggers and swords, shoes, boots and slippers luxuriant in ornamentations of red and gold, brocades, bits of bronze, silver work, pins, dresses, peasants' costumes, and a bewildering mass of other things with the names and uses of which a mere man is not familiar, but which would appeal to the other sex in language too strong to be resisted. Many of these things were extremely beautiful, all of them were curious, most of them useful, but of the lot there was hardly an article which was not distinctly and characteristically Russian, nor was there shown anything which was not the result of long, patient and intelligent work by peasant hands. The prices attached to the wares were extremely, almost absurdly low, but even at these figures it was questionable whether they would meet with a ready sale in Moscow, where such things are common and not especially sought after.

I said to the lady in charge that if it were possible to expose these goods for sale in America they would bring four times the prices here realized and would be quickly disposed of. She replied that she wished that the Americans could send for some of the stock, and suggested that I recommend such action, adding that there was any amount of it in the country, that the government would carry it free to the Baltic ports, and that, if such a sale could be secured, it would be of the greatest assistance to the poor.

I am confident that this idea could be carried out to the great advantage of the cause by the charitably inclined women of our country. Our Consul-General in St. Petersburg, Mr. J. M. Crawford, will very gladly make purchases direct from the peasants of articles which would be salable in America, providing the necessary funds are sent him. The goods so purchased will be brought to the Baltic ports free: they can be carried to America free, if ordered in time, on any of the boats which are bringing relief flour or corn. If, however, freight be paid on them from the Baltic ports to the United States the original cost is so low that, even if the custom-house officials in New York demanded duties besides, the transaction would not be at all hazardous. This would be an excellent way in which to assist the peasants, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will be tried. Correspondence to this end should be addressed to the Relief Committee of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, Moscow, while Mr. Crawford, as said above, will be glad to aid and assist as far as possible.

Another way in which some money can be given to the aid of the hungry is to purchase the book just issued in St. Petersburg, for the introduction of which in America arrangements will soon be made. This album consists of about fifty pages, is handsomely printed, and its illustrations are by some of Russia's leading artists. It contains autographs of the principal Russian writers, appended to suitable remarks upon the famine, both in poetry and prose. The whole is issued by the editors of one of the leading Russian journals, by whom it is compiled. It will be sold in America at \$1.50 per copy. As the paper,

press work, printing, binding, engraving and editing, as well as the contributions and illustrations, are given free, the gross returns from the sale of this attractive purely Russian volume will go direct to the relief fund.

AN EXAMPLE OF WELL-ORGANIZED RELIEF.

As an example of the work now being done by some of the landed gentry referred to I will give the figures shown me by the representative of one family, and taken from his books. In his district, not unusually large, 4,000 men receive bread from him free and to 2,000 it is sold at less than cost; 1,000 receive flour at less than cost and bake their own bread; 850 families receive free coal and wood; 700 babies are daily fed with Nestle's food; 200 horses have been

relief began in November, and since that time in this neighborhood had been to each person as follows: For November, 30 pounds rye; December, 30 pounds; January, 40 pounds; February, 40 pounds; March, 50 pounds.

The system of relief used by the gentleman to whom I refer, on his estate, was adopted very early. He began actually before the Zemstvo, and his first step was to make a thorough examination of all his villages. He had a list prepared showing all the provisions they possessed, and a complete census of his territory taken. He then prepared to take care of those who needed help, until the next harvest. He brought supplies into his warehouses and appointed five distributing agents in as many villages, opened



RUSSIAN PEASANT'S DWELLING.

maintained free of charge during the season when there was no grass. In this district, or rather on this particular estate, the harvest was very bad, but some few potatoes were grown. Besides the help above named, peasants on this estate were permitted to go through the woods free and pick up what fuel they could. Here the country is naturally treeless and the only timber there is consists of a few groves planted by the proprietors and not yet fully developed. It must be remembered that the above relief was in addition to that given by the Zemstvo. This, since January, has been issued to all souls in the family except children under two years old, but previous to that time it had been given, as is usual, only to the active workers, those who were participants in the commune and could till the ground. The Zemstvo

bakeries and baby-food depots, locating them as conveniently as possible, and then issued printed tickets calling for a certain number of pounds of black bread per day, and had them distributed to such heads of families as needed them.

By adopting these positive and energetic measures early, and maintaining his system without stint from October until August, he said that he thought he could keep the people in fairly good shape, providing the Zemstvo continued its monthly distribution and did not relax its efforts or cut down its pro rata distribution. While the harvest in this neighborhood had been a failure, owing to the early adoption of prompt and vigorous relief work, faithfully carried out, no one had died of hunger nor had the suffering been so great as in many other places. I visited this

particular group of villages, and although I saw them under the most favorable circumstances and although, as above stated, the suffering had not been so intense here as elsewhere, still even after making due allowance for the normal condition of the peasant, which is extremely primitive and void of comfort, the state of affairs was bad enough to satisfy the most pessimistic. The villages were bare of food, the horses, such of them as remained, were most miserable frames, apparently incapable of work, and it was frightfully obvious that the peasants were living exclusively on the allowance of bread doled out to them through the Zemstvo and the landed proprietor. Should anything occur to interrupt this hand-to-mouth supply, absolute want and hunger would almost immediately follow. All told, the average receipt of bread per soul could hardly have exceeded a pound and a half per day, which is sufficient only to maintain life, but hardly enough to give strength for work, even to the hardy Russian peasant, who can live and labor on next to nothing. The famine was here being held at bay; there was food sufficient to provide against actual starvation, but the margin was not very great. Nevertheless, this particular proprietor declined to take any American flour when it was tendered to him, because he thought "the need of it was more urgent elsewhere."

In this district, while the landlord felt confident that he had secured the people against starvation, he was bending all his energies to protect them against the typhus, which had followed the famine and was rapidly increasing. Up to this time the deaths from the disease had been comparatively few, but the number of those sick with it was extremely large. It was rumored also that the small-pox was approaching from a neighboring government. To meet these new complications my informant was arranging for nurses and doctors to go into the field, and was prepared to oppose pestilence with the same energy and thoroughness as that shown by him in fighting the famine.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

The object of present solicitude not only by the Russian Empire but by the world at large—the peasants in the hunger territory—impress an American who sees them for the first time not unfavorably. They insensibly appeal to one's pity, as they are seemingly unable to comprehend except in a dull, stolid way the depth of misery to which they are reduced. They are Spartan-like in their disdain of luxuries, hardy, strong and honest in appearance. The men have good faces, and the women are not unprepossessing. That they have been able to emerge from this terrible winter looking as well as they do speaks favorably for their innate strength of body, and goes to show that Russia has in her peasantry a nation hard to conquer, with marvelous powers of endurance and recuperation. These people have withstood that which would have enfeebled or destroyed most laborers, but they are still hopeful and still ready to work. With a sublime faith and patience the Russian peas-

ant has worked on early and late, every day making it now more apparent that his task was hopeless, that his liberty was of no actual value to him, and that sooner or later he must become that which to the peasant is a thing most to be abhorred—a mere hireling on some one else's land.

One might from a distance be led to believe that the present would be an opportune time in which Nihilists or revolutionists could receive support for their theories among the peasants. Now, if ever, one might imagine, that the reformer and agitator could appeal to them successfully. But if the Russian revolutionist expects to begin his upheaval where such work usually originates, among the masses, he has, it would seem from the appearance of the people at least, a poor prospect of success before him. It would appear to be absolutely impossible to make these villagers comprehend even the first principle of a social reform which menaced the Church or the Czar, which to them are identical. A hundred years of hunger would seem inadequate to induce the Russian peasants to attack the government. In a moment of frenzy a village might rise against its local officers, especially during the enforcement of a tax under similar conditions to those which existed last fall. Such an uprising would hardly reach further than the confines of the commune. Respect for authority is inborn in these people. It is encouraged by his religion and every act of his daily existence. To comprehend any rebellious movement beyond possibly the stoning of an unpopular tax collector would exceed his political intelligence, and if Nihilism hopes ever to find more than a passive support among the peasantry, poor and hungry and forlorn and wretched though it be, it would seem to be indeed sanguine. If a permanent and real improvement of the Russian peasantry is to come it hardly seems possible that it should be through a sanguinary revolution. The peasant can die, but he cannot and will not raise what he would consider a sacrilegious hand against God and the Czar, for this, according to his standard, would be worse than death.

HUNGER BREAD AND TYPHUS.

While in Russia I saw many samples of "hunger bread," as the food used by the peasants in lieu of something better is called. Made from weeds, chopped straw, cockle or tree bark, it is sometimes even mixed with mud, and varies in repulsiveness according to the degree of want in the different governments. It rarely contains more than a trace of legitimate bread-stuff, and most of it is so disgusting in smell, taste and appearance that it is difficult to imagine that mankind could become reduced to such an extremity as to be forced to eat it. Nevertheless, much of it has been devoured, and in some districts it is still occasionally used when better food is not to be obtained. The prevalence of typhus is due, to some extent at least, to the consumption of this injurious substitute for bread. From all the governments affected by the famine come reports of an alarming spread of typhus, small-pox and scurvy. In Kazan and the more remote



A VILLAGE STREET IN RUSSIA.

provinces these diseases are epidemic, and in the district which I visited typhus was increasing rapidly.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

As well as I could judge from personal observation and from reliable reports gathered on the spot, the present situation is as follows:

In governments into which the railways penetrate and where relief measures were instituted early and are systematically carried out, starvation is being successfully fought and hunger is held at bay by main strength. The peasants are living a hand-to-mouth existence; private stores in the villages seem to be completely exhausted, and should the relief work cease for even a few days absolute starvation would ensue. Pestilence complicates the situation. In governments remote from the railways, such as Kazan, Perm, Ufa and Orenburg, into which it has been almost impossible to send aid on account of the lack of transportation facilities, the situation is indescribably terrible.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

What with a shortage of seed, a lack of horses and the spread of sickness, the prospect for the new crop does not appear very encouraging. While it is possible that the peasants may raise enough to feed themselves, it would not be surprising if the famine should continue through the next year, as the fundamental causes which appear to be responsible for the peasants' unhappy situation—the communal system of landowning and the primitive methods of farming—are not temporary, but permanent conditions, compared to which the matter of good or bad weather is merely an incident. The Russian government is, however, fully aroused to the situation, and the mistakes of last year will not be repeated. It is possible, therefore, that with all the relief workers organized and alert another crop failure will not entail as much

suffering as last year's, but not less than five favorable seasons will be necessary in order to restore the inhabitants of the affected provinces to their ordinary condition.

FURTHER NEED OF RELIEF.

The need of relief is still great, and there is a field for all the work which can be given. Active and energetic measures will be necessary to maintain the people until the new crop appears. This will necessitate the continuance of relief work until September.

Those who desire to send aid may do so with the most perfect assurance that it will be conscientiously handled if sent through the proper channels. Whenever possible, it is better to send flour, corn meal or other supplies rather than money. Especially desirable are preparations suitable for typhus convalescents.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The friendly feeling already existing in Russia toward America has been greatly augmented by the help sent from our country to the famine-stricken. At present the Russian people are deeply interested in the trans-Siberian Railway, and firmly believe that when it is completed, through Vladivostok and San Francisco will flow an enormous commerce between the two nations, bringing them into closer commercial relations, and resulting in their mutual profit.

As an evidence of the pleasant sentiments inspired by what America has done to aid Russia in her conflict with hunger, I quote some lines written by Mr. Michael A. Scherbinin, a Russian gentleman residing in the Poltava government. In sending them he writes: "I am a Russian and have almost never made attempts to write English poetry, and therefore please make due allowances in reading English verses written by a genuine Russian. Still, even if the form lacks perfection, I hope you will look to the heart and not to the form, and our heart is overflowing with gratitude to God and to America as his

blessed instrument in doing what she can to help a fellow nation in distress. . . . We Russians admire you as a nation, and we think it a great boon to come in contact with your Anglo-Saxon steadiness of purpose and with your American whole-heartedness. . . . In reference to your steadiness in toiling forward and upward, I like those words of Henry Longfellow, who says :

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night ;
Standing on what too long we bore,
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes,
We may discern unseen before
A path to higher destinies."

"It seems to me that we Russians have been for a long time toiling 'with shoulders bent and downcast eyes.' . . . I shall be glad if the inclosed greeting in rhyme will be able to express in some humble measure the feelings of sympathy and gratefulness which unite our hearts to yours."

Mr. Scherbinin's verses are as follows :

TO OUR NEIGHBOR, AMERICA.

"Which of these, thinkest thou, proved neighbor unto him ?

And be said, He that shewed mercy on him."—Luke x: 35-37.

"Then say't it is by obligation
For service rendered in the past
That thou art sending to our nation
Thy help in dearth and deadly blast.

Well, be it so ! But lord defender
Was *klaf-seard* in thy tongue of old,*
In modern English this to render
It meant *bread-keeper*, we are told.

* *I. e.*, in Anglo-Saxon.

To-day, in God's predestination,
By succor brought in time of need
Thou art the *klaf-seard* of our nation,
A brother and a friend indeed.

Be welcome, sympathizing brother !
And welcome be thy noble band,
Who wrought with one accord together
To forward help by sea and land !

Thy deed forebodes that blessed morning
When wars and enmity shall cease,
And when all nations are adorning
The throne of Christ, the Prince of Peace.

From Behring strait to Louisiana
Our heart is on thy welfare set :
' Missouri,' ' Conemaugh,' ' Indiana,'
A Russian never shall forget.

To us thy sympathy is dearer
Than gold and silver richly spread.
Stretch out thy hand ! We must draw nearer,
One path of equity to tread.

Thy welfare as our own esteeming,
What know we of our coming fate ?
We only know : What God is scheming
Shall be both lasting, strong and great.

The wonders of God's grace confessing,
We praise the Giver of all bread ;
May His reward and fullest blessing
Be poured upon Columbus's head !

All hail, Columbia, land fraternal !
Long live the Emperor of onland !
And on the base of truth eternal
May their dominions firmly stand !"



RUSSIAN PEASANT PLOUGHING.

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE IN SIX MONTHS.

BY W. T. STEAD.



M. FRANÇOIS GOUIN.



MR. HOWARD SWAN.



M. VICTOR BETIS.

THE other day Mr. Howard Swan, of the *Electrical Engineer*, whose father was the late curator of the Ruskin Museum at Sheffield, came into the sanctum at Mowbray House full of a new Eureka.

"Well," said I, somewhat tired of Eureka's, "and what have you discovered?"

"It is not my discovery," he replied, "but it is a great discovery all the same, and one that will effect a veritable revolution."

"And what particular world does your discovery revolutionize?" I asked.

"The teaching of languages," said he promptly. "If I am not mistaken this little book will completely transform the whole pedagogic method of teaching living or dead languages, not to speak of the sciences," and as he spoke he handed me the advance sheets of "The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages."

"And how are you going to do it?" I asked, recalling, as I did so, some faint and fleeting memories of a long series of discoverers who were not less cocksure that they had discovered an infallible antidote for the confusion of tongues.

"By enabling any one to learn a foreign language so as to speak it fluently, to understand it when he hears it spoken, and to read it easily after six months' study."

"But that can be done now, can it not, if you have any gift for languages, and will apply yourself diligently to their study?"

"I doubt it," said Mr. Swan. "I doubt whether it can be done on existing methods, no matter how diligent and gifted your pupil may be. But the marvel of this system is that the stupidest scholar can

learn it as easily as the smartest, and instead of the acquisition of the language being a horrid grind, it is as easy and as pleasant as visiting a picture gallery or having a romp with children in the playground."

"Hum, hum," I replied; "but if this be so, then all the world ought to learn English in a twelve-month, and the adoption of that common universal language would simplify things, no doubt."

"I don't know about all the world," said Mr. Swan, "but I am quite sure that all the Empire, especially our Indian Empire, will find the system invaluable. Six months will suffice to enable any one to learn to speak English fluently, to pronounce it correctly, no matter whether he is Hindoo, Parsee, Burmese or Chinese."

"But the proof, Mr. Swan, the proof?"

"Read the book and see for yourself; it is comparatively short, but everything is there."

So saying the enthusiastic revolutionist departed, leaving behind him the book, which if it could accomplish but one-half of what he claims for it would deserve not merely to be the book of the month but the book of the year, possibly the book of this generation. To undo the Confusion of Tongues in six months—that would be a miracle indeed.

THE KEY TO THE SECRET.

On reading the book I found not only that it was brief, but that the gist of it could be abbreviated still further so as to compress its essence without difficulty into a single column of this REVIEW. For it is simply a lucid and interesting disquisition with practical illustrations and applications of the ancient text, "A little child shall lead them." The schoolmasters must sit at the feet of their scholars; out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh not only praise, but principles for pedagogues.

"The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages." By M. François Gouin. Translated by Howard Swan and Victor Betis. London: Geo. Philip & Son, 32 Fleet street.

At this moment in millions of homes there are children of two years and two and a half who can no more speak their mother tongue than you can speak Chinese. They cannot speak any language beyond the semi-articulate monosyllables by which they call for their nurse or their parents. By Michaelmas all these children, no matter how dull or stupid they may be, will have learned to talk fluently, with good pronunciation. These millions of three-year-olds will between them learn all languages under heaven. Each will pick up one in the next six months—which one it depends entirely upon the accident of his location. If we were to imagine that a thousand English three-year-olds were exchanged for a set of a thousand judiciously assorted three-year-olds born in twenty different countries, the judiciously assorted collection would all speak English at Michaelmas, while the thousand English children would be speaking twenty different languages. Six months would do the work. Every child acquires what is to him an entirely new language in six months. He does not, of course, know the whole language, but he knows the basis. He does not learn the grammar, he does not even master the alphabet, he cannot spell, but he can talk, he can understand.

Now, if the stupidest child can learn a language in six months, why cannot the grown-up person learn a language in the same time? The answer of this book is that he can, without the least difficulty, if he will but condescend to do as the child does.

And how does the child do? That is the question which is answered in this book. The answer is simply this: The child learns words by the ear, and fits them to pictures which it sees with the eye. That is the fundamental difference between the way in which a child learns and that in which grown-up people try to learn. The child sees actions and hears words; it associates the two together, and learns to speak and to understand what is spoken. The adult endeavors to learn by reversing this process. He tries to fix the image not of the thing but of the word on the memory by the eye, and the ear plays little part in the process. He never sees a picture of the thing; therefore, as a rule, he does not learn the language. He only tries to do so after wasting years in the attempt and at last abandons it in despair. The child, on the other hand, always succeeds. He may be as stupid as a sheep, or as wise as an owl. In six months he will learn to speak a language of which he previously knew absolutely nothing.

The author of "The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" applied himself to the careful study and observation of the way in which children learn to speak, and arrived at certain definite conclusions, which he has used as the basis for his system with signal success.

His first fundamental proposition is that children learn languages not by words, but by sentences.

From this his second proposition is the necessary corollary, that if we are to learn languages in series of sentences instead of in disconnected words it is on the verb and not to the substantive that attention

must be centered, for the verb is the soul of the sentence.

The third proposition—I am arranging them in my own order, not in that of the book—is that the child, in order to remember a series of sentences, always pictures the actions in consecutive order corresponding strictly to their natural succession in time.

On these three propositions hang all the law and the prophets of this new dispensation.

The whole gist and essence of this new royal road to foreign tongues lies in the assertion that it is just as easy to learn a foreign tongue as it is to learn our own if we will but have the good sense to humble ourselves so far as to take lessons from the nursery and learn French, Latin, or German in the same simple way that we learned English—by using the eye to see the picture and the ear to hear the word, and impressing them upon our memory by the natural association of succession in time and of means to an end.

HOW THE SECRET WAS DISCOVERED.

The Frenchman, M. Gonin, who discovered this open secret of the nursery, gives us in this book a very lively account of his Herculean efforts to learn German by the approved classical and the popular Ollendorffian system, and his total failure. After completing his studies he became a teacher at Caen University, where he distinguished himself sufficiently to be sent to Germany by his professors to take a course of lectures at Berlin University. He fondly imagined that he could soon master the language. Procuring a grammar before he left France, he divided it into seven or eight portions, and in one week, he says, he had assimilated it, with the exception of the irregular verbs. This took him two days more. "In ten days I had mastered the grammar of the German language!"

Alas! when he presented himself at the Academy at Haniburg he could not follow the lectures of the professors. He could not even recognize one of the irregular verbs which he had so laboriously committed to memory. So he bethought him of the need of studying the roots of the language, and after some trouble succeeded in discovering a Jesuit treatise which arranged 1,000 German roots in alphabetical order. In four days he had committed the thousand roots to memory, and he then took four days more to go over again his irregular verbs and his grammar. "Now," he thought, "I have solved the mystery. This time I thought I really possessed the foundation of the language, as well as the laws and the secrets of its forms, regular and irregular." Once more he was cruelly undeceived. His roots availed him as little as his grammar, and he felt stupefied when on again presenting himself at the lecture room he found he understood no more than he did at first.

Abandoning for the time this severely classical method of study, he betook himself to the barber's shop and spent hours trying to pick up phrases from the customers. He picked up a few phrases indeed, but they were few, conventional, and haphazard. He then applied himself to the translation of Goethe

and Schiller with the aid of the dictionary. But this also was of no avail. He abandoned translation in disgust. His bookseller gave him Ollendorf's fifty-fourth edition, and for a time he thought he was on the right track. In four weeks he mastered the whole of Ollendorf, but when he had finished all the exercises he was almost as much at a loss for conversation as he was when he began. "Having represented throughout the book nothing but written words, having never in reality translated any of the perceptions or conceptions proper to myself, when I wished to express these all the words learnt by heart immediately took flight." He then applied himself to Jacotot and Robertson, with the same negative result.

He then went to Berlin, and attended classes for a whole week without understanding a single sentence; so, waxing desperate, he decided to learn the dictionary by heart! He got by heart 1,000 words a day, and in thirty days had committed to memory the whole dictionary! But on going to the University he was as much at a loss as ever to understand the lectures. He went over the dictionary again until he knew it so thoroughly that he could "go through the whole of it in two hours."

The usual failure followed. He says:

Alas! it all depended on a very small error. I had simply mistaken the organ. The organ of language—ask the little child—is not the eye; it is the ear. The eye is made for colors, and not for sounds and words. Now, all I had hitherto learnt I had learnt by eye. The word was in my eye and not in my ear. The fact expressed by it had not penetrated to, was not graven upon, my intellectual substance, had never been received by my faculty of representation. I had set myself to represent printed characters instead of representing real facts and living ideas. I had wearied my arms to strengthen my legs.

This tension, continuous and contrary to Nature, of the organ of sight, this forced precipitancy of the visual act, produced what it was bound to produce—a disease of the eyesight. My left eye was first attacked and refused service, then my right eye also became affected, and the doctor condemned me to remain blind for a month. This was quite time enough for me to forget my vocabulary, which resided, as I have said, essentially in my eye; and for words this organ is without true memory, not having the wherewithal to "retain" them.

As soon as I had recovered sight I opened my dictionary, and for the third time I passed its contents under my eye; after which my ardor moderated.

As I ought not, however, to allow the seed thus sown at the expense of so many efforts to perish, I made the resolution to recite the seventh part only of the dictionary every day, so to look it through at least once a week. And because matters would not take place differently, I simply waited patiently for time to fructify my labors.

They did not fructify, and after ten months' fruitless effort of study and translation he returned to France. When he reached home he found the key he had been seeking so arduously with such little result.

Here is the story of his discovery, and the way in which it enabled him to solve the difficulty:

In taking leave of home ten months before, I had kissed good-bye to one of my little nephews, a child of two and a half years, who was beginning to run about, but could not yet talk. When I entered the house on my return he be-

gan chatting with me about all sorts of things quite like a little man. It was impossible not to make a comparison at once between the child and myself, his process and my own.

How happy should I be if I could talk German as this little child could talk French; if I could express in German the simple facts which came to his tongue so instantaneously and so spontaneously, and this without seeking either words or rules to construct his sentences.

He made the resolution to watch the child when learning to express some new fact of life.

One day the mother said to the child: "Would you like to come along with me? I am going to the mill; you have never seen a mill; it will amuse you." I was present; I heard the proposition; and the words, "you have never seen a mill," recalled my watchword to me.

The little lad went along with his mother. He went over the mill from top to bottom. He wanted to see everything, to hear the name of everything, to understand about everything. Everything had to be explained to him. He went up everywhere, went into every corner, listening long in mute astonishment. . . .

He came away deafened, stunned, astounded, and went back home absorbed in thought. I kept my eyes upon him, wondering what could be passing within him, what use he was going to make of this newly-acquired knowledge, and, above all, how he was going to express it.

At the end of an hour he had shaken off his burden. Speech returned. He manifested an immense desire to recount to everybody what he had seen. So he told his story, and told it again and again ten times over, always with variants, forgetting some of the details, returning on his track to repair his forgetfulness, and passing from fact to fact, from phrase to phrase, by the same familiar transition, "and then . . . and then . . ." He was still digesting, but now it was on his own account; I mean he did not stay to think any further over his perception; he was conceiving it, putting it in order, molding it in a conception of his own.

After the discourse came the action; after Saying came Doing. He tormented his mother till she had made him half a dozen little sacks; he tormented his uncle till he had built him a mill.

When the mill was definitely mounted and set a-going the little miller filled his sacks with sand, loaded them on his shoulder, then carried his grain to the mill, shot it out and ground it, so reproducing the scene of the real mill—not as he had seen it, but as he had afterward "conceived" it to himself, as he had "generalized" it.

While doing all this he expressed all his acts aloud, dwelling most particularly upon one word—and this word was the "verb," always the verb. The other terms came and tumbled about as they might. Ten times the same sack was emptied, refilled, carried to the mill, and its contents ground in imagination.

It was during the course of this operation, carried out again and again without ceasing, "repeated aloud," that a flash of light suddenly shot across my mind, and I exclaimed softly to myself, "I have found it! Now I understand!" And following with a fresh interest this precious operation, by means of which I had caught a glimpse of the secret so long sought after, I caught sight of a fresh art—that of learning a language.

While before the mill the child's mind had taken a passive and entirely receptive attitude; but after the hour of "intellectual digestion" he had changed the part he played and assumed the attitude, first of the reflection, then of the conception. In other terms, he no longer saw in reality: he "saw in the mind's eye;" he represented.

"To see in the mind's eye"—let us not forget this fact, this psychological moment. It is the point of departure of Nature's method; it will be the first basis of our linguistic method. We shall not commence either by declining or conjugating verbs, nor by the recitation of abstract rules, nor by mumbling over scores of roots or columns of a vocabulary. We shall commence by representing to ourselves—"seeing in the mind's eye"—real and tangible facts—facts already perceived by us and already transformed by the reflection and conception into constituent parts of our own individuality.

The child conceives, that is, sets each of its conceptions in order. What is the rule followed by a child when it organizes and mentally sets one of its complex perceptions in order?

Psychology acknowledges six or seven various relationships by which the mind of man associates ideas one with another. Among these relationships is that of "succession or contiguity in time." It was this that the child observed by me had adopted. He classed in his imagination all the facts relative to the mill, according to their order in succession of time, attaining by this means the most profound, the most logical of all relationships—we may say the sole scientific one of the seven—that of cause and effect.

First he filled his little sacks with grain; then he hoisted them on his shoulder; then he carried them to the mill; then he emptied them to be ground in an imaginary mill; meantime the water flowed along the millrace; then it fell on the wheel, the wheel turned, the mill ground the corn, the flour was sifted, the flour put into sacks, etc., etc. . . .

Perception of the relation of succession in time, perception of the relation of means to an end—these are the instruments of logic with which Nature has provided childhood; these are the loom and shuttle which elaborate the marvelous web of language, and by it the individuality of each one of us.

Let us keep well before us these three articles of the natural method—relationship of succession in time, relationship of means to an end, and the incubation. Let us place these carefully on one side; they should form also the basis of our artificial system.

I had therefore at last discovered the logic of Nature, the logic of the little child. What a light it threw upon all my learned proceedings!

The child had proceeded from one "complex" perception to another "complex" perception, and I from one abstract word to another abstract word, from one abstract phrase to another abstract phrase. The child had transformed its perceptions into conceptions, and I had travestied the living word in characters purely typographic. The child sets its conceptions in order in its mind, and I disposed the letters of words in my eye. I had therefore taken exactly the opposite course to that of Nature. I had worked on a system exactly contrary to Nature's; and thus I had arrived at a point which Nature never approaches.

My intuition could not rest simply here. I could not but remark that the child, in going from one fact to another fact, proceeded not from one word to another word, but from one sentence to another sentence. This was a revelation of the highest importance, which condemned the ancient system, together with the course of declensions and dictionary, and opened out to pedagogic science a new path with a new horizon.

In the school of Nature the child does not spell; never does it spell isolated words. It knows, understands, enounces nothing but complete sentences.

The child, going from act to act, articulated either aloud or softly to himself the expression of this act; and this expression was necessarily the verb. This was the last revelation (or the last but one), and perhaps the most important.

How shall I trace what this revelation was to me? The verb! Why, it was the soul of the sentence. The verb was the foundation upon which the child, little by little, built up his sentence. The verb was the germ from which, piece by piece, sprang and blossomed forth the sentence itself. The verb! Why, when we have this element of the sentence we have all; when this is lacking we have nothing. The verb! This, then, was the link by which the child attached sentence to sentence, perception to perception, conception to conception.

The verb appeared to us as the pivot or axis of the linguistic method practiced by Nature. This sole insight contained in the germ a whole revelation in the art of teaching languages.

I had now in my hands all the elements and all the principles of a system; but I had not yet the system itself. What was needed? A simple generalization, and this generalization was made at once. I said: "The same process which the child had used to express and translate his perception and then his conception of the mill must have already been employed by him to express all that he knew of the world and all the things that are therein."

It was at this moment that I began to perceive that to learn a language was to translate into this language not Ollendorf, not Goethe, not Virgil, not Homer, but the vast book of our own individuality. Now, this book is composed of a multitude of chapters analogous to the episode of the mill. To learn German, then, what I had to do was to reconstruct the whole of my individuality, to form it anew piece by piece, to take again one by one all my perceptions and treat them exactly as does the little child. I counted approximately these groups, and I saw that there might be some 50 of them.

But had I really yet seen everything! Was the whole language really comprised within the 50 or 60 chapters, however large they might be, that I had now enumerated to myself!

In a language were there not also two languages, one language for external facts and another language for internal facts!

In the spoken scene of the mill I had, as a matter of fact, noticed two languages.

At every moment the child interposed in his story or his action expressions or reflections such as the following: "That's all right!—now, then!—there you are!—that's it!—that's fine!—I think that . . . I should like to . . . —I think I'd better . . . —I'm going to try to . . ." etc., etc.

I discovered a second source of language in the depths and in the secret energies of the human mind itself.

In order better to understand these myself, I gave them distinct names. That which translated the facts of the external world I termed "objective language." That which translated the facts and operations of the soul I termed "subjective language." But every subjective locution was applied to, was connected with, an objective fact, and had some relation to this fact. I thought, therefore, to define it by terming it "relative phrase."

In Nature the two languages progressed side by side, developing themselves harmoniously, one gearing or working into the other. No sooner does a fact of the external world present itself than immediately the mind takes possession of it and judges it. What had to be done, therefore, was to invent some connection, some gearing at least

equally practical with that of Nature, and this was found in the language of metaphor.

I had started from the system of the objective language. I had returned thereto by way of the symbolical language. The voyage round the linguistic world was achieved; the circle was perfect; the vision seemed complete.

Having thus mastered in his own mind the *rationale* of learning a language, he returned to Germany in order to apply his principles. Here is his account of his experiment and his triumph:

I started again for Berlin, for it had been sufficiently demonstrated to me that it was by the living voice that a language was transmitted, and never by books or by solitary studies. A little child, more clever in this than all the doctors of the university, had proved to me that the veritable receptive organ of language was the ear, and not the eye.

I boarded and lodged with an excellent family of Saxon origin, and at my particular request the children were given over to my charge. Their greatest desire had always been to learn French; there was, therefore, an exchange of services between us. We established ourselves round a table, and we began the study of the series such as I had conceived after the episode of the mill.

The grammar, the roots, the dictionary, together with Ollendorf and Robertson, were pitilessly banished from our table.

From the second day I felt I was on the right road. Not only was the work deliciously easy—easy, in fact, as a game—but that which we assimilated in an hour was prodigious; and once entered by way of the ear, it was imprinted upon the memory, and never afterward became effaced. My sense of hearing was not long in recovering its pristine vigor, and this vigor often surprised even myself. After an hour of conversation I was able to repeat, without making a mistake in a single word, a series of ten or fifteen pages—300 or 400 sentences—and my young hosts could do as much in French.

At the end of a week I began to comprehend ordinary conversations. My tongue spontaneously became loosened, and, like the child, spontaneously I began to speak. Like the child, I found words, and the correct words, to say all that I wished. Like the child, too, and intuitively, I applied the grammar, and my speeches all at once lost the sad property of making everybody laugh. In short, at the end of two months "I dreamt in German."

A fortnight after, in a philosophical bout at the university—"in disputatione philosophica"—I made a speech in German. The subject proposed (I can never forget it) was the comparison of the formula of Descartes, "*Je pense, donc je suis*," with the formula of Hegel, "*Das reine Nichts und das reine Sein sind identisch*." After a long and lively debate (in German, be it understood), the French student was proclaimed victor. I knew German!

I have had it said to me, and others will doubtless say it again, "But your long work previously must have been of considerable assistance to you, possibly even without your being aware of it yourself." Reader, be not deceived in this respect.

This anterior work had, on the contrary, hindered me—hindered me to the utmost extent, and this for two reasons: the first, because it had completely falsified my pronunciation; the second, because there was not a single verb in the whole language to which I did not attribute a meaning quite other than its true one. So that I had a double task to execute—first to forget, afterward to relearn; and the latter was by no means the

most difficult and troublesome of the two. But beyond this, my little friends, who had not suffered the penance either of grammar or of dictionary, at the end of three months dreamt in French as easily as did their tutor in German.

Having thus mastered the language and learnt to dream in German in three months, he proceeds to explain his method in detail, and declares that if all be followed strictly the dullest child who can enjoy a game can attain a like success.

HOW TO TEACH A LANGUAGE.

I have now summarized the first sixty pages of a volume of over three hundred. The remaining two hundred odd pages are devoted to the practical exposition of the method, with illustrations and examples. He divides his subject into three chapters, dealing with the three great divisions of language, which he thus defines:

The objective language is the expression of the phenomena perceived by us in the exterior world.

The subjective language is the expression of the play of the faculties of the soul.

The figurative language is the expression of the purely ideal, that is, of the abstract ideas by means of symbols borrowed from the exterior world.

He insists that no language can be learned from books alone, and that no one should ever allow his eye to rest on a word until his ear has heard the pronunciation and his eye has seen the picture of the idea which it expresses.

Subjoined is the first series in seven languages.

The incident chosen is one of the simplest and most familiar. The opening of a door seems to supply but little material for mental pictures. But in the series it is broken up into eleven distinct acts, each with its appropriate picture. Messrs. Elliott and Fry were kind enough to photograph my youngest boy Jack in the various phases of this exercise, so that we have here the picture and the verbal description in seven languages.

I purposely refrain from entering upon the method of teaching the subjective language with its relative phrases, nor do I say a word about the figurative language or the grammar. For these things you must go to the book. The same fundamental principle is, however, applied throughout—the principle of the series of actions with its natural and consecutive order, together with representation of the actual scene in the mind's eye.

M. Gonin does not exactly propose that it should be made a penal offense to allow any student to see a foreign word before he hears it and masters both its significance and its pronunciation, but he strongly inclines that way. And with cause.

As I was busy with this article I came upon an essay in the *March Forum*, by Mr. Clarence King, which expresses the scientific argument in favor of learning languages by the ear even more forcibly than it is stated by M. Gonin. Mr. King says:

EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE.

By way of illustrating our wretched inverting of the natural processes of youthful development, I may cite the



English.... I walk towards the door, walk
 Latin.... Ad ostium pergo..... pergo
 Italian.... Vado alla porta..... vado
 French.... Je marche vers la porte... marche
 German.... Ich schreite auf die Thür
 zu..... schreite zu
 Spanish.... Voy hacia la puerta..... voy
 Norwegian Jeg gaar henimod Døren gaar

I draw near to the door... draw near
 Ostium appropinquo.... appropinquo
 Mi avvicino alla porta... mi avvicino
 Je m'approche de la porte m'approche
 Ich nähere mich der Thür nähere mich
 Me aproximo de la puerta me aproximo
 Jeg nærmer mig Døren nærmer mig

I get to the door..... get to
 Ad ostium advenio..... advenio
 Arrivo alla porta..... arrivo
 J'arrive à la porte..... arrive
 Ich komme bei der Thür an... komme an
 Llego á la puerta..... llego
 Jeg kommer til Døren..... kommer



English.... I stop at the door..... stop
 Latin.... Ad ostium subsisto..... subsisto
 Italian.... Mi fermo alla porta..... mi fermo
 French.... Je m'arrête à la porte..... m'arrête
 German.... Ich bleibe bei der Thür stehen bleibe stehen
 Spanish.... Me paro cerca de la puerta me paro
 Norwegian Jeg standser ved Døren standser

I stretch out my arm... put out
 Brachium extendo.... extendo
 Stendo il braccio.... stendo
 J'allonge le bras.... avance
 Ich strecke den Arm aus strecke aus
 Alargo el brazo.... alargo
 Jeg udstrækker Armen udstrækker

I take hold of the handle..... take hold
 Ansum apprehendo..... apprehendo
 Prendo la maniglia della porta prendo
 Je prends le poignée..... prends
 Ich fasse den Griff aus fasse an
 Tomo la empuñadura..... tomo
 Jeg tager Dørgrebet tager



English... I turn the handle..... turn
 Latin.... Ansum torqueo..... torqueo
 Italian.... Giro la maniglia della porta..... giro
 French.... Je tourne la poignée..... tourne
 German.... Ich drehe den Griff um..... drehe um
 Spanish... Volteo la empuñadura..... volteo
 Norwegian Jeg dreier Dørgrebet om..... dreier

I pull the door..... pull
 Ostium adduco..... adduco
 Tiro la porta..... tiro
 Je tire la porte..... tire
 Ich ziehe die Thür heran..... ziehe an
 Halo la puerta..... halo
 Jeg trækker Dørgrebet mig trækker

The door moves..... moves
 Sequitur ostium..... adduco
 La porta cede..... cede
 La porte cède..... cède
 Die Thür gibt nach..... gibt nach
 La puerta cede..... cede
 Døren giver efter..... giver efter



English. The door turns on its hinges.. turns
 Latin.... Cardinibus vertitur ostium.. vertitur
 Italian.... La porta gira sui suoi cardini gira
 French.... La porte tourne sur ses gonds tourne
 German.... Die Thür dreht sich auf den Angeln..... dreht sich
 Spanish.... La puerta gira sobre sus goznes..... gira
 Norwegian Døren dreier sig paa sine Hængsler..... dreier sig

The door turns on its hinges.. turns
 Cardinibus vertitur ostium.. vertitur
 La porta gira sui suoi cardini gira
 La porte tourne sur ses gonds tourne
 Die Thür dreht sich auf den Angeln..... dreht sich
 La puerta gira sobre sus goznes..... gira
 Døren dreier sig paa sine Hængsler..... dreier sig

I let go the door handle..... let go
 Ostii ansum dimitto..... dimitto
 Lascio la maniglia della porta lascio
 Je lâche la poignée..... lâche
 Ich lasse den Griff los..... lasse los
 Suelto la empuñadura..... suelto
 Jeg slipper Dørgrebet..... slipper

study of language. Human speech, although appearing late in the line of biological history, is of hoary antiquity as compared with written language, and still more ancient than the use of written language as a mode of education. Speech is a method of producing certain vibrations of the atmosphere, or sound waves, whose direct appeal to the brain of man is through sympathetic vibrations within the ear, and a transmission by a system of afferent nerves of the detail of such waves inward to those parts of the brain which are the seat of apprehension of such phenomena. Therefore language has, primarily, nothing to do with any other sense than hearing. Reflect that animal sensitiveness to sound waves preceded by vast geological periods the appearance of man on earth, and that the road from animal brain to animal brain by sound waves had become the one familiar method of Nature. Man, when he came upon the scene, found himself with ears well developed, and when he finally gibbered into articulate speech, the nervous pathway from ear to brain was all ready for his use. It was only when advancing development made desirable the permanent recording of speech that written language was gradually and haltingly produced. Nature had perfected a universal acrophone over which the transmission and apprehension of sound were of consummate perfection. Man, ages and ages later, made the written sign-picture or letter which reaches the brain only through the eye. Now, the brain-work required to receive through the eye the purely artificial conventionality of letters and convert them into the sound conception for which language stands is enormously greater and more complex than the auricular process which the geological ages have reduced to the last expression of ease.

The ear method of language intercommunication, first in order of historic origin, is infinitely easier to acquire than the eye method; yet in a vast majority of cases language study is transferred from the first decade of life—stage of development and freshness of ear then combining to make it easy—to the second decade, stage of development and the book method then combining to make it excessively difficult. And this singular inversion of natural order and method involves a second inversion, which is the utterly anachronistic use of grammar. Classical grammar has stunted generations and prevented them from learning any classics!

The people to teach languages are not university faculties, but home instructors, who, if they were required, would make children talk in Greek and Latin as fluently

at ten as they now speak French and German. What is true of modern tongues is equally true of Greek, which some dolts still call a dead language. In two generations it would be possible to have every well-educated child speak French, German, and Greek or Latin by the age of ten, and that without weariness. Plenty of Russian children do quite as much now. The putting youths of fifteen to work at learning a language is putting them to idle on a rubber ring.

To acquire a language perfectly, says M. Gonin, needs only 900 hours. In 900 hours, say 300 lessons of three hours each, you can acquire not only 10,000 words, but these words compounded into 100,000 sentences, and you will have mastered not only the whole language, but much science and history besides. But the ordinary man does not want to master a whole language. To know enough French to feel at home in France, to be able to go about Paris without ever being at a loss to understand what is said in the street, or in the café, or on the railway, to read a French newspaper with ease and talk with French accent—all this Mr. Swan maintains can be acquired thoroughly in six months' lessons of two hours each.

It is easy to say a thing can be done, but less easy to prove it. So by way of demonstration I have offered Mr. Swan—or rather M. Bétis, his collaborateur—my family to experiment upon. Here are five children—excluding the youngest, who is now learning her own language in Nature's own method. If they can be taught French in six months I will be well content. They have been learning it—the elder ones, at least—for some years without being at home in it; and the youngest, Jack, has not even begun. They vary from seventeen to eight—four boys and one girl, the latter aged twelve. They began on M. Gonin's system after Easter, and if by October they can talk with good accent and with ease in French, Mr. Swan will have proved his case, and I shall be ready to admit that he has some ground for believing that the Series system of using the ear only to learn with, and confining the eye to the duty of seeing pictures of the idea which the sound of the words conveys to the ear, may yet revolutionize pedagogy. It is about time it was revolutionized.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

MURAT HALSTEAD makes a readable chapter in the *Cosmopolitan* for June on the subject of "Our National Political Conventions," which he looks at retrospectively. Our American convention differs essentially from the English article in the publicity which we court, in the huge crowds of spectators, whose boisterous participations in the proceedings are an unfauling feature.

"The Wigwam at Chicago, made famous by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, was the first of the immense wooden houses built or adapted for national conventions, and the first in which liberal space was granted the press, and the telegraph instruments were introduced to recite to the whole country history as it is made. The architect of the Wigwam had in mind a theatre, and the convention was on the stage, while the press held the place of the orchestra. The spectators did not neglect any chance to express themselves, and their prodigious shouting was a novelty which tried the nerves of the veterans. If ever before audiences were so demonstrative they must have been in the Roman amphitheatres, and it is not difficult to imagine some of the delegates appearing in the character of gladiators. It was several times remarked that it would never do to undertake to clear the galleries, for the probabilities were if such an order were given the galleries would clear the stage."

National conventions are assembled to get through business, and that rapidly. Their proceedings are not graced with the ornate periods and flowery eloquence which in Congress charm the lady spectators and interrupt work. No essay reading is allowed. "Rarely has a convention been in session over a week. The rule is to meet on Tuesday and adjourn *sine die* on Friday, and only the most momentous contests detain a convention over Sunday."

Mr. Halstead describes the delicate task of naming "favorite sons," the eccentric orbits in which the work of the gathering runs, and the electric condition of the mental atmosphere, with the wild stampedes which often take place. "When proceedings are long drawn out there is a magnetic sense of an immense irritability, and when this becomes clearly perceptible it is always evident that a crisis is at hand. The convention gets into an executive mood and intolerant. Delays exasperate. The commonplace ways and means and men must be wiped out. The pressure upon delegations to make breaks becomes unendurable. Every one understands that whatever is to be soon must be. The friends of the several candidates cling close together just as they are about to abandon themselves to the as yet undiscovered torrent which is to bear them to ruin or to fortune. The energies of the schemers become agoniz-

ing. The few are cool, the many mad. The air is charged with a tempest. . . . The mood of the convention is to complete its work. The chairman says, 'The secretary will proceed with the call.' There is a portentous change. In a flash there is a visible destiny. The storm breaks. That which was to be is."

REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF REPUBLICAN CONTROL.

FIRST place in the *North American Review* for June is given to a discussion of "The Harrison Administration," by three United States Senators, Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; J. N. Dolph, of Oregon, and A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia.

What the Harrison Administration Has Accomplished.

Senator Dawes is extreme in his praise of the present administration and endorses without qualification its methods and achievements. Reviewing the work of the administration, he says: "The foreign intercourse of the nation has encountered an unusual number of delicate and difficult questions, all of which have been treated with signal ability and wisdom. And there remains, as far as is known, no unsettled question that can disturb our peaceful relations with any of the nations of the earth. Our diplomacy was never in sabler hands. Its achievements, from the Samoan complication, bequeathed by its predecessor, to the Behring Sea arbitration, its greatest triumph, with which this its third year closes, form an unbroken series of signal successes. Treaties with Germany, with France, and with Spain, the Italian imbroglio at New Orleans, the Chilean complication, and a series of commercial treaties, to be considered in another connection, have lodged in the State Department imperishable proof of diplomatic ability unequalled in recent history. The nation is stronger in its foreign relations, and its rights on the high seas and in foreign jurisdictions are more strictly enforced and more cordially respected than when the portfolio of State came under its present control."

"If the Treasury, from the nature of the duties devolving upon it, furnishes a less brilliant record than the State Department it has yet been no less safe in the management of our finances. No wild experiments with our monetary system have shaken public confidence or disturbed values. Business throughout the country has reposed on the faith it has placed in the methods and movements of those who have had in their keeping the keys of the Treasury vaults. Its secretaries have treated with those engaged in the great business enterprises of the country, not as enemies, but as promoters, helpers, stimulators of lawful business. They have never tampered with the currency, nor sought by any legerdemain to make

seventy cents count a hundred and gain the difference; but they have met all honest demands with honest dollars.

"The other Departments have been in equally able hands. The Navy Department has sprung into new life, and with the vigor of a strong man has taken hold of itself and has shaken the accumulated dust of years out of its seams. The ever increasing and multiplied duties of the Post Office Department have been discharged in a business-like manner, never so satisfactorily to the public as now. Its revenues were never so great, nor have its expenditures, large as they are, ever yielded such gratifying results. So it has been with the Interior Department, with a wider range of duties than any other, increasing and becoming more complicated and perplexing. It has met them all with an ability equal to all its difficulties. In the Land Office chaos has given place to order, and the settler on the public domain, no longer regarded as a public enemy, is building his home in peace. In the management of the Indian Bureau the rights of the Indian have come to be as secure as those of the white man, and from the unoccupied lands of the reservations more than twenty millions of acres have been opened for settlement and divided into homesteads for the pioneer."

A Clean and Strong Administration.

Senator Dolph regards the Harrison administration as clean, strong and patriotic, and Mr. Harrison himself as a courageous and sagacious Chief Executive. "Upon the great issues of the day President Harrison has held no uncertain position. He has, to the extent of his legitimate influence, aided the party in his efforts to redeem its pledges to the people, and sought to promote its principles. His appointments, made only after due inquiry and deliberation, have, in the main been highly creditable. His judicial appointments, which have been more numerous than those of any other President, have been especially commendable, and highly satisfactory to the bar and the general public.

"Under the present administration the United States has had a vigorous, well-defined foreign policy—a policy under which the rights of the United States have been fearlessly and ably asserted whenever the occasion required it. The prompt action of the administration in our controversy with Germany preserved the autonomy of the Samoan Islands; the considerate, but firm and dignified, position of the administration secured suitable acknowledgment and apology from the Chilean government for the assault in Valparaiso upon American sailors. By the recent treaty with Great Britain a peaceful solution of the Behring Sea controversy, which at one time threatened to involve us in war, has been happily provided for, and the cause of international arbitration promoted. It should be stated that President Harrison is entitled to full credit for these triumphs of diplomacy; and, while the President and the Secretary of State have been in full accord, the dispatch (owing to the illness of Mr. Blaine, which has at times pre-

vented his close application to business) conveying our ultimatum to the Chilean Government, and the dispatch to Lord Salisbury so admirably and forcibly stating our just claims to some arrangement for the protection of seal life until the convention had decided our claims in the Behring Sea controversy, were both written by the President."

Republican Legislation Narrow and Unsympathetic.

Senator Colquitt is as strong in his condemnation of the administration as are the two Republican Senators in their commendation of it. He attributes the disastrous defeat of the Republicans at the polls in 1890 to the dissatisfaction of the people with the administration's policy, which, he declares, is a "policy of governing the country for the particular benefit of certain classes and interests, and using directly and indirectly all legislative and executive powers to that end."

In the Harrison administration, Senator Colquitt further asserts, the people have found neither sympathy nor relief. "In the struggle of labor against capital Republican policy and administration have yielded to the demands of the strong and encroached upon the rights of the people. By special opportunities afforded by law, by unfair taxation, by bounties for the few, by burdens for the many, by legalized inequities, they pursue the cruel task of squeezing money from the pockets of an impoverished people, from the toil, the sweat and the drudgery of the hard working poor. The government is no longer regarded as intended to protect the rights of all, but by class legislation to elevate the few."

Senator Colquitt denounces the "McKinley Tariff," reciprocity features and all, holding that the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first Congress was enacted in the interest of certain classes. "The same spirit of favoritism and close adherence to special interests has all along characterized the financial policy of the administration. The entire weight of its powerful influence has been thrown on the side of the advocates of the single gold standard, who, successful in demonetizing silver in 1873, have ever since been earnestly aggressive in their endeavors to make money, which they control, dear, and everything that money buys, cheap. In spite of the law of 1873 which declared standard silver dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, the administration has continued to treat the more than 400,000,000 of these dollars since coined as mere token money, redeemable like paper money in gold, and it refused, with plenty of them in the treasury, to discharge a part of our bonded debt, preferring to continue it rather than pay it in silver."

Senator Colquitt sums up the errors of the present administration, as he sees them, as follows: 1, restrictions on commerce; 2, burdens on agriculture; 3, bounties to manufacturers; 4, excessive taxation; 5, prodigal expenditure of the people's money; 6, contraction of the currency; 7, Federal interference with State elections.

The Administration a Failure.

Of the same general import as these three political articles are the two in the *Forum* for June by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard and Senator George F. Hoar.

From Mr. Bayard's point of view the administration has been a failure, especially in its tariff policy. He holds it to be the imperative duty of the Democrats to defeat the Republicans in the approaching presidential campaign and reduce the import duties. He says: "The opportunity and duty of the National Democracy are clearly in view, and logically sustain each other. The issues framed by wise Democratic statesmanship in 1887 and 1888 now need only to be unwaveringly supported, in order to be favorably decided by the great tribunal of an aroused public opinion in 1892. The articulate demand of the hour is for the reformation and reduction of the existing tariff so that unnecessary taxes shall cease, and necessary taxes shall flow directly into the public treasury and not indirectly into the private coffers of favored classes; the establishment of a system of freer exchange of our agricultural and other natural products for the raw materials produced in foreign countries, whereby our manufacturers will find their way open to expanded markets in which they may profitably compete, our shipping interests will be revived, and our mercantile marine enabled to regain its former supremacy; and the power of monopolies and 'trusts' will be curbed and not, as at present, assisted."

From Senator Hoar's Point of View.

"Reasons for Republican Control" is the heading under which Senator Hoar arraigns Democratic methods and principles, and gives cause why that party should be defeated in the November elections. He makes the charge against the Democrats that the motto upon which they have always acted has been "power first and conviction afterward," and adds: "When a party is found inquiring upon what issues it can hope to gain power, when it avows or conceals its opinion for that purpose alone, especially when it avows one opinion in one part of the country and another in another part, that party is not fit to be trusted." As regards the tariff, for instance, he asserts that it will be difficult to get from the Democratic party any clear and consistent avowal of a national policy. "It will denounce monopoly and declare itself for reform, and perhaps attack the McKinley bill in a few generalities. But I confidently predict that it will not commit itself by any declaration to which it can be held in regard to any single practical measure. It will not say to Alabama and Tennessee and West Virginia, 'We are for free iron.' It will not say to Maryland and Virginia, 'We are for free coal.' It is quite doubtful whether it will even venture to say again to Ohio, 'We are for free wool.' Nor will it say to the textile manufacturers of New England, 'We are for free woollens.'"

In the opinion of Senator Hoar it would be hazardous to intrust the power to the Democrats at this time. "No man can tell, if the Democratic party should be successful in the coming election, what is to be the

extent of the changes in the tariff it will attempt to bring to pass, or upon what principle the new legislation of the country upon that subject is to be based. If there be an attempt at a radical change in the tariff the quiet of the country is to be disturbed until the new legislation is perfected. There must be, therefore, a certain disturbance in all business. No manufacturing or commercial industry will be safe."

THE PERILS OF RE-ELECTING PRESIDENTS.

THE sum and substance of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton's article in the June *Forum* on "The Perils of Re-electing Presidents" is contained in the following paragraph:

"A President with no strong party or personal interest in the election of his successor can approach it with calm fidelity to his great trust. If he be more a partisan than a patriot, he will use his vast powers more for his party than his country. If the candidate of the President's party be the President's favorite, the public interests are quite sure to suffer. Make the President himself the candidate of his party for the succession, and the two most powerful of all human motives—that of personal selfishness and that of party zeal and hate—are combined against fidelity to the public interests. Only the most saintly of men and the noblest of patriots, when thus contemplating their own reelection, can have the sense of duty needed for controlling the selection and conduct of more than a hundred thousand officers—subordinate to the President—in the interest of the public rather than that in their own reelection. In theory, nothing seems wiser than to make a second presidential term dependent upon the people's judgment of the first. In practice, nothing is more dangerous than to make the hope of such a term a temptation to Presidents to fill all these places with electioneering politicians in aid of such reflections."

A SINGLE TERM OF SIX YEARS.

As one might infer from the paragraph quoted, Mr. Eaton believes that the President should not hold office longer than a single term. He would, however, extend the term to six years. A single term of six years would be long enough, he thinks, to permit any administrative policy to be fairly tested. "It would not too much restrain the freedom of the people or the chances of a new experiment in policy. It can hardly be claimed that through a six years' term political life would lose more than some part of its excessive activity. This period of service is midway between the shortest ever proposed and the longest ever tolerated for our Presidents. The average length of service for each person elected as President—before the one in office—had no death prevented, would have been five years and eight months."

The adoption of the single term system, it is held, would be greatly in the interest of a more efficient civil service. Under such a system the President would at least be without a self-interest in making his appointments to office.

REFORM OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

THE subject of naturalization is discussed in the June *Forum* by Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law in Columbia College, who suggests various ways in which our naturalization laws might, in the interest of good citizenship, be revised. First, he thinks it would be expedient to require the petition for admission to citizenship to be filed and notice to the district attorney given from three to six months prior to the hearing, in order that ample time for inquiries here or abroad may be afforded.

He offers besides the following suggestions: 1. The record of naturalization should substantially follow the form of the petition. Under the present methods only a mere record that John Smith appeared and produced certain proof is kept. 2. The record should state under what provision of law the naturalization was effected. 3. There should be established at Washington a bureau of naturalization, in which duplicates of all recorded naturalization proceedings should be deposited and indexed. This would enable the Secretary of State to easily furnish authenticated copies of such records should they be desired. 4. Provision should be made for vacating the record of a naturalization illegally obtained. If a diplomatic or consular representative discovering a certificate to be fraudulent, retains it, there is nothing at present to prevent the holder from obtaining a new certificate and trying his chances with another representative, or from afterwards exercising in the United States rights of citizenship which his government has denied him abroad. 5. Provision should be made for the forfeiture of naturalization where it is fraudulently obtained and used for the purposes of foreign residence. Cases are exceedingly numerous in which persons immediately on obtaining certificates of naturalization return to their original country and remain indefinitely, if they are not either expelled or denied protection.

THE FALL IN SILVER; ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.

THE decline in the price of silver which has taken place during the last twenty years is attributed by Director E. O. Leech, in the June *Forum*, to acts of demonetization in Europe and the large increase during this period in the production of silver. Mr. Leech considers also the effects produced by the decline of silver: "By far the most serious evil connected with the decline in the price of silver lies in the growing tendency of civilized nations to discard silver as a money metal of full debt-paying power and limit the money of ultimate redemption to gold alone. Gold is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the measure of value of all commodities and the basis of all commercial transactions. The disadvantages growing out of this changed condition, the narrowing of the basis of credit and the curtailment of the medium of exchange, are so numerous and far-reaching in their results that I cannot attempt to present them in the space of a magazine article. Pass-

ing by the great question of the fall in the gold price of commodities, so far as such fall is due to monetary causes, I find that one of the most serious dangers which confront us is the insufficiency of the supply of gold as a basis of the present and prospective business of the commercial world and the consequent disturbances attending its accumulation and movement."

In Mr. Leech's opinion there is but one remedy for the present monetary confusion and that is international bimetallicism. "To re-establish the link which formerly existed between gold and silver only requires the united action of nations of sufficient commercial influence to maintain it successfully. If the experience of the last nineteen years has proven anything it is that the value of gold and silver depends upon the monetary use which is made of them. The experience of the first seventy years of this century has demonstrated that both metals can be used as money with greater stability of values than one alone." He asserts that the interests of Europe in the restoration of bimetallicism are identical with those of this country, only greater in degree.

BALLOT REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

THE first paper in the *Annals of the American Academy* for this quarter is an elaborate discussion by Richard H. Dana of the "Practical Working of the Australian System of Voting in Massachusetts." Mr. Dana, as an ardent advocate of the measure, defends it at every point from the specific and general criticisms which have been made, and supports his statements by carefully prepared tables of statistics and well-chosen examples.

RESULTS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

"As far as Massachusetts goes, at least, all fraudulent and misleading ballots and misspelled names have ceased. Ballot holders are no longer needed. Some few candidates have circulars distributed at the polls, but the voters, as a rule, do not take these circulars or read them, and delivering by mail the evening before election is far the best way of reaching the voters. There is ample time to examine into the character of all candidates, as eighteen days before election is the latest when nominations can be made at the State election. So far, less money is needed by the parties at the elections.

"Quiet, order and cleanliness reign in and about the polling places. I have visited precincts where, under the old system, coats were torn off the backs of voters, where ballots of one kind have been snatched from voter's hands and others put in their place, with threats against using any but the substituted ballots; and under the new system all was orderly and peaceable. Indeed, the self-respect in voting under the new system is alone worth all the extra cost to the State.

"Bribery is very greatly diminished, almost altogether ceasing; but it is too much to say it is wholly and permanently stopped. It probably exists now to a small extent, and will undoubtedly grow. Some

corrupt voters are true to their corrupt bargains. There is also a tendency to vote for the 'barrel' candidates, in order to encourage the free use of money. One way to bribe is said to be to bet on the result, or on the size of the vote, the voter to be bribed taking the side for which the money is spent.

"Sometimes it is possible to buy in bulk and pay according to the result. For example, in a precinct of 450 voters 200 may be of one party and 200 of another, all of whom are above being bribed, and 50 'floaters.' It is very easy to pay according as these fifty have gone as shown by the returns.

"A still more certain way is to pay voters of the opposite party to stay away from the polls, or not to be registered for voting at all."

So that further reforms are needed and, in Mr. Dana's opinion, will be had. Civil service reform helps and there must be some law analogous to England's limiting election expenses and obliging them to be published.

As to the effects predicted for the Australian system, that it would be a great and increased expense, that it was a cumbersome, slow method bringing delay, that it would keep away from the polls the lesser educated, or if they did come that it would puzzle and confuse them—Mr. Dana takes up each point in detail and shows pretty conclusively that these dismal forebodings have come to naught.

Pennsylvania's Ballot Compromise.

Following Mr. Dana's paper is another in the same field by Charles C. Binney, who considers the Pennsylvania Ballot Law, passed last year. It was essentially a compromise measure and Mr. Binney accuses the State Senate in very plain terms of doing what it could to ruin and cripple this necessary instrument of reform. A foremost defect of the Pennsylvania law is in its nominating provisions. It is required that a nomination paper shall be signed by qualified electors to the number of at least one-half of one per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected in the State at the last election. This fault was the work of the Senate Committee, which wished to prevent all nominations but those of the two leading parties.

"Another serious fault in the law concerns the treatment of nominations defectively made. Provision is made for the filing of objections and for the hearing of all questions raised by them, but not for the correction of such errors as may be decided to exist."

The third fault relates to the arrangement of names on the ballot. Instead of the method adopted in the true Australian system, "the names of all candidates nominated by the majority party are first to be printed in one column, then those of other parties in other columns, and they may be voted on either individually or by a single mark against the party name, which operates as a vote for every candidate of that party."

In the fourth place, the Pennsylvania law allows any voter to obtain assistance in marking his ballot

by simply declaring to the judge of election that he needs it.

The law also does not allow the public to be present at the counting of votes—a serious defect—nor does it provide for the proper identification of voters.

Only part of the benefits of the Australian system will be realized by Pennsylvania under this compromise method, but Mr. Binney looks forward to an early further advance on the way of reform.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT describes in the June *Cosmopolitan* "The Working of the Department of Labor," of which department he is the Commissioner. He enumerates in general terms the subjects treated in the several reports of the department, and has a special word to say in defense of the work done in collecting statistics of marriage and divorce. This proceeding has been severely criticised on the ground that it is a subject utterly foreign to labor questions, and at first thought this plea seems specious. But, says Mr. Wright, "Congress found the Department of Labor the only one connected with the government having the proper machinery for carrying out its purposes, and further, if there is any subject in which labor should be actively interested and which concerns the happiness of the workingman, it is the sacredness and the permanency of home relations. To my own mind, the report upon marriage and divorce is as thoroughly—although on the first appearance somewhat remotely—essential to labor in all its interests as any reports upon wages or cost of living."

The Commissioner gives it as his opinion, too, for the benefit of those who urge that the department agitate special reforms and assume constructive powers, that it must be an informational and educational bureau, not an autocratic cure-all. "Whose idea of reform should be adopted, of what propositions should it [the department] become the propagandist, and to what extent should it argue for or against the platforms of this or that party or organization? It seems to me," says Mr. Wright, "that all men who comprehend the value of accurate knowledge must see at once that for the department to enter upon such a course would result in its immediate abolition." It is surely a vital necessity to lay every safeguard against the possibility of partisan intrusion in this work. And this is quite as true of the twenty-seven State bureaus as of the Federal office.

An excellent account of St. Louis, the carnival city of America, appears in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June. An Antinatal Festivities Association has been formed with the object of raising a million dollars to be spread over three years' festivities and for the general aid and advancement of the town. Six hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and it is expected that 250,000 visitors will visit St. Louis during the six weeks which will be given up for the enjoyment.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

By One of the Six Hundred.

MR. JAMES KNOWLES may be congratulated upon having secured for the *Nineteenth Century* for May a very vivid battle piece from the pen of one of those who took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava. Mr. J. W. Wightman, late of the 17th Lancers, was one of those who rode through the valley of death. That he survived to tell his tale is wonderful indeed, for from the account which he gives of the battle he seems to have been pretty well knocked to bits before he was taken prisoner by the Russians. On riding into the fray he got a musket bullet through the right knee and another in his shin, while his horse had three bullets in the neck. Just as his horse leaped the Russian battery a shell burst right over his head with a crash that almost stunned him. When he rode back on the return his horse was wounded in the shoulder. After riding through the Russian Hussars he came under the fire of the Russian infantry, and then what happened he records as follows: "My horse was shot dead, riddled with bullets. One bullet struck me on the forehead, another passed through the top of my shoulder; while, struggling out from under my dead horse, a Cossack standing over me stabbed me with his lance once in the neck near the jugular, again above the collar bone, several times in the back, and once under the short rib; and when, having regained my feet, I was trying to draw my sword, he sent his lance through the palm of my hand."

Notwithstanding all his many wounds he survived, and the Cossacks hauled him along by the tail of his coat. When he got upon his feet they drove their lance butts into his back to stir him up. He could barely limp with his shattered knee. A comrade who had been shot through the back of the head by a bullet, which cost him his life in a few days, carried him on his back. When they reached the Russian camp they were well taken care of, and they left Russia with considerable regret. His account of the famous charge is more interesting for the graphic pictures which it gives of war than for its historical importance. Just before the fatal order was given to charge, the regimental butcher came up at a gallop, in his white canvas smock frock and his canvas trousers stuck into his boots, covered with blood-stains, swearing that he would be d—d if he would be left behind his regiment and so lose the fun. Mr. Wightman gives Lord Cardigan very high praise. He says he was an ideal cavalry leader, with a stern, firm face, and quiet, soldierly bearing. The first incident in the charge which Mr. Wightman remembers was the death of Captain Nolan. They had hardly ridden 200 yards when the shell exploded which killed Captain Nolan. Mr. Wightman saw the shell explode and Nolan's sword drop from his grasp, but the sword-arm itself remained erect. He differs from Kinglake as to what happened.

He says: "The sword-arm indeed remained upraised and rigid, but all the other limbs so curled in

on the contorted trunk as by a spasm that we wondered for the moment the huddled form kept the saddle. It was the sudden convulsive twitch of the bridle hand inward on the chest that caused the charger to wheel rearward so abruptly. The weird shriek and the awful face as rider and horse disappeared haunt me now to this day, the first horror of that ride of horrors."

Then the following horrible incident took place:

"It was about this time that Sergeant Talbot had his head clean carried off by a round shot, yet for about thirty yards further the headless body kept the saddle, the lance at the charge firmly gripped under the right arm."

As soon as the regiment began to charge, Wightman's right-hand man—John Lee—was smashed by a shell. "He gave my arm a twitch, and, with a strange smile, said, 'Domino, chum,' and fell out of the saddle. His old gray mare went galloping on for a bit, treading on and tearing out her own entrails as she galloped, until at last she dropped with a strange shriek." When they reached the battery, "Cardigan was still in front, as steady as a church, but with his sword in the air as he turned in his saddle to shout the final command, 'Steady, steady, close in.' I saw Captain White go down and Cardigan disappear in the smoke. A shell burst over my head, and immediately I felt my horse take a tremendous leap into the air, in which the smoke was so thick that I could not see an arm's length before me. I was through and beyond the Russian battery before I knew I had reached it." Then came the rally of the survivors and the ride back, led by Corporal Morley, a great, rough, bellowing Nottingham man. After Wightman was taken prisoner, General Liprandi came and spoke to them, asking them if they had not been primed with drink before they charged. Kirk, of the Lancers, stood up and said: "You think we were drunk. By God! I told you if we had as much as smelt the barrel we would have taken all Russia by this time." As a matter of fact, none of the brigade had tasted drink the whole day. They left camp before daylight, and were continuously in the field until they were taken prisoners. Four hundred and four horses out of the six hundred were killed. The scenes at the hospital at Simferopol were very horrible. Every morning five or six carts piled high with dead bodies passed their windows on the way to the dead pit. Of the thirty-six men of the Light Brigade taken prisoners at Balaklava only fifteen came out alive from captivity. Of the twelve captive Lancers three alone survived, of whom Wightman was one.

In the *Overland Monthly* for June Mr. Thomas Magree calls attention to the rapid destruction of the forests on the Pacific slope and makes it quite clear that some legislative steps should be taken at once to preserve especially the trees on the summits of the Sierra Nevada mountains, whence the streams which supply the water for irrigation in the plains below take their rise.

LORD WOLSELEY AT HOME.

IN the *Strand Magazine* for May 14 Mr. Harry How, whose illustrated interviews have for some months past been the only solid feature in Mr. Newnes' magazine, gives a very entertaining description of Lord Wolseley's home in Dublin. The article is copiously illustrated with portraits of Lord, Lady and Miss Wolseley, Lord Edward Cecil, and with views of their favorite houses, together with sketches of scenes in Lord Wolseley's life. Mr. How has had the advantage of staying some days with Lord Wolseley at Dublin, and has made good use of his time, both with the camera and with his note book. The chief interest of the article is in the anecdotes with which the interview is studded. Many of Lord Wolseley's reminiscences have appeared in the pages of this review, but several are new.

GENERAL GORDON AND MONEY.

Lord Wolseley tells the following characteristic story of General Gordon:

"Gordon left London on January 18, 1884; he started from my house, and when he left he said, 'I pray for three people every night of my life, and you

are one of them.' When Gordon went to Kartoum he went for God. I think Charley Gordon was one of the two great heroes I have known in my life. I have met abler men, but none so sincere. He was full of courage and determination, honest in everything he did or ever thought of, and totally indifferent to wealth. His departure for the Soudan took place late in the afternoon. There he stood, in a tall silk hat and frock coat. I offered to send him anything he wanted.

" 'Don't want anything,' he said.

" 'But you've got no clothes!'

" 'I'll go as I am!' he said, and he meant it.

"He never had any money; he always gave it away. I know once he had some £7,000. It all went in the establishment of a ragged school for boys.

"I asked him if he had any cash.

" 'No,' was his calm reply. 'When I left Brussels I had to borrow £25 from the King to pay my hotel bill with.'

" 'Very well,' I said, 'I'll try and get you some, and meet you at the railway station with it.' I went round to the various clubs and got £800 in gold. I gave the money to Colonel Stewart, who went with him. Gordon wasn't to be trusted with it. A week or so passed by, when I had a letter from Stewart. He said, 'You remember the £300 you gave me? When we arrived at Port Said a great crowd came out to cheer Gordon. Amongst them was an old sheik to whom Gordon was much attached, and who had become poor and blind. Gordon got the money and gave the whole of it to him!'

HOW TO GET ON IN THE ARMY.

Lord Wolseley says that his only specific for getting on in the army is to try and get killed on every possible occasion, and if you are not killed you are certain to get on. "Nine out of ten men don't know how they are going to behave. You look forward with eagerness to see what a battle is like. I know I was longing to get shot at. Nerve—nerve is the great thing needed. The wise men who haven't got it give up, the fools stay on and come to grief. Your soldier may have spirit and enthusiasm, but nerve beats everything else. Spirit is not much use when death is in the air, enthusiasm of little avail when bullets are whistling about and trying to pick you out from amongst all the others. Nerve—nothing but nerve—tells in the long run."



LORD WOLSELEY.

A PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION.

Speaking of universal military service Lord Wolseley thus sums up its advantages to the recruit:

"You develop his physical power, you make a man of him in body and in strength, as the schools he had been at previously had made a man of him mentally. You teach him habits of cleanliness, tidiness, punctuality, reverence for superiors, and obedience to those above him, and you do this in a way that no species of machinery that I have ever been acquainted with could possibly fulfill. In fact, you give him all the qualities calculated to make him a thoroughly useful and loyal citizen when he leaves the colors and returns home to civil life. And of this I am quite certain, that the nation which has the courage and the patriotism to insist on all its sons undergoing this species of education and training for at least two or three generations will consist of men and women far better calculated to be the fathers and mothers of healthy and vigorous children than the nation which allows its young people to grow up without any physical training, although they may cram their heads with all sorts of scientific knowledge in their national schools. In other words, the race in two or three generations will be stronger, more vigorous, and therefore braver, and more calculated to make the nation to which they belong great and powerful."

A CONFEDERATE HERO.

As Described by Lord Wolseley.

IN the *United Service Magazine* for May General Wolseley concludes his brilliant and appreciative sketch of General Forrest, whom he regards as the most brilliant cavalry leader of the Civil War. The story of his adventures, even as briefly outlined by Lord Wolseley, is full of romance. He was four times wounded, and had eighteen horses killed and ten others wounded under him during the war. This uneducated slave-dealer fought like a knight-errant for the Confederate cause. He never had sufficient knowledge of soldiery to be able to drill a company, but he showed himself a heaven-born leader of men, and demonstrated once more the truth of Napoleon's maxim, "in war men are nothing, a man is everything."

Among his other exploits, General Forrest pursued a cavalry column of 2,000 strong four days and four nights, and ultimately captured the commander and 1,700 of his men, although he had only 600 troopers under his command. Again and again he defeated armies twice as strong as the troops under his command, and from the first to last never drew a single ration from the Confederate treasury. He knew everything, went everywhere, and supplied himself with all he wanted from the enemy.

When he crossed the Tennessee: "His command then consisted of about 10,000 mounted men, well provided with blankets, shoes, and other equipment, everything being legibly stamped with 'U. S.,' showing from whence he had obtained them. His artillery consisted of sixteen field pieces — also taken from

the Northern army — each drawn by eight horses. The train numbered 250 wagons, with six mules or horses each, besides fifty-four horse ambulances. He had himself enlisted, equipped, armed, fed, and supplied with ammunition all this force, without any help from his own government. For the two previous years he had drawn absolutely nothing from the Quartermaster's or the Commissariat Departments of the Confederate States. Every gun, rifle, wagon and ambulance, and all the clothing, equipment, ammunition and other supplies then with his command he had taken from the Northern armies."

When recruits joined his colors they never had any arms, and Forrest would say to them: "You must follow along here. We will have a fight presently, and then you can get plenty of guns and ammunition from the Yankees." He was never disconcerted by any catastrophe, but always contrived to snatch a victory from the jaws of defeat. Once, when the battle was going on, "two messengers from the rear came galloping toward him in hot haste, hallooing out: 'General Stanley has cut in behind you, has captured the rear guard battery and many prisoners, and has now got into General Armstrong's rear.' Equal to the occasion, and determined to prevent this bad news from influencing those about him, Forrest at once shouted out in the same tone: 'You say he's in Armstrong's rear? That's what I've been trying to get him all day. D — him! I'll be in his rear in about five minutes! Face your line of battle about, Armstrong. Push forward your skirmish line; crowd 'em both ways. I'll go to the rear brigade, and you'll hear from me thar directly!' With that he galloped off at the head of his body guard, and before many minutes had elapsed they heard the well-known Confederate yell with which he always charged. He retook the battery and prisoners, capturing, in his turn, many from the enemy. The distinguished general who is my informant tells me there is not a private soldier who was then present who does not to this day believe that General Stanley fell into a trap which Forrest had deliberately laid for him. Forrest afterward admitted that at the moment he thought his whole command was 'gone up.'"

"Forrest (says Lord Wolseley) possessed all the best qualities of the Anglo-American frontiersman."

In the *Young Man* (New York) Mr. Newman Hall gives some reminiscences of his early years. He began work by serving a seven years' apprenticeship to his brother, who was an editor in Kent. Office hours were from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock at night. During the whole of that time Newman Hall began study at six o'clock in the morning, winter and summer. When fifteen he joined the Church and became a Sunday-school teacher, walking four miles every Sunday afternoon to meet his class. Soon afterward he began to preach in the open air to the hop-pickers. His first sermon was exactly ten minutes long.

THE WOMEN WARRIORS OF DAHOMEY.

THE recent French operations in West Africa have called into existence a number of articles on Dahomey past and present in the current French periodicals, the most interesting among them being "The Military Forces of Dahomey," in the *Revue Scientifique* of April 23, and "The Attack on Kotonou, March 4, 1890," in the *Revue Bleue* of April 30, both by M. Jean Bayol. The former article is a study of the whole military organization of Dahomey, while the description of the attack on Kotonou two years ago illustrates very forcibly the art of warfare, with its defects, as practiced by the Dahomeyans, M. Bayol having been one of the Europeans at Kotonou on the night of the attack.

M. Bayol estimates the number of regular soldiers who live by warfare at Abomey and in the various camps on the north and west frontiers in times of peace at ten thousand to twelve thousand, and the other contingents raised in different parts of the kingdom at ten thousand men. In any case, he is sure that the Dahomeyan army at the present moment does not exceed twenty-two thousand men.

THE AMAZONS.

In his palace the King of Dahomey is guarded by an army of women, whom travelers have called Amazons. In Dahomey they are called Minos, familiarly wives of the king, but this name is still less appropriate than that of Amazons, for these female soldiers are bound to a life of celibacy, and might more correctly be designated vestal warriors. This Pretorian Guard has often distinguished itself in battle, and no soldier ever had greater or more undaunted courage than have these women, whose every thought is one of conflict. They are recruited from the children of the chiefs, or from the young girl captives in the service of the king's wives. Their dress consists of a vest without sleeves, very short trousers, and a cap on which is embroidered an alligator or some other animal. The Amazons live in the different palaces of the king at Abomey, and their number does not exceed fifteen thousand. They are divided into two battalions, but both are under one chief, who is always a woman who has made herself illustrious by her exploits. This guard keeps by the side of the king in his expeditions, and only marches against the enemy on the express orders of the monarch.

The Dahomeyans have no cavalry. Only the important chiefs are allowed a horse, and the number of horses does not exceed thirty. They are mostly small, weak animals, and the art of horsemanship is absolutely unknown. The chief sits on a little mattress placed on the back of the animal, and slaves support him during the march. The Amazons have no horses.

MANŒUVRES.

All the military education which the Dahomeyan soldier receives he has to pick up from his companions. He only needs to know how to charge and fire his gun, and the "annual customs" give him

opportunities of otherwise familiarizing himself with his arms. But in warfare firearms are not in favor: the Dahomeyan soldier then rather relies on his knife and his aglopo. The long marches and the continued dancing develop his physical strength. At the grand festival the soldiers dance before the king, promising him victory in all his future wars. The Amazons are very jealous of their male rivals; they go through the same exercises, and in their war songs they tell their master that he is stronger than a lion, and that with him nothing is impossible; they vow that they will conquer his adversaries and devour their guns, and these declamations naturally please his Dahomeyan Majesty greatly.

THE DEFENSES OF DAHOMEY.

Dahomey proper considers itself invincible. Among its natural defenses may be mentioned the great forests south of the Lama, and the marshy Lama region itself, which it would be difficult for troops to cross, and which, in the rainy season especially, would present serious obstacles to an invading army. The army marches in the following order: (1) Troops furnished by tributary countries; (2) slaves of Dahomey; (3) regular soldiers, and (4) the Amazons and the royal or rear guard. The Dahomeyans carry on a regular war of pillage. Informed by numerous spies of the state of things in the village, they arrive at break of day and attack one point, giving out wild cries and firing their guns. The terrified inhabitants take flight, but it is only to fall into the hands of other hostile troops scattered on all the routes leading from the village. With all their bravery the Dahomeyans seldom attack a town which would offer any resistance, and very rarely storm one.

THE ATTACK ON KOTONOU.

At the end of the Franco-Dahomeyan conflict, Bédazine's army surprised Kotonou on March 4, 1890, and was repulsed. The army, in fact, became demoralized and fled, and the king found himself compelled to establish posts of Amazons on the various routes to stop the soldiers in their flight. A few executions, as terrible as they were summary, restored order in the royal army. It was the French quick-firing guns that had frightened the Dahomeyan soldiers, and the moral which the king drew from the incident was that, as the gods had remained mute spectators during the attack, he would do well to help himself. He therefore ordered one thousand Snider guns from a German house at Togo, and since then many similar guns have been supplied by German houses at Whydah. It is estimated that about three thousand of these modern arms are now in the Dahomeyan army.

NANSICA.

Among the killed at Kotonou was Nansica, who had been the favorite Amazon of King Gélé-lé. She was the intrepid warrior who, only a short time before, had had the honor of inaugurating the great *fête* by cutting off the first captive's head, and as soon as her task was accomplished she fell into a sort of delirium, waving before the silence-stricken crowd the sacred knife dripping with blood, while her companions took

np their furious dance, and the king smiled; and amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the future king, Behanzin, and the whole army they thundered forth their triumphal hymn:

Dahomey, thou art master of the universe;
Thy daughters are more courageous than the men.
We, the Amazons, defend our king, etc.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

HARPER'S has a much-illustrated article on "The Austro-Hungarian Army," written by Feldzeugmeister Baron von Kuhn. It is largely enumerative in character, but we quote some paragraphs to compare with the description of the better-known German army, an article on which appeared last month. The Kaiser of the dual Austro-Hungarian Empire is the commander-in-chief and may declare peace and war, and, fortunately enough for him and his subjects, the army is, as a body, completely unified, though its decentralized sources bring some anomalies in the make up of certain minor divisions. Everything centers in the Imperial Ministry of War, divided into four sections, comprising fifteen departments.

REQUIRED SERVICE.

"The military system is based upon the required service of every man for twenty-four years after reaching his majority. The regular required service is as follows:

"1. In the first class, ten years for the army and its Ersatz reserve (substitute reserve), that is, three years in line and seven in reserve; ten years in the Ersatz reserve for those directly appointed to the same; twelve years for the armed force of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, three years in line and nine in reserve; twelve years for the marine, that is, four years in line, five in reserve, and three in marine defense.

"2. In the second class (landwehr), two years after completion of required service in the standing army, or twelve for those directly appointed to the landwehr or its Ersatz reserve.

"3. In the third class (landsturm), three years before entering upon the age for required service, nine years for all who had left the marine and the landwehr, twenty-one years for all who have been appointed directly to the landsturm."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

A review of all forces "shows an approximate peace strength in the I class of 265,000 men in army, 6,900 in navy, 2,000 in Bosnia-Herzegovinian troops, making a grand total of 275,000 men; in the II class of 10,000 men in the imperial and royal landwehr, 17,000 in royal Hungarian landwehr. Therefore the grand total peace strength is 302,000 men.

"In war these figures are increased as follows: In the I class, 808,000 men; in the II class, 440,000 men. Including the members of the III. class (landsturm) that have had military training, the monarchy has disposition of about 2,390,000 men—six per cent. of the entire population."

CRYPTOPHONES FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL PURPOSES.

THE *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* gives a very complete description, with illustrations, of the cryptophone, which was first designed as a scientific novelty by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, of the French Engineers, in 1883, but which has since been perfected by him, with the assistance of M. Berthou, so as to become applicable to military and naval purposes. The apparatus, as used for field service, consists of a highly sensitive vibrator, with cardanic suspension, and a microphone suitably arranged in a pine box, which is buried two to three feet under the road which it is desired to keep watch over. The apparatus is connected by wires with the indicator at the observing station. The vibrator is of so sensitive a nature that it becomes set in action by the passage of half a dozen men along the road or by the vibration caused by a cart being driven along within a hundred yards of where it is placed. As soon as it begins to act it rings a bell, or shows a signal, at the observing station, whereupon the listener connects the land wires with those of a telephone, and can then hear distinctly the noise made by the traffic passing over the road, and also tell in what direction the movement is taking place. The whole apparatus as fitted for field service is easily portable, requires no special adjustment when shifted from place to place, and is comparatively cheap.

The apparatus used for naval purposes is somewhat similar to that employed on land, except that special arrangements have to be made to keep the inside watertight and to equalize the internal and external pressures, so as not to destroy the sensitiveness of the vibrating needle or the tension of the diaphragm. In the experiments carried out at Brest and Cherbourg it was easy to note the regular thud of the screw of a vessel entering or leaving the harbor a mile or a mile and a quarter away. Four cryptophones, costing altogether from \$300 to \$400, placed on board an ironclad would be sufficient to warn the ship of an approaching torpedo boat, and to indicate the direction in which it is traveling. The same instruments could also be used to announce the presence of another ship during a fog, or could be used for ordinary signaling purposes between one ship and another for short distances.

In the *United Service Magazine* for June Mr. George Fleming, C. B., has an article on the "Shoeing of Army Horses, Ancient and Modern." A complete revolution has been brought about since Tel-el-Kebir was fought in the shoeing of army horses. Instead of carrying a great lumbering field force weighing twenty-one pounds in order to make articles weighing five pounds, the United Horse Shoe and Nail Company furnishes machine-made horseshoes and nails which enable one man to keep one hundred and fifty horses thoroughly shod all the year round; whereas, in the old system, three men were needed to shoe forty horses.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND MR. GLADSTONE.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for June Mr. Guinness Rogers explains why Nonconformists follow Mr. Gladstone. He first ridicules the idea that they are not supporters of Mr. Gladstone. There are a few, such as Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, who do not, but it is undeniable that Mr. Gladstone retains the confidence of the great body of Nonconformist Liberals. They believe in the old chief, and are prepared to follow him and render him a service as enthusiastic as it is disinterested. This is so, although Mr. Gladstone has never spoken a solitary word expressing sympathy with the fundamental principles of Nonconformity. This enthusiasm or worship of Mr. Gladstone is a comparatively recent growth. In 1865 there was much distrust and hesitation in the Nonconformist circles of London, but in 1876 Mr. Gladstone learned to recognize the place of Nonconformity in national politics. Mr. Rogers is quite sure that it was the Bulgarian atrocities agitation that worked the miracle.

"Up to that time he had known little of Nonconformity; indeed, all his life had been spent among those who viewed it rather with an aversion or indifference which it would be very hard for us to credit but for occasional sidelights which are accidentally thrown upon it. To his surprise he found that these Nonconformists, whom high ecclesiastics regarded, to use the expressive words of one of their number, as 'enemies of God and their country,' were a power in the nation, and that their influence was used in obedience to Christian principle. As a statesman he could not ignore the former fact, as a Christian he was bound to recognize the other. It is to his honor that he has never forgotten those lessons."

The great secret of the confidence reposed by Nonconformists in Mr. Gladstone is that he is felt to be every inch a Christian statesman. There is in him a moral greatness that raises him above even the high level of his intellectual power. As for those who denounce Mr. Gladstone as a Jesuit in disguise, and marvel that Nonconformists can sympathize with a High Churchman, Mr. Rogers says: "So far as creed is concerned, the sympathy between them has been gradually declining, and it may be doubted whether Congregationalists of to-day are not more attracted by the anti-Erastianism of the High Church party, and by the liberalism of Broad Churchmen, than by the special tenets of Evangelicals who cling to a Calvinism which Congregationalists have renounced, and to a Millenarianism which they never held, and who, with all their boasted love of Protestantism, are content to tolerate the encroachments of sacerdotalism rather than peril the security of their position in the Established Church."

Mr. Rogers declares that to appeal to Nonconformists on the ground of sympathy with Protestant Ulster will fail, for the reason that what Nonconformists object to is ecclesiastical tyranny, and they dislike it just as much when the tyrants call them-

selves Protestants as when they are Papists. As for the danger of persecution, Mr. Rogers says: "Let it be said, however, that no Home Rule bill which would have any chance of receiving the support of English Dissenters would confer on an Irish Parliament the power which the alarmist forecast supposes. If there is one point on which there may be perfect assurance in the midst of the uncertainty as to the details of the measure, it is that the rights of conscience will be effectually safeguarded."

The conclusion of the whole matter is that from no section of his supporters will Mr. Gladstone receive a more loyal support than from Nonconformists. They await without anxiety the full disclosure of his new plan of Home Rule.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

IN the *Contemporary Review* and in the *Abemarle Review* Mrs. Fawcett indulges in some legitimate exultation over several of the opponents of woman's suffrage at the defeat of Sir Albert Rollit's bill in the British Parliament, by a no greater majority than twenty-three. The smallness of the majority indeed indicates the commencement of a new departure in the history of woman's suffrage. In pointing out the significance of the division Mrs. Fawcett does not, however, repeat Mr. Labouchere's explanation of the heavy vote in favor of female franchise. The division was declared, and it was found that in a House of four hundred members the bill had been thrown out by only twenty-three votes. Mr. Labouchere was heard exclaiming to all and sundry that the only wonder was the bill had not been carried, because, said he, gravely, Sir William Harcourt had been going up and down the lobby declaring that if it passed he would at once retire from public life. The temptation was so irresistible that the only wonder was that the bill was not carried on the spot. Mrs. Fawcett deals seriously with the subject, and replies very effectively to several of the "arguments" that have been used against the enfranchisement of half the human race.

A NEW TYPE OF GIRLS.

Dealing first with Sir Crichton Browne's speech attributing the ugliness of some girl students and their masculine appearance to the fact that their mothers may or may not have received their education at a high school, she says: "He did not, however, take any comprehensive view of the recent changes which almost every one is remarking in the physical and mental development of English girls. The number of tall and magnificently developed girls is noticeably on the increase; one can go nowhere without noticing that the girls of the present day are a head and shoulders taller than their mothers and grandmothers; and this striking physical development has taken place simultaneously with that improvement in their intellectual training which Sir James Crichton Browne deplores."

"WOMEN ARE NOT A CLASS."

Passing on to Mr. Bryce, Mrs. Fawcett turns the tables on him in the following passage:

"Women are not a class," said Mr. Bryce, 'they are our mothers, sisters, wives.' Would it be too great an effort of imagination to him and those who use a similar line of argument to attempt, in their own minds, to reverse the situation; to suppose a House of Commons elected entirely by women, and composed entirely of women, and then when the poor excluded men asked for some share, at any rate, in representation, would they be satisfied if some fair lady assured them they did not require representation? 'They are not a class. Are they not our brothers, our fathers, our husbands?' I think this would be but cold comfort."

THE MASCULINE ARGUMENT.

To Admiral Maxse's favorite contention that as women cannot fight, neither shall they vote, Mrs. Fawcett replies thus: "Exactly the same argument might have been applied to the municipal enfranchisement of women. Physical force is the necessary factor in municipal government, but women supply it just as the vast majority of men supply it, not by furnishing it in their own persons, but by paying for it in the persons of others. The control by the executive government of the armed forces by which the authority of the law would, in the last resort, be vindicated, is the essential thing; it is not essential that the electorate, on the opinions of the majority of whom the choice of the executive government depends, should themselves possess a preponderance of physical force. It is doubtful now, at the present moment, whether it does so; it certainly did not during all the hundreds of years that the parliamentary franchise was restricted to a small percentage of the adult males of the country."

Woman's Vote and Woman's Work.

Writing in the same number, Mr. Leonard Courtney bases his plea for woman's suffrage chiefly upon the bearing of the franchise upon the industrial position of women. The recognition of woman as a worker and the recognition of woman as a voter are, he says, part of one and the same movement. Even Mr. Gladstone admitted in old times: "The question of the vote concerned the woman worker more than any other. It concerns her directly and indirectly, by immediate and by reflex action. The mere acquisition of a vote is in itself a small thing, especially to those whose minds have been already quickened by all the impulses and sympathies of political thought; but the character of the sex as a whole, and the status of the woman worker in particular, must be improved by the removal of the barriers that have environed and cramped her activities."

THERE is an excellent article on contemporary German novelists in *Blackwood* for June. The writer gives an account of novels by Sandermann, Max Norcan and Emil Frensdorff.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

MOST people interested in the Woman Question have probably heard of the Deutsche Frauenverein Reform, which was founded at Weimar in March, 1888, and of which Fran J. Kettler is president. Last October the society changed its name to the Verein Frauenbildungs Reform, thus showing that the question that women should enjoy exactly the same educational privileges as men is the chief feature in the society's programme—that is, that women should be admitted to the universities, the medical schools, etc. With this idea in view, the erection of high schools where girls can have exactly the same training for the university as boys have is one of the first objects of the society, and for this purpose a special fund will be opened. The organ of the society is the *Frauenberuf*, a bi-monthly, edited by Fran J. Kettler, and published by the society at Weimar.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

As Seen Through German Spectacles.

IN Westermann's *Illustrierte Monatshefte* (Braunschweig) for May, Herr Adolf Schaffmeyer begins a series of "American Sketches," his first dealing especially with the American woman.

The almost universal opinion of the American woman, he writes, is that she is very free, that she dresses elegantly and rather conspicuously, passes a great part of the day in a rocking chair reading novels, and takes little or no interest in her house, the cares of which she leaves to the servants. In this, he adds, there is a grain of truth, for the American woman is free in her manners, she does read novels, and even scientific works with great interest, as she is as anxious to learn as she is intelligent, and she does not devote more time to her housekeeping than is absolutely necessary. The extraordinarily practical household arrangements and the absence of the husband during the whole day, whereby dinner is postponed till evening, give the American woman an amount of time which she can utilize for her own purposes.

In no other country, perhaps, is the position of woman, and especially that of the young girl, so privileged and independent. The world of men show the fair sex quite unusual deference, and yet the fair sex enjoy a rare measure of personal freedom; and as a natural consequence the young girl has developed great independence of character.

In the early settlements in the New World women were very sparsely represented, and on account of their rarity were held in great esteem. Probably the American woman has not forgotten this esteem, though it has long been numbered among the things of the past; for what a woman once wins for herself she holds fast with all the perseverance of her nature. In any case, the American woman rejoices in her privileged position as a sacred treasure, and watches over it with the militant jealousy with which a hen guards her chickens. She is also fully convinced that of all the women in the world she alone has her

proper position, yet believes, besides, that she has not yet got half of the rights which by right belong to her.

The American woman is ambitious—a born conqueror, who, not contented with ruling a continent, extends the field of her deeds to the Old World, and has found her way among the highest aristocracy. In her nature she has nothing of the modesty of the violet, but she is intelligent, and has tact enough to be at ease on every occasion and in every situation. But she must shine; only in the warm sunlight of comfort and luxury does she come to her full bloom, while in the misery of poor circumstances the best in her nature is apt to get lost.

According to the German ideal, a woman should devote herself to her house, her husband and her family, and think of herself last. With the American woman wealth seems to be a part of her character. The American husband showers comforts, luxuries and pleasures on his wife and daughters. He is a beast of burden, always at work and trying to make money, without a thought of resting or enjoying the fruits of his labors in his old age. The woman knows how to enjoy; she pays much attention to her dress, and, even in straitened circumstances, she can appear to greater advantage than the woman of any other nation.

She does not bother about needlework, and the darning of stockings is an unknown art to her. Intelligent, aggressive, and very energetic in her championship of the rights of women, she has opened out a wider field of activity for herself than the four walls of her home. She has begun to practice as a lawyer in the courts of law, and to preach the gospel from the pulpit, and though these are still isolated cases, they are milestones on the path of the emancipation of women. As reporter and detective she is making her first attempts, and she has even been a candidate for the office of President. She fears nothing, and who can tell where she will be a hundred years hence? But in the lower classes she fears one thing, and that is the position of a servant in a strange family. She prefers to be a factory hand, in a morally and physically unhealthy atmosphere, to being a servant in the richest and best household.

The freedom of movement of the young, unmarried American woman has often been the admiration of the Old World. On the one side there is the guardianship, the supervision of the mother, the separation of the sexes, strict etiquette, and on the other the most perfect freedom of movement in the world, seeing and being seen. The natural intercourse from youth upward between the two sexes develops in the woman a delicate feeling of propriety and the ability to resolutely defend herself. She sees the things of the world very clearly, and has naturally rather a cool and calculating than a passionate and overflowing heart. Love at first sight does not exist. It is as if Love in the great Republic had also become republican, and must introduce his bill, to be discussed, accepted

by both houses and receive the consent of the executive before it can become law.

The gallantry of the American man to the fair sex is proverbial, but it is also a necessity, for without it the American girl would soon be hampered in her movements. Even the laws of the land protect her. It is chiefly to the natural social intercourse of the American woman that the world owes one of the most charming creations of a free society—flirtation, an idea which has found its way across the sea into Europe. It is the blossom, the poetry of personal freedom in the intercourse of the sexes with each other. In America marriage is often thoughtlessly undertaken, and divorce is frightfully common.

In the smallest things the consideration shown to the weaker sex is most marked. A man dare not ask his servant girl to black his boots. He wears them dirty all day, and only in the evening, when his day's work is over, he calls a street shoeblack to his aid. On the farm, too, the American girl seldom milks the cows; indeed, as regards agricultural labor, she is curiously inconsistent. In all intellectual labor she requires the whole domain for herself, and yet she considers it great barbarity to be asked to do the healthiest field labor.

GERMANY'S TARIFF POLICY.

THE first number of the *Yale Review* opens with a joint paper on Germany's tariff policy by Mr. Henry Villard and Mr. Henry W. Farnam.

Historically Considered.

Mr. Villard's part is chiefly historical and is meant to serve as an introduction to Mr. Farnam's discussion of the recently concluded German reciprocity treaties.

He traces Germany's changing policy from that of "pronounced protectionism" previous to the revolution of 1848 to all but free trade in 1875 and back to the high tariff duties of the later years of the Bismarck régime. Commenting on this last change and the effect which it has produced, Mr. Villard says: "The return of Germany to a protective system had accelerated the spreading of a protection fever all through Europe. German industry was not long in feeling the injurious effect of narrowing markets for its products. The government made due effort to get on the best obtainable footing with the neighboring states of Austria, Hungary, Belgium and Switzerland, the commerce with which had been the source of so much profit, but could secure only 'most favored nation' conventions. With Italy, Spain and Greece, however, treaties were concluded on the basis of fixed tariff rates on the leading articles exchanged."

These markets, however, were not sufficient to relieve Germany of her large surplus of industrial products and, soon after the retirement of Bismarck, she entered upon negotiations with Austro-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium which resulted in the establishment of reciprocal commercial relations with these countries.

The New Policy.

Mr. Farnam attributes Germany's new policy "in part to the views of Caprivi, in part to the commercial policy of other states, in part to the need of strengthening the Triple Alliance, and in part to the experience that Germany herself has had of the protective system inaugurated in 1879."

Mr. Farnam himself sums up the points which he brings out in his discussion. "Five of the Central European states have adopted a self-denying ordinance by which they are practically debarred for twelve years from any tariff wars against each other, as well as against those states which enjoy the right of the most favored nation. They have to some extent reduced their duties and paved the way toward greater freedom of commercial intercourse. But they have not pledged themselves to proceed any further on this path, and they have been partly forced into it by the extreme protection policy adopted by the United States, France and Russia."

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

From A French Point of View.

M. CHARLES DE COUTONLY has given us, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1, the third installment of his exhaustive study of the British South African Colonies. He traces the material progress of the Cape Colony since its acquisition of Home Rule, and says that it was aided by three successive levers—diamonds, ostrich feathers, and the Transvaal gold fields. But none of these would have contributed to the prosperity of the colony as they have done were it not for its independent position. He devotes several pages to the South African railway system (which has attained its present development by means of the three factors above named, most of all, of the gold fields), and gives a clear summary of the events which led to the Transvaal loan of 1890, and subsequent crash and panic. One remarkable feature is the importance he appears to attribute to German influence in the Transvaal—a point to which he returns again and again.

THE KALAHARI RAILWAY.

The idea of the projected Transkalahari Railway, according to him, is purely political—first mooted in order to neutralize the German project of a line from Damaraland to Lourenco Marques. Surveys undertaken by the English syndicate showed quite clearly that it was impossible for the Cape government to construct the line out of its own resources; British capital was needed, and it was obvious that an Afrikaner ministry did not wish for a railway in their midst which should be entirely in the hands of the home country. At this juncture, Mr. Cecil Rhodes founded the South Africa Company, and undertook the construction of the railway, while accepting in its entirety the programme of the Cape government.

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. RHODES.

"By a somewhat curious arrangement, the Cape government became Mr. Rhodes' banker by ad-

vancing the funds for the railway and receiving a mortgage on the line, the materials, and a concession of 1,500,000 hectares, granted by the Empire. In other words, it acquired the line, and the land traversed by it, in advance. At last Mr. Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape, and now turns out to have been in treaty with himself. He has been lending money to himself. This may appear almost too subtle to grasp, but the sum and substance of it is that the Transkalahari Railway will not belong to England, but to the autonomous Cape Colony, and perhaps to a future United States of South Africa. At present the Kimberley Vryburg section, 150 kilometers, is all that is completed. Those who foresee the day when English engines will run between Cape Town and Cairo are tolerably far-sighted; for it will be long enough before Afrikaner engines (which are not quite the same thing) appear on the banks of the Zambesi. By that time, perhaps, the situation will have changed in many respects.

TOWARD SLAVERY?

In summing up, M. de Coutonly puts forward a view which, though recently championed with almost cynical bluntness by President Reitz—and more or less explicitly avowed by many others—will be far from finding universal assent, either in England or in Africa. But the full source of it is not at once apparent to the casual reader. What he says is: "Material progress in these countries has hitherto consisted in opening up means of communication and preparing for the future. It will then be necessary to regulate the labor question, and put an end to the system of native reserves, for this will be the only means of developing agriculture." This means that all natives are to be deprived of the land they now hold, whether as tribes or as individuals, so that they may be forced to work on the plantations of white men who may require them. President Reitz has distinctly said—though not without provoking a great deal of opposition in English-speaking South Africa—that the tribal system must be broken up and the tribal lands seized, in order to make the natives take their proper place and work for the white man. If this is not slavery, what is?

THE AFRIKANER LANGUAGE.

The part of M. de Coutonly's article which treats of the Afrikaner language is very interesting, and will be new to most readers. The Dutch language would never have attained the prominence it has but for the fact that it was acquired by all the Hottentots (who forgot their own unpronounceable tongue in favor of it) and many of the other natives of the Colony, and also spoken by the Malay slaves imported from Java. The early colonists were but 30,000 in number, and one-sixth of them were French Huguenots, who, however, were compelled by edict to drop their own language. Mr. Du Toit, the most passionate champion of pure "Afrikaans," belongs, curiously enough, to one of these families. It is well known that "Cape Dutch" differs considerably from the speech of Leyden and Amsterdam. The difference is,

perhaps, in some respects in favor of the former. It resembles English, in that superfluous inflections have been dropped and the troublesome grammatical gender of things without life abolished. Still, it may surprise us to hear that it is, according to Mr. Du Toit, the most perfect of languages, somewhere about the level of Sanskrit, but a little higher! It would certainly seem to be easier to learn than the Dutch of Holland, and we fancy that the pronunciation has been considerably modified by English intercourse—not to mention climatic influences. A dry climate and pure air must surely affect the vocal organs otherwise than the atmosphere of the aguish fen which the Batavians conquered from the sea. Mr. Hofmeyer's party, on the other hand, are trying to re-introduce the language and literature of Holland—at any rate, as a subject of study in schools and universities.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

MR. WILLIAM GRESWELL has a remarkable but somewhat rhetorical article on Europe and Africa in *Blackwood* for June. Africa, he says, is the magician of the continents. She has proved herself time and again the witch power of history. "Africa has given to Greece her arts, to Rome her Latin Christianity, to us, in these latter days, she bequeaths an empire. What, indeed, shall we do with it? That is the great question. Its outlines are as yet dim, but they will become clearer, and our responsibilities will grow. Yes, the weary Titan must face this inevitable lot. Had we not an Eastern empire, we might be content with this alone. It alone would preserve us from being a second Holland. Rightly developed and rightly governed, our rule in North, South, West and East Africa might make us almost independent of hostile nations with their war of tariffs. Only we must have command of the sea. This is an essential condition of our holding sway and dominion in Africa. This secured, our prosperity must follow."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

M. E. MARIN LA MESLÉRE gives us, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 15, a very comprehensive, solid article on the development of the Australian Colonies, a great part of which is devoted to the career and policy of Sir Henry Parkes. He finds that the great point of interest in Australia is the labor question.

"The colonization of Australasia," he says, "has been an essentially British operation; it is the result of the efforts made by an intelligent and laborious democracy, whose tendencies have hitherto been rather conservative than revolutionary, guided, as it is, by men more remarkable for common sense and calm judgment than for more brilliant but more superficial qualities. One might be tempted to believe that the Australian political arena offers a very limited scope for the exercise of the faculties demanded by modern parliamentary science, for in their small

assemblies local questions must naturally absorb the greater portion of the debates; and no doubt this is true up to a certain point. Under the present arrangement, all questions of foreign policy are excluded from the colonial parliamentary programme; but the British Colonies have full liberty to discuss and decide, in their respective jurisdictions, the gravest and deepest questions of political and social economy. Is it not one of the most remarkable phenomena of our time that these questions should be freely debated—from an ultra-liberal point of view—in a country destined, a century ago, to serve as a place of exit for insurgents against the social, moral or political order of their native country?

"The interest, therefore, concentrated in these young countries chiefly lies in the solution sought by the Australian legislatures for the great social questions which are terrifying our old societies. The practical evolution of the economic problem, as it is taking place in Australia, is being watched in Europe with the greatest attention, and with the same interest which attached, a hundred years ago, to the republican and revolutionary movement in America. But that was a struggle of brute force—the combat between capital and labor to-day is chiefly intellectual and moral. The Australian democracy has formed an essentially practical conception of this struggle—it does not waste its time in philosophizing, and has no new theories to promulgate."

The following bird's-eye view of the nations, in this respect, is instructive: "No other nation, not even North America, has attained the measure of liberty enjoyed by the self-governing colonies of British Australasia. In Germany, where the Emperor is amusing himself with State Socialism, the emancipation of the toiling masses is still a dream; in England, liberty exists only in appearance, the people are still enslaved to old customs, and still find it easy to bend before an aristocracy who have relinquished none of their privileges. In France, the class of agricultural laborers who owe their emancipation to the Revolution of 1789, satisfied with their present condition, and shant up in their own selfishness, oppose a passive resistance to the emancipation of the working classes; these two great sections of the people have no sympathy with each other. In America, even, in spite of all the liberty he enjoys, the workman is at the mercy of the monopolist, who, at every attempted revolt, has only to turn to the swarming ant-hill of the Old World, and flood the great industrial cities of the Union with a mass of heterogeneous labor, composed of Polish Jews, Italian and Hungarian beggars, and Russian peasants—by whose help he can get the better of all local resistance. In Australia there is nothing of all this—no agrarian question—no traditions of servitude—no foreign competition (M. Le Meslére appears to have overlooked the Chinese question), the field is clear—the capitalist and the workman are alone in presence of each other. Such a state of things is only possible as a consequence of unique political and other conditions"—and it is the sequence of these conditions which M. Meslére proceeds to trace.

There is room for one more quotation only, from the end of the article: "The New South Wales elections have recently introduced a new element into the Legislative Assembly—in the shape of the Labor Party. It is difficult to forecast the effect which Australian Socialism will have upon the projected union of the colonies. If we may be permitted to risk an opinion, it seems to us that the organized effort of this new political power will tend toward the formation of the Australian United States, under a national flag independent of any foreign control."

DIRECT TAXATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE *Sydney Quarterly* for March contains as its first article an interesting account by Sir Robert Stout of the system of direct taxation in New Zealand.

After giving a historical survey of the changes which have been brought about in direct taxation in New Zealand, Sir Robert says: "In 1891 a change in the incidence of taxation was a feature of the Budget, and the alteration made is the following: First, as regards land. Land is valued first at its unimproved value; and, secondly, the improvements on it are valued. It is proposed that the land shall pay one penny in the pound on its improved value, and all improvements over £3,000 in value shall pay one penny in the pound. There is also to be given £500 exemption. The land owner will have the right to deduct mortgages, the mortgagee paying one penny in the pound in place of him, subject also to the £500 deduction. So that so far as the small farmer is concerned, he gets an additional exemption of his improvements from taxation. As to the large farmer, he also gets the benefit of this exemption, but a new proposal has been placed in the Act of 1891—a graduated system of taxation has been introduced. This system only touches the unimproved value of land. Improvements and all other capital are exempt from the graduated system of taxation. The graduation begins at from £5,000 to £10,000 in value, one-eighth of a penny in the pound is charged; from £10,000 to £20,000 two-eighths of a penny in the pound, and so on, gradually rising up one-eighth of a penny until where the unimproved land is of the value of £210,000 or upwards, one penny and six-eighths of a penny in the pound is levied in addition to the ordinary penny rate. The result of this is that large properties of over £210,000 in value will have to pay the heavy tax of 23½d. in the pound. In addition, the improvements over £3,000 will have to pay one penny in the pound."

"Another new scheme that was given effect to is a tax on absentees who are owners of land, the provisions being that if the owner of land has been absent from or resident out of the colony for three years or over prior to the passing of the Annual Taxation Act, he is to pay an additional twenty per cent. This graduated tax also has to be paid without any deduction from mortgages. The same Act also provides for the imposition of an income tax on companies (Schedule C in Act), and income tax from

businesses (Schedule D in Act), and income tax on profits or salaries from employment or emolument (Schedule E). It was proposed by the treasurer that the income on companies should be levied at their net profits without any exemption. No definite sum in the pound has yet been fixed as the income tax, but it was assumed that it would be sixpence or one shilling. The income from business was levied also on the net profits, but there was an exemption allowed of £300. No rate has been fixed for this income tax, but it was assumed that it would be sixpence in the pound. The income tax on salaries or other emoluments was also subject to an exemption of £300, and it has been assumed that that would be at half the rate of income from business, trade, manufactures, etc. This is the new taxation scheme that was adopted by the Parliament at its last session."

Sir Robert Stout says that four-fifths of the New Zealand newspapers are opposed to the new system and its authors. He thinks, however, that although it may cause the sale of large estates it will not cause the withdrawal of capital, for capital has not been called upon to pay increased taxation. Whether or not New Zealand has solved the difficult problem of direct taxation, he says, remains to be seen.

THE RISE OF A NEW METROPOLIS.

THE *Century* for June gives its first pages to an article by Dr. Albert Shaw on Budapest, the fourth in the series of papers on the great municipalities of the world he has prepared for that pre-eminent magazine.

The growth of Budapest during the last quarter of a century has been marvelous. As the subtitle of the article imports, it is decidedly the "Rise of a New Metropolis," of which Dr. Shaw says: "When Kossuth found refuge in America forty years ago, after Hungary's tragical struggle for independence, the sister towns of Buda and Pest, lying on opposite sides of the Danube, together had hardly more than a hundred thousand people. The consolidated municipality has now a population of fully half a million. But remarkable as is the increase of population it seems to me far less remarkable than the physical and architectural transformations that have accompanied the town's growth in numbers. Budapest is not merely three or four times as populous as it was in the middle of the current century, but it has blossomed out of primitive and forlorn conditions into the full magnificence of a splendidly appointed modern metropolis. Rapidly developing cities usually have the misfortune to grow wrongly, through lack of foresight and wise regulations on the part of the governing authorities. Budapest has not wholly escaped; but it would be hard to find another large town whose development has been kept so well in hand by the authorities, and has been so symmetrical and scientific from the point of view of approved city-making."

A large part of this growth has come since 1868, when Hungary was given practically its own liberal government, and was merged with Austria only by

the fact that the Austrian Emperor was also King of Hungary. This arrangement, consummated through the efforts of the Hungarian patriot, Francis Deák, freed Budapest from the dwarfing superiority of Vienna, and her dignity and progress were further added to by the Emperor's care to make a home of his kingdom to nearly the same degree as his empire. Vienna, too, Dr. Shaw points out, has rivals in Bohemian Prague and in Polish Cracow, while Budapest is alone in the pride and affection of seventeen million Hungarians. This political encouragement has been supplemented by the commercial progress of the country. The grain fields make the country look, on a summer trip, like our own Illinois or Iowa, while the railroads—which, under state control, have well succeeded in making farm and market meet—all center in Budapest. The city is world-famous for the making of flour, an industry which certain Hungarian inventors revolutionized. Indeed, many of the methods now used by our Northwestern millers were borrowed from Hungary.

MONTANA AND IRRIGATION.

IN the June *Harper's*, Mr. Julian Ralph continues his studies of the great Northwestern States, and this time it is Montana, which he describes under the alluring title of "The Treasure State." What has made Montana worthy of that title is the abnormal individual prosperity won from her mining camps and grazing grounds. But there is rapidly coming to the fore a new source of wealth, which will dwarf cattle-raising and gold-hunting. This is water. There is a magnificent agricultural future before the State, absolutely dependent on the irrigating ditch.

The important point at present is that bands of enterprising capitalists are busily engaged in appropriating water rights, a proceeding which if unobstructed will inevitably found an hereditary class of "water-barons" even more magnificent than cattle-kings, mining-princes and railway-nobles, and vastly more long-lived.

The question is whether the State should not take charge of the reclaiming and irrigating of these great expanses of territory. In the wild and heartless scramble at present going on, there are individual men who are acquiring veritable dukedoms, if not principalities, which will enable them and their heirs for generations to mulct the small farmers who will be subject to them. Mr. Ralph argues for the State-control system.

The gigantic import of the irrigation problem to the development of the "Greater America" is rapidly coming to light. It has even crept into literature in the new serial begun by Mary Hallock Foote in the *Century*. In view of which it may be interesting to hear Mr. Ralph's account of how water is "corralled" and appropriated by the thrifty Westerner.

"As it is, water rights can be taken only by those individuals who mean to and do utilize them for the

public. Such a person, or such persons, can file a claim for a water right at the district United States Land-office, but must improve such rights within a reasonable time. These rights are given in perpetuity to the owners, their heirs, assigns, etc., forever. They tap a stream of any part or all of its water if they want to, and run their ditch through what land they please, having the right to go through the land of a non-purchaser to reach that of a purchaser. Then they sell the water at so much per acre per year. The rentals vary between 50 cents and \$1.50 an acre. Each farmer taps the ditch with lateral canals, gates being put in to divert the water into the side ditches. A farmer may also lay pipe from the ditch and carry water to his house and farm buildings, arranging an adequate and townlike system of water-works for domestic and stable uses; thus, at what should be a trifling expense, the farmers on irrigated lands may obtain this modern convenience. An important recent decision of the courts is that a man cannot buy water and allow it to run to waste in order to deprive a neighbor of it.

"A company pre-empting a water right takes it on a mountain slope, tapping the stream high above the land to be irrigated. As a rule, the water is not brought to a reservoir. In most instances on the east slope of the Rockies this cannot be done, but the ditches start above the basin land, not only to get a head or impetus for the water, but because in Montana the streams are apt to run in the bottoms of deep-water channels. It is a tempting business, because, since the rights are eternal, a company can afford to start even where the first outlay is large; indeed, the more extensive the system and the larger the ditches the better the profits. The country is certain to grow to meet such improvements, and to pay a handsome revenue as the years go on; and in the mean time the ditches constantly cement themselves and diminish their waste."

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

IN the third paper of his series on "The Future 'World's Highway,'" now appearing in the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. T. Graham Gribble considers the subject of waterways from the great lakes to the Atlantic. He points out that the key of the carrying trade of the lakes to the eastern seaboard is held by Canada by reason of the fact that the natural and most direct route is by the St. Lawrence. "Canada not only holds the natural outlet in the month of the St. Lawrence, but she has almost a straight two-thousand-mile run, and in the total distance only seventy-two miles of physical obstruction through which to maintain engineering works. In contrast with this, a vessel going from Duluth to New York over American water would have three hundred and fifty miles of constant detentions via the Erie canal." Mr. Gribble estimates that it would require an outlay of about \$250,000,000 to place the Erie canal abreast of modern improvements.

Should Canada carry out the plan which has been proposed of connecting Georgian Bay with Lake

Ontario by a ship railway or ship canal, she would have even a more direct route from Duluth to the sea. This route would be the best from Chicago as well.

Mr. Gribble derives some consolation for the disadvantage as compared to Canada which we suffer in respect to a waterway to the ocean, out of the fact that as our population increases the need of an outlet for the products of our industry will become less and less.

RAPID TRANSIT.

AFTER stating, last month, the problem of "Rapid Transit in Cities," Mr. Thomas Curtis Clarke presents in the current number of *Scribner's* what he considers is the solution. The different methods of cable, electric and horse traction being clearly dependent in their value on the changing demands of the particular locality which they run through, Mr. Clarke advocates that combination systems be inaugurated, especially in regard to elevation of tracks and general scheme of road bed. A perfect arrangement for rapid transit should fill the following requirements:

1. The lines should run from the business center of the city in all directions to the suburbs, like the spokes of a wheel, so far as the physical features of land and water will admit.
2. The lines should follow those streets which are already business thoroughfares.
3. The system should be one upon which cars can move with equal speed in all parts of the city.
4. No changes of cars should be necessary.
5. The system should be a flexible one.

To attain these ends, this writer counsels as follows: "Beginning in the suburbs, we should have the present electric or cable surface railways, where there is not sufficient movement of ordinary vehicles to prevent a progress of nine to ten miles per hour or even more. As soon as that part of the city is reached where a slower speed becomes necessary the cars should ascend upon an elevated railway and run on it until either narrower streets or any other reason makes this kind of line objectionable. Then the line should descend from elevated to subway and pass under that part of the city where an elevated line would be inadmissible. After passing through this the line may rise again to the elevated and again descend to the street level. All these changes would not always be necessary. There is no reason why this cannot be done by either cable motors drawing trailing cars after them, or by cars each carrying its own electric motor. Not only do the smaller electric cars in Boston, but the great double-deck Pullman car, carrying thirty passengers below, thirty on deck, ascend six per cent. grades with ease."

Applying this idea to the specific cases of Boston and Chicago and New York, its author makes it fit their requirements very smoothly. And in the matter of the troublesome problem in Gotham, Mr. Clarke unfolds quite an elaborate scheme for the alleviation

of our traveling ills. He would have the city open two new streets running north and south from the Battery to the Boulevard, one on the eastern side and one on the western, each to be one hundred and fifty feet wide, of which seventy feet should be set aside for a stone and iron viaduct, sixty feet for a roadway on one side of it and twenty feet for a sidewalk. "This viaduct could carry two express and two local trains, with platforms between at the stations. . . . The viaduct should be of solid masonry through the blocks, while the streets should be crossed by structures like those of Berlin. The viaduct foundations should be carried below the level of the streets, forming subways in which freight trains could run. The viaduct would thus have a series of fire-proof storage warehouses, artificially cooled if required. They would be all connected by rail with the New York Central and other railways."

Of course the cost of such an immense undertaking is the first objection which strikes the reader, and Mr. Clarke goes into considerable detail to show this would not be insuperable. His plan would be to rent the seventy feet of roadway to a private company, who should build the viaduct and pay taxes on the whole property.

OUR TENEMENT PEOPLE.

SCRIBNER'S has been fortunate so far in its series of articles on the poor in the great cities, and this month brings another good paper from William T. Elsing, a city missionary, who discusses "Life in New York Tenement Houses." He speaks from the fullness of nine years' active experience, and his words have a common-sense ring, especially in his refusal to be tempted toward the sensational side of the subject. He shows that there is light and shade in tenement life, that there are cosy, happy, clean, virtuous homes in the great crowded houses, and that some of these latter, especially those recently built, are very decent, comfortable structures. But when all this is admitted there remains the shade, and very black it is at some points. Mr. Elsing gives some amusing personal anecdotes which furnish incisive reasons for the existence of the Charity Organization Society and its like, renewed evidence, if any be needed, that charity without careful discrimination is positively a sin.

What some people may not have appreciated is the extent to which the poor of the tenement districts help each other.

"I have never related," Mr. Elsing bears witness, "a peculiarly distressing case of poverty to a poor person but that there was a ready response, and out of their own poverty the poor have ministered to those who were in need of relief. The children of our City Mission School, who come from the tenement houses, contributed, last Thanksgiving Day, \$80 for the poor in our immediate neighborhood. A club of fifty small boys and girls saved their pennies and bought thirty-five Thanksgiving dinners for the poor," and other simple annals of this home-charity are not without their eloquence.

The latter part of Mr. Elsing's paper is taken up with elaborating eight general ways in which he believes the poor of New York can best be helped.

1. Something should be done to relieve the really awful heat and discomfort of the tenements during the hot months. Improved houses can only partially accomplish this, and the writer longs for a rapid-transit system which will enable the workingman to take his children to the green fields at a practicable cost and within reasonable limits of time.

2. The small parks of the city, and places along the East side which could be made into them, should be prepared and thrown open to the poor.

3. The crusade against the more dismal tenement structures should be urged forward, and the "pestilential rat-holes" which still remain should be condemned. Mr. Elsing points out that it is often impossible for a poor woman to obtain lodgings in the better establishments because she has a number of children, and, of course, she is the very person who needs most the improved sanitary conditions.

4. The poor man must be given a healthy substitute for the saloon. The Cooper Union and the Young Men's Institute go a certain distance toward filling this need, but they are entirely inadequate for the multitude who need them.

5. The tenement district young men and boys should be given a place where they can bathe. It is easy to believe Mr. Elsing's assurances that these dirty young corner loafers would take to a swimming-pool like the proverbial duck to water, and that in hot weather the saloon would be deserted for the new attraction.

6. A practical and far-sighted reform would be to establish reputable and honest loan associations for the poor. "It is not a question of pawnshops or no pawnshops;" it is a question of whether the poverty-stricken man or woman shall be fleeced out of their small remaining belongings by the heartless and amazingly dishonest establishments now existing, or whether they may be enabled to tide over an especially hard period and have a fair chance to redeem their property at a rate of interest which is not incredibly usurious.

7. Trained nurses should be furnished to the sick of the tenement districts. Those who are now working have done an exceeding amount of good in alleviating the condition of the most unfortunate of the poorer sort.

And finally Mr. Elsing calls for hearty co-operation among men in this work, which should be on our consciences. "When all good men shall work together on the broadest lines of social reform, great and beneficent changes will be brought about, and New York will continue to be a great, happy, and prosperous city."

REVIEWING in the *Magazine of American History* for May the evidence upon which the claims of the Norsemen to the discovery of America are based, Mr. B. H. Du Bois concludes that while it is not improbable that they sailed south along the coast of America as early as the eleventh century, it cannot be proved.

EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO.

FIRST place in the *Atlantic* for June is given to an article by W. T. Harris on "The Education of the Negro." He begins by discussing the question on its ultimate philosophical basis and comes to the firm conclusion that religion is the key to the problem, that only Christianity, aided by intellectual and industrial education, can bring about a solution of the negro difficulty.

"Here," says Mr. Harris, "is the chief problem of the negro of the South. It is to retain the elevation acquired during the long generations of domestic slavery, and to superimpose on it the sense of personal responsibility, moral dignity, and self-respect which belongs to the conscious ideal of the white race. Those acquainted with the free negro of the South, especially with the specimens at school and college, know that he is as capable of this higher form of civilization as in slavery he was capable of faithful attachment to his master.

"The first step toward this higher stage which will make the negro a valued citizen is intellectual education, and the second is industrial education. By the expression 'industrial education' I do not refer so much to training in habits of industry, for he has had this discipline for two hundred years, but to school instruction in arts and trades as applications of scientific principles. Nor do I refer even to manual and scientific training, valuable as it is, so much as to that fundamental training in thrift which is so essential to the progress of industry. The negro must teach himself to become a capitalist. There are two stages to this: First, that of hoarding; second, that of profitable investment. The first stage of thrift may be stimulated by adopting the postal savings device. If it be true, as it is plausibly asserted, that the so-called poor white of the South is less thrifty than the negro, such adoption by our government of the postal savings institution would be a blessing to both races. We know, indeed, that the poor white in the North is chiefly in need of the thrift that has a habit of hoarding, that is, the habit of saving something from his weekly pittance, no matter how small."

Mr. Harris traces the change, so large a tendency, from rural to urban life and the accession of individual responsibility it brings; as also the loss of the master's counsel and, to a large extent, companionship. He finds the antidotes to evils attendant on these changes in school education, "provided it is inclusive enough to furnish industrial and moral as well as intellectual training."

Mr. Harris proceeds to discuss the school for the negro as it actually exists in the South and the various more important funds and endowments with which philanthropists have attempted to further this work of such vital importance.

He concludes: "With the colored people all educated in schools and become a reading people interested in the daily newspaper; with all forms of industrial training accessible to them, and the opportunity so improved that every form of mechanical and manufact-

uring skill has its quota of colored working men and women; with a colored ministry educated in a Christian theology interpreted in the missionary spirit, and finding its auxiliaries in modern science and modern literature; with these educational essentials the negro problem for the South will be solved without recourse to violent measures of any kind, whether migration, or disfranchisement, or ostracism."

THE TRAINING OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

M. F. DELTOUR contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1 an article on the National Institution for Deaf Mutes at Paris. Originally founded by the Abbé de l'Épée, it has gradually abandoned his method of signs (which was found to labor under many disadvantages) for that of lip-reading. That the Abbé himself looked forward to this result is shown by his own words: "The deaf-mutes will never be truly restored to human society till the day when they have learnt to express themselves in words and read from the lips of others." It is also true that the oral method was known to his contemporary, Rodrigues Pereira, who was entirely successful in applying it. He refused, however, to communicate the secret unless well paid for it. Moreover, the method requires a large amount of individual attention, and the Abbé de l'Épée's limited resources would not have allowed him to engage a sufficiently large staff of masters for the seventy-five boys with whom he began. In 1890 oral teaching was introduced in the Paris Institution and gradually extended, and when, in 1887, the last of the pupils trained on the old system had left, the manual signs were entirely abandoned.

At present, boys are admitted between the ages of nine and twelve, and no student can remain after twenty-one. Recent authorities have seen reason to think that children of six or seven might with advantage begin the exercises for producing the voice and learning how to form sounds. M. Javal, the director, is therefore desirous of starting an "infant division;" but as it would consist of children too young to enter the college as boarders, it will be necessary to arrange daily classes and a system of supervision at home. After the age of twelve, or at most thirteen, it is useless for pupils to begin—the vocal and respiratory organs being no longer flexible enough to execute new movements. Children whose general health is not good, or whose sight is defective, or who are mentally deficient, are not admitted. The sight is especially important, as so much of the teaching depends on it. Moreover, the pupil is only finally accepted after a trial course of instruction has tested his ability to profit by the instruction he receives. The least capable pupils—in practice, about a fourth of the whole number—are placed in classes of their own, and receive special attention.

The course is divided into two periods. In the first—extending over four years—the pupils learn *how* to speak and understand. The second embraces the ordinary branches of instruction in elementary schools. Besides the latter, five hours per day are

devoted to learning one of the following trades: Wood-carving, printing, lithography, carpentering, shoemaking, gardening. The elementary pupils, who can spare less time from their headwork, are prepared for this branch by what are called manual exercises for about an hour every day—Frœbel's games during the first year, followed by modeling and Sloyd, which teach them to handle tools.

Arithmetic, elementary geometry, geography, and the history of France, are taught after a skillfully graduated plan. The pupils receive information—which comes to most people naturally, in the course of practical life, but without which they would be helpless—on such subjects as money, contracts, wages, crime and its penalties, the law of master and servant.

Religious instruction has, of course, always been a most difficult point. Some have thought oral teaching on this subject less likely to be successful than that of signs. But the latter, says the Abbé Tarra, a great authority on the subject, are open to the serious danger of materializing the ideas intended to be given. He could begin by pronouncing the word *Dieu*, and then trying to connect it, in the mind of the pupil, with the Unseen—with the ideas of Omnipotence, of creation, of Divine goodness and justice, as revealed in the beauty and terror of Nature. "At the sight of Nature—of a flower—of the clear or starry sky, or when the pupil is attentive and obedient, he says to him for example, 'God—good; God—well pleased; God blesses.' During a thunderstorm, or when some fault is committed, he repeats to him, 'God—powerful; God—great; God sees—God punishes.' By these words he succeeds in awakening in the child's mind that sense of Divinity which underlies the conscience. As he develops all opportunities are seized for developing this rudimentary instruction. It is usually about their third or fourth year, when they have begun to master the idea of objects and the artificers who have made them that religious ideas make most progress in their hearts and minds. The effort is then made to arouse their curiosity and induce them to ask, 'Who made plants and animals?—the sky and the earth?—the first man?'"

Starting from the elementary notions imparted in answer to these questions, the Abbé Farrer (in his book, to which M. Delpont refers his readers for further detail) sketches out a course of teaching leading up to definite Christian doctrine, and its application to morality.

The whole course extends over eight years, but those who have completed it at eighteen or nineteen may, if desired, remain at the school till they are twenty-one, but in no case beyond that age. Most of those who left it have been found fully capable of earning any honorable livelihood; some have even become craftsmen of marked ability. Some of the deaf-mute printers are employed by the great Paris firms, and even in the Imprimerie Nationale, where situations can only be obtained by means of a competitive examination. It is an interesting fact that the printing establishment of MM. Firmin and Didot at Mesnil-

sur-l'Estéu (Enre) employs none but women, all of whom are former pupils of the Deaf-Mute (Girls) School at Bordeaux. The excellence of MM. Firmin and Didot's typography is well known.

Among the lithographers trained at the institution there have been some genuine artists, and some of the wood-carvers, on leaving, have continued their studies, and joined classes for decorative art. The teaching of drawing, also, has been very successful.

An instance of the successful training of the Institution is given in the case of a young man, a former pupil, who in 1887 claimed exemption from the conscription on the ground of a defect which no one had noticed till he himself informed the president of the Revision Committee that he was deaf and dumb.

POLICY OF THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN unfolds, in the June *Educational Review*, the principles which shall guide the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in its course of instruction. The first words he has to say on the educational policy of his charge are a declaration of independence as far as opposing classical and scientific schools are concerned. "It is not intended to lay any stress whatever upon one group of subjects that is not laid on any or all others which are recognized as part of the scope of the university. No study will be favored because of its supposed practical usefulness, and no study will be favored because of its traditional relation to the curriculum. That is, each subject will have whatever place it is able to make for itself, and there will be no recognition of superiority on the part of the student of the ancient classics over the student in the technical schools, or over the student who may devote himself to studies in modern literature, pure science, or political and social affairs."

The entrance examinations admit to all courses of study alike, and these courses are elective, though subjected to the single check provision "that the student is required to select the work in general of some one professor as major subject or speciality, and to pursue this subject or line of subjects as far as the professor in charge may deem it wise or expedient." The course has been largely modeled on that obtaining at the Johns Hopkins University. The four years of work lead, uniformly in all departments, to the degree of A. B.

"In the arrangement of the courses of study two ideas are prominent—first, that every student who shall complete a course in the university must be thoroughly trained in some line of work. His education must have as a central axis an accurate and full knowledge of something. The second is that the degree to be received is wholly a subordinate matter, and that no student should be compelled to turn out of his way in order to secure it. In other words, no work in itself unprofitable to the individual should be required of him in order that he may secure a degree."

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

THOMAS O'GORMAN, President of the Catholic University of America, explains in the *Educational Review* for May what Archbishop Ireland is driving at in the Faribault system. He says that there are 2,200,000 Catholic children in the States, and that there are only Catholic schools for 725,000. So Archbishop Ireland "wants to bring somehow under religious instruction that one million and a half of Catholic children, or rather the proportion of them in his own diocese, who are receiving their education in the public schools, and who now never, perhaps even on Sunday, come in contact with the catechism and the Catholic priest. He aims to bring them for one-half hour daily, or occasionally in the week, under religious instruction outside of school hours, if he cannot within school hours. Moreover, he aims at relieving his Catholic people from the burden of building and maintaining schools. He sees that after fifty years of heroic effort, of sacrifices strained to the point almost of the unbearable, the result is comparatively small in view of what remains to be done."

The article also gives an interesting account of the compromises which have been effected between the Catholics and the State schools of Georgia and elsewhere.

An Australian's View of Divorce.—Mr. John Lothian Robson, writing in the *Sydney Quarterly* for March, astonishes his readers by declaring that the only way out of the difficulties of divorce is by reverting to the Mosaic code of stoning the adulterer to death. Mr. Robson says: "Divorce we shall dismiss with a word. After long and grave deliberation we are forced to the conclusion that the law of Moses in this particular is the true solution of the difficulty; that death should be the portion of the unfaithful, whether male or female. The crime is high treason against the State in its most pernicious form; it therefore merits the heaviest penalty. Divorce, with remarriage, is confusion endlessly confounded; divorce, without remarriage, is a burden heavier than ordinary mankind can endure; the death of the guilty clears the ground and leaves all fresh and square. And even to the guilty parties themselves their doom ought not to appear utterly deplorable; we live not for ourselves, but for humanity, and death, at a most uncertain future, is certain to us all. If we can do nothing for the good of our race, but delete ourselves and our vices from the face of creation, we ought not to be unwilling to die."

THERE is a very appreciative article upon Prof. Drummond in the *Homiletic Review* for May. It is written by the Rev. D. Sutherland, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, and is entitled, "A Prophet of the Nineteenth Century." He says Prof. Drummond is a unique figure in religious circles, one of the most daring thinkers and brilliant preachers of the day.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

THE *New England Magazine* for July presents a little symposium on the origin and work of the Christian Endeavor Society, which symposium has some timeliness in view of the tremendous convention of Endeavorers to be held this summer in New York.

Most appropriately, the discussion begins with a short paper from the Rev. Francis E. Clark, who, eleven years ago, planted, under the auspices of his Portland, Me., pastorate, the first small seeds of this now world-wide religious movement. Since 1881 the society has waxed great, boasting to-day of more than a million members—a statement which will be a matter of wonder to the world at large, so quietly and unobtrusively has the work and propagandizing been done.

"Like many other things," says its founder, "it was born of that prolific mother Necessity. The whole theory of the Society of Christian Endeavor is that the young Christian must be trained into strong Christian manhood. It is the idea, in other words, of the industrial training school, which teaches apprentices how to work by working, how to use tools by using them, how to exercise hand and foot and eye and brain, in order that hand and foot and eye and brain may become expert in life's vocation."

The work of the society toward its object—"to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance and to make them more useful in the service of God"—is attained by working in committees. There is a prayer-meeting committee, a social committee, Sunday school, missionary, temperance committees, flower committees and music committees, for active work in the fields implied by their names.

Its Marvelous Growth.

Amos R. Wells talks of the vast growth of the "New Religious Force," and of its officers and meetings. He announces that twenty thousand delegates will meet in the Madison Square Garden this summer, delegates from Africa and India, from Turkey and Australia, from Brazil and Alaska and the islands of the Pacific. "We may expect to see among those twenty thousand young people at New York, not only delegates from every State and territory in the Union, every province of Canada, nearly all the missionary lands, from thirty denominations, from all races, but also from all classes and conditions of men. There are Endeavor societies among the Indians. There is the beginning of a traveler's branch, for commercial travelers. There are societies in prison, although those members, however willing they may be, will hardly attend the convention. There are sailors' societies, one with three captains among its officers. There are Endeavor societies among the soldiers in barracks. Christian Endeavor has its army and navy. The movement has a foothold among railroad men, section hands, station agents, telegraph operators. In some regions it cares for the quarrymen. Led by

Rev. S. E. Young, of New Jersey, Endeavorers are doing much to establish religious services for the isolated men of the life-saving stations along our ten thousand miles of coast. There will be represented at that convention also the rich, the cultured, the scholarly."

In short, the Christian Endeavor Society seems to be assuming the proportions and enthusiasm of a Salvation Army, with the "Corybantic" qualities eliminated. The symposium ends with a short paper by John Willis Baer on "The Outlook and the Opportunity," in which he shows what large tendencies the society may help to strengthen or combat.

SOME CHURCH STATISTICS.

MR. HENRY K. CARROLL, religious editor of the *New York Independent*, presents, in the *June Forum*, some interesting figures regarding the churches of the United States. His statistics are based on the returns of the census of 1892. The total number of communicants of all denominations for 1890 is given as 12,487,882, a gain of 28.21 per cent over that in 1880.

The Roman Catholic Church heads the list with 6,250,041 communicants; then come the Methodist Episcopal Church with 2,229,281, the four principal Presbyterian churches with 1,237,287, the Dutch and German Reformed with 296,988, the Lutheran with 1,199,514, the Congregational Church with 512,771 and the Jewish with 190,496. The census statistics of the Protestant Episcopal and Baptist bodies have not yet been published.

The increase in the number of communicants of the various denominations during the ten years 1880-90 is given as follows: Catholic, 15.48 per cent.—this percentage is perhaps too low, the figures for 1880 having been without doubt placed too high; Methodist Episcopal, 30 per cent.; Presbyterian, 39 per cent.; Dutch and German Reformed, 23 per cent.; Lutheran, 68 per cent.; Congregational, 33 per cent., and Jewish, 160 per cent.

"One of the most striking results of the census will be its revelations concerning the value of the property held for the use of worshippers. Returns are made of the value of edifices, their furniture, and the lots on which they stand. For the Roman Catholic Church, which has 10,321 organizations, or churches, chapels and stations, the value of church property is given at \$118,381,516. The various Lutheran bodies, with 8,427 organizations, have \$3,218,234 thus invested; the three Reformed churches—Dutch, German and Christian—\$18,744; the two bodies of Jews, \$9,754,275; the four branches of Friends, \$4,451,334; and the various Presbyterian bodies nearly \$95,000,000. The returns for about a hundred denominations, with some of the largest not included, make the enormous aggregate of \$463,000,000, representing about 88,000 organizations or congregations, a considerable portion of which worship in halls, school-houses, or private houses."

CAREY THE COBBLER.

DR. BLAIKIE in the *Sunday Magazine* (London) for June, and Dr. George Smith, in the *Missionary Review* for both May and June, publish articles on William Carey, the pioneer of missions, the centenary of the beginning of whose apostolic work was celebrated on May 26, by the American Baptist Missionary Union in session at Philadelphia, and early in June by a series of sermons at Kettering, Nottingham and Leicester, England.

Dr. Blaikie says: "It was on May 31, 1792, just a hundred years ago, that the great enterprise of missions to the heathen began life in England." It was on that date that William Carey addressed the Baptist ministers at Nottingham, and succeeded in founding the first English missionary society.

Dr. Blaikie gives a very entertaining account of Carey, whose character was one of exceptional interest:

CAREY'S YOUTH.

"From his earliest years his thirst for knowledge was unbounded, and books were borrowed wherever he could get them. Cook's Voyages kindled a desire to know as much of the different countries of the world as possible, and one of his boyish devices was to construct a large chart, with a section for every country, on which he wrote all the information about it he had been able to procure. Out of his Bible and this chart of the world sprang his missionary ardor. His Bible told him of our Lord's command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.'

"From sixteen to twenty-eight (1777 to 1789) he labored for a living with the shoemaker's awl, having placed over his cottage door the sign-post (still preserved), 'Second Hand Shoes Bought or Sold.' The cobbler's shed at Hackleton became 'Carey's college.' It was a marvel how he was able to acquire a knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, yet even at this period in his private devotions he could study his chapter in these three languages. As for Greek, he found a few words in that language in a New Testament commentary, copied them as he best could, and when he went home to Pury, showed them to a young man of education whom drink had reduced to weaving, and learned from him the meaning of the words. At nineteen he married, and before he was twenty he was invited to minister to a small Baptist church, which paid him £10 per annum.

HIS GREAT SERMON.

"At last came the meeting of ministers at Nottingham, in May, 1792, on which occasion he preached a memorable sermon from Isa. liv. 2, 3. It was the sermon in which he laid down the two great maxims of Christian enterprise which have since become classical: *Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God.* But after the sermon, the ministers were leaving the meeting, when Carey, seizing the arm of his friend, Andrew Fuller, said with an imploring look, 'And are you, after all, going again to do nothing?' Then it was that it was resolved to

take steps to form a society, the plan of which was to be submitted to the next meeting of ministers."

HIS CAREER.*

Carey himself went to India with an ailing and ill-tempered wife, who afterward went insane, and four children. His work, however, belongs to history. Dr. Blaikie says: "Carey has been well described as 'preacher, teacher, scholar, scientist, printer, planter.' First and foremost he was a missionary, with that thirst for souls which every missionary should have.

"Carey died June 2, 1834, in his seventy-third year, after spending more than forty years in India without a single furlough or visit to England. His greatest permanent memorial was his translation of the Bible, in whole or in part, alone or with others, into some twenty-four Indian languages."

The Source of His Enthusiasm.

The sudden revival of the missionary spirit Dr. George Smith traces directly to the united prayer meetings for the revival of religion in Scotland, which were afterward taken up by Jonathan Edwards in New England.

"The pentecostal spirit that blew from Scottish Cambuslang to New England's Northampton was wafted back again by prayer to 'Northampton in Old England.'

"Thus the Catholic prayer Scotland began New England continued, and the English shoemaker, William Carey, by his society, completed the modern missionary enterprise of 1792."

Dr. Smith says that Carey's call was one of the three new birth epochs in the history of Christianity:

A. D. 51-65.	A. D. 1492-1594.	A. D. 1779-1789.
PAUL revealed Christ to the West through Greece.	COLUMBUS opened America and India made the United States followed.	WASHINGTON reformed the second JULIUS CÆSAR reformed the first.
opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.	reformed the second JULIUS CÆSAR reformed the first.	opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.
opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.	reformed the second JULIUS CÆSAR reformed the first.	opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.
opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.	reformed the second JULIUS CÆSAR reformed the first.	opened Great Britain, the missionary center of English-speaking world.

How King Osric's Body was Found.—The Dean of Gloucester describes, in *Good Words* for June, how he discovered the remains of Osric, King of Northumbria, under the tomb which occupies the place of honor in Gloucester Cathedral. On the night of January 7, 1892, he caused two panels on the south side to be removed, and there was found a long leaden coffin lying exactly beneath the king's effigy. The top of the lead coffin was broken, and a few small bones could be seen. The lower end of the coffin was perfect, and a gray dust marked the position where the legs and feet of the ancient king had lain. They did not disturb the dust, but restored the coffin to its ancient resting place. The Dean took the hint that the king's body really did lie there from a paragraph in Leland. He says it is the oldest known remains of the Saxon kings of England. The skull of Oswald, however, which is in Durham Cathedral, is a hundred years older than the remains of King Osric.

A MODERN FORM OF INSANITY.

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, superintendent of Randall's Island hospitals, contributes to the *North American Review* for June a remarkable paper in which he treats of the disease with which that class of individuals known as "cranks" are afflicted. The disease is called paranoia, and its invariable symptom is "the presence of systematized delusions of persecution."

The development of this particular form of insanity is most effectively described by Dr. Williams. It is usually the result of inherited mental instability and its mental attributes may be pretty definitely outlined. "One may even point out in the child," he says, "what might be termed the paranoiac temperament. Its characteristics are morbid sensitiveness and great egotism. Unfortunately, the parents of such a child usually take pride in the egotism that leads to eccentric acts; while the extreme precocity of many of these subjects causes their egotism to be fostered by ill-judged praise. Usually the child of paranoiac temperament is the genius of the family and the show-pupil at school. Pampered and praised, even though the entire household becomes subordinated to his sovereign will, he is not satisfied, believing that he does not receive his dues. With that idea, the germs of paranoia are planted in his mind. And, of course, the brilliant child is the one whose mental training will be forced. The other children of the family may stay at home, but this one must be sent to college and fitted for one of the learned professions. Often he is an 'honor' man at college, and he starts out into the world with every seeming prospect of an eminently prosperous career."

"Occasionally the young person of paranoiac temperament breaks down under the unbalancing influences of overstudy while still at school. But usually the critical stress comes after he has gone out into the world. He is usually not yet insane. He may never become so. If his business or professional ventures succeed, he may become distinguished, and contact with the world may gradually correct the morbid tendencies. But if adverse circumstances arise and refuse to be put down, especially if the individual's vanity is wounded by failure to rise to the heights pictured by ambition, morbid brooding may develop out of vanity, selfishness and suspicion the delusion of persecution."

At this stage the victim of paranoia often becomes dangerous. Brooding long and earnestly over the situation in which he is placed, he comes to believe that hosts of people are leagued against him, and his one thought is how to thwart his imagined foes. Murders are often committed by persons in this condition. "Year after year, and decade after decade, the paranoiac may go on his erratic way, nursing an ever-multiplying host of delusions, building castles of sand, and wildly pursuing *ignis fatui*. If he has artistic or literary tastes he may produce, spasmodically, brilliant works, but his efforts are seldom long sustained in one direction. Usually from time to time it suits his fancy to devote his energies to the cause

of some reform league for revolutionizing society or the government. If his native temperament be amiable he will be simply a fanatic, perhaps a socialist; if vicious, he will probably become an anarchist. He is usually nothing if not progressive, and a new fad, especially if it be an occult one, is meat and drink to him. Revivalism, spiritualism, faith cure, Christian science, theosophy are his pastimes. In short, everything that is vague, visionary, occult finds a following—often the originator—among the paranoiac ranks. They will propagandize these ideas from the home tops, but their own personal delusions are usually kept sacredly locked in their own bosoms." It is on account of their secretive natures that they are so dangerous to society and that it is so difficult to find a jury which will pronounce them insane.

To the parent, and to every one engaged in directing the minds of children, Dr. Williams gives, in conclusion, this counsel: "Whenever there comes under your care one of those eccentric, brilliant, precocious children whom you are prone to regard as a budding genius, learn to believe that you have probably to do with incipient paranoia instead, and govern yourself accordingly. By restraining the energies and checking the eccentricities of such a child you may do something toward molding an aberrant mind back toward normality; by stimulating the energies and fostering the germs of 'genius' you may help to prepare a victim for an asylum or a prison. There is some hope that you may develop a sane man out of a child of paranoiac temperament; there is little fear that you will clip the wings of genius."

A DEFENSE OF MODERATE DRINKING.

DR. FARQUHARSON, M. P., in *Blackwood's Magazine* for June ventures to brave the wrath of the teetotalers by setting forth the excuse which the average Englishman makes for refusing to sign the pledge: "All stimulant is unnecessary for the young and for people living perfectly healthy lives. But, under the stress and struggle of modern civilization, few of us beyond middle age are placed under normal physiological conditions, and a little alcohol helps us to round the corners and to plane away the asperities of existence. In turn it may be a stimulant, or a sedative, or a tonic, or a digestive, or an actual food, and, unless we run on into excess, no physical damage can possibly be done to our tissues. The argument in its favor, when wisely and prudently used, seems complete. It does us good, and can do us no harm. Then why not use it?"

THE Bishop of Worcester, reviewing the result of the higher criticism on the inspiration of the Old Testament in the *Review of the Churches* for May, thinks that the panic which has been caused by the critical theories is very unreasonable. So long, he says, as we start from our theories of what the Bible ought to be instead of humbly trying to find out what it is we will increase our doubts and difficulties and give much room for our unbelief.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

M. G. VALBERT, reviewing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1 Zenker's "Geschichte der Wiener Journalistik" gives us some interesting facts concerning the past of the newspaper. The founder of French journalism, it appears, was Théophraste Renaudot, who, under the auspices and with the help of Cardinal Richelieu, began to publish a weekly newspaper, at the sign of the Grand-Coq, in the Rue de la Calandre, Paris, on May 30, 1631. This Théophraste—it is proposed just now to erect a statue to him—was a man of many interests. Among other things he conferred on France the benefit of inquiry offices and pawnbrokers' shops. He was also an advocate of medical reform, and drew on himself the wrath of the bilious Qui Patin, the roughest of the old-fashioned practitioners, who called him "a most perverse, scandalous and lying biped, a weakly *polisson*," and intimated that had he not been backed up by the Cardinal his career would have been ended by a criminal trial. But when an invention is in harmony with the spirit of the age all the Qui Patins on earth cannot suppress it, and Renaudot's *Gazette* lived and is living still.

Renaudot's *Gazette*, however, was not the earliest newspaper. That is now shown to have been published in Vienna in 1615 or 1616. It was followed by journals which appeared at Fulda in 1619, Erfurt in 1620 and Antwerp in 1621. An English newspaper saw the light in 1623, a Dutch one in 1626. But none of them could hold a candle to Renaudot's *Gazette*.

This ingenious man was of opinion that a journalist who knows his trade should not confine himself to publishing information useful to the commercial world, purveying news for the curious, and procuring for the vain the pleasure of seeing their names in print. He should have higher views, and aspire to become a power in the State. If he does not render valuable services to the Government by his influence on public opinion it is his own fault. Such was also the opinion of Richelieu, and Renaudot had no trouble in obtaining his sanction for the enterprise.

Renaudot endeavored to secure as contributors the best writers of the day, and though himself without literary pretensions he had a tolerable working style of his own. So much could not be said for his predecessors at Vienna. They professed, however, to consider this a small matter—their concern, as they frequently assured their readers, was solely with the trustworthiness and accuracy of their information.

Vienna was not a favorable soil for the growth of journalism. It was oppressed by a censorship with no sense of humors which regarded the merest trifles as grave affairs of State. In 1523 the system was organized by an edict forbidding the publication and sale of books or papers open to the slightest suspicion of heresy. All citizens were invited to give information of the existence of prohibited literature, and to take it by force, if necessary, from the owners. In 1527 all unlicensed printing was declared punishable with death at the stake, and two publishers, Hubmayr and Tauber, were shortly afterward burnt for

issuing Protestant pamphlets. Under Ferdinand II the censorship was placed in the hands of the Jesuits, who prosecuted their new employment with a meritorious, but indiscreet, zeal. Houses were searched from cellar to garret, and all books which failed to meet with their approval were publicly burnt. It is scarcely to be wondered at that editors found Vienna anything but a desirable abode, or that their papers were, as a rule, singularly dull reading.

The One Live London Morning Newspaper.—Mr. Massingham, in the *Leisure Hour* for June, devotes himself to a well-deserved panegyric upon the London *Daily Chronicle*. He omits, however, to say that he himself has played no small part in the creation of this new journal. It can hardly be said that the list of editorial writers is strong, nor is the foreign correspondence worthy of the praise which it receives at his hands. Mr. Massingham says: "The *Chronicle* depends less for its large and growing circulation on the baser sides of English life—scabrous divorces cases, vulgar scandal, and the great betting madness—than any of its contemporaries; it has largely dethroned the criminal from his place as the hero-chieftain of the English newspaper; and it has set up instead the social reformer, the practical worker, and the pioneer to fields of fresh, intellectual and moral interests."

Newspapers in the United States.—Our *Day*, for May gives an analysis of the figures in "Rowell's Newspaper Press Directory," from which it appears that in 1890 there were in the United States and Canada 17,760 periodicals, with a circulation of 41,500,000. Of these 1,260 are weeklies, 2,000 monthlies and 1,536 dailies. The yearly issue of all periodicals in these two countries is about 3,500 million, or an average of 267 periodicals per year to every five persons, or five per week to every family. In 1883 there were 456 Sunday papers. In 1890, 650; of these 294 are not printed on Sunday, and not always sold on Sunday. Of the remainder, 151 are issued seven days a week, and all but twenty of these are morning papers. Two hundred and five dailies come out on Sunday, but not on Monday. Only 356 of the 1,532 dailies issue Sunday editions. Seven newspapers have a circulation of over 100,000 a day; six of them have Sunday editions, the exception being the *Chicago Daily News*.

ACCORDING to the *Missionary Review* for May, Great Britain and Ireland brew more beer every year than the German Empire, and more than twice as much as Austria-Hungary. The beer production of the world is estimated at over 50,000 million gallons per annum. In 1891 Great Britain produced 1,500 million gallons. Great Britain spends on an average twenty shillings for drink for every half crown it gives to religion. Ireland, in 1890, spent about eleven million sterling on drink; its total rental did not come to more than nine million sterling.

SOME LEADING ENGLISH JOURNALISTS OF TO-DAY.

ARTICLES on journalism are becoming more and more the feature in the English magazines. In the *Search Light* for April there appeared sketches of no fewer than half-a-dozen journalists.

MADAME SEVERINE.

First place in this number was given to Madame Severine, who is described as the leading lady journalist of Europe—a title which will turn some of her journalistic sisters green with envy. Madame Severine is stated to be one of the most delightful and interesting personalities in the Parisian literary world. She writes for the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Gil Blas*, contributing an article or leader to each of

MR. COOK, OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Of Mr. Cook the writer says: "He is a trained leader writer, with a notable faculty for discerning points and presenting them with a certain clear and curtly concentrated style, very well suiting the mission of the *Pall Mall* as a review of the morning press. He is a first-rate writer of *precis*, and his notes are always felicitously touched. During his editorship he has availed himself very largely of that new phenomenon, the woman journalist, and some of the best stuff in the *Pall Mall* has been contributed by women. Under the management of Mr. Cook the financial prospects of the paper have improved, and the *Pall Mall* to-day is probably on a stronger basis than at any period of its history.



MR. E. T. COOK.



MR. MUDFORD.



MR. S. LOW.

these three papers every week. Since she gave up editing the *Cri du Peuple* she has abandoned many of her Anarchist theories and prejudices.

MR. MUDFORD, OF THE "LONDON STANDARD."

Another journalist, who is described both by Mr. Massingham in the *Leisure Hour* for April and by the *Search Light*, is Mr. Mudford, of the *London Standard*. Mr. Massingham thus concludes his account of the *Standard*: "It is perhaps the danger to modern newspapers that their fortunes are so closely bound up with those of the company promoter. The peril does not, of course, vitally affect the *Standard*, whose prosperity rests on too solid a basis to be shaken by any ill wind that blows from Capel Court. But it is quite possible that the era of excessive good fortune which has furnished England as it has furnished America with a line of merchant princes is about to close."

Cassell's Saturday Journal for April gives sketches of Mr. E. T. Cook, of the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, and Mr. C. P. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*.

"Mr. Cook is the most diligent of editors. He is always at his desk at half-past seven in the morning, and very frequently does not leave it until late in the afternoon. He is a little reserved in manner, and presents in this respect a curious contrast to Mr. Stead, his predecessor on the *Pall Mall*, for whom, by the way, his old lieutenant still cherishes a real affection. As he was a thoroughly loyal servant he has made a wise, kindly and judicious chief. He does not pervade *London* with the omnipresent activity of his predecessors, but he still does an occasional interview, and rarely misses any of the chief picture shows of the year. He has a very gifted and brilliant young assistant in Mr. Garrett, the nephew of Mrs. Fawcett, for whom a career of real eminence may safely be predicted."

MR. SCOTT, OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

"Mr. Scott," says the writer, "has always been deeply conscious of the responsibilities of his position and profoundly sensible of the power of the press; and from the first he resolved to give all the influence



MADAME SEVERINE.

of the *Guardian* to the strengthening of agencies which contribute to the elevation of the people, the diminution of ignorance and vice, and the extension of everything that makes life purer, brighter and healthier. With this object, he made himself personally acquainted with the alums of Ancoats—the East end of Manchester—and he saw for himself the character of the homes of the operatives, the nature of their amusements and the need for reform in both directions. In these efforts Mr. Scott has been ably seconded by his wife, who is almost as well known as her husband in Ancoats. She is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Cook, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrews. As a member of the Manchester School Board this lady has often displayed her sympathy with progress and her ability as an administrator."

MR. LOW, OF THE "ST. JAMES' GAZETTE."

The first article on "Modern Journalists" in *Search Light* for June is devoted to Mr. Low, of the *St. James' Gazette*, a gentleman whose personality is by no means so well known as that of his famous predecessor, Mr. Greenwood. He is thirty-five years old, was educated at King's College, and obtained a Bachelior Scholarship. He was converted to Toryism by the Bulgarian atrocity agitation, which converted the Nonconformists into Gladstonians. After leaving Oxford he became lecturer on "Modern History" at King's College, London, and soon after joined the staff of the *St. James' Gazette*.

"The editor of the *St. James' Gazette* is a pleasant, agreeable man of the world, with singular conversational power. He is a great reader of books in many languages, and thinks a good novel almost as interesting as a Blue Book; and he will talk to you on most subjects under the sun except himself."

Of Mr. Clement Scott, the subject of the second sketch in the *June Search Light*, we are told that he "has made his home on the top floor of one of the fine old houses overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields. There, in his cozy study, lined with rare curios and works of art belonging to the early English period, he has received many of the most noteworthy men and women of the day."

The other articles are devoted to Mrs. Crawford, of Paris; Mr. Edmund Yates, of the *World*; Mr. H. W. Massingham, who, it seems, began life as a journalist at the early age of seventeen; and to Mr. Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, who is said to have given the following receipt for success in journalism: "A paper should make enemies constantly, for only by making enemies can a journal expose roguery and serve the public; the most valuable paper to the public is that which has the most enemies, and I am glad to say that my paper has many."

HOW TO FLY.

Mr. Maxim's Practical Recipe.

THE *Cosmopolitan* lends its pages this month to another famous prophet of the flying machine, Hiram S. Maxim, who has been working along the same lines with Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian. Mr. Maxim is at present conducting what are probably highly important experiments, on a grand scale, in England. He has already explained to the world the theory of the aeroplane or skimming dish, in which he considers the future of aerial navigation to lie, as against the old-fashioned attempts with light but absolutely unwieldy and unstable balloons. The essential point now is to obtain the proper motor, which will be one with a minimum of weight per horse-power; and he thinks he has planned the best one in a steam engine burning petroleum to generate steam in thin light copper tubes.

Having mastered the theory of flying, Prof. Maxim sets about telling us just how to build a machine which will really and truly go:

"First, we should require that a sum of \$100,000 be placed at our disposal. We should then obtain a tract of level land in the vicinity of New York, where it would be possible to construct a circular railway about one mile long, using a gauge of about ten feet, and rails that would weigh twenty pounds to the yard; that is, the kind of very light rails ordinarily used by contractors for building purposes. It would then be necessary to construct a large shed or workshop at least sixty feet wide, eighty feet long and thirty-five feet high. One end of this room should be closed in by doors, so that when the machine was finished it could be run out on the railway truck without being taken apart, etc., etc. The framework of the aeroplane would be best constructed of strong steel tubes, steel being considerably stronger, weight for weight, than aluminum. These tubes should be stayed with piano wire, and the surface of the aeroplane should be covered with a closely woven and

light silk. The machine should be propelled by two screws, which should be very light and strong, of large diameter, and placed at considerable distance apart."

The inventor proceeds with like convincing detail to tell how he would, when the experts had announced every member of the machine perfect, run it out on the circular track, having of course provided wheels on which it should rest. The motor would be set going and the naus would have a tendency to rise with every increase of speed. When adjustments and compensations had been made, a lighter pair of wheels would be substituted and the affair would be made to actually fly in order to test and set the rudders and steering gear. Everything ready, "taking one man with us to attend to the two horizontal rudders and to keep the machine on an even keel, we should take our first fly, running the engines and doing the right and left steering ourselves. A day should be selected when there was a fresh breeze of about ten miles an hour. We should first travel slowly around the circular railway until we came near that part of the track in which we should face the wind. The speed should then be increased until it attained a velocity of thirty-eight to forty miles an hour." Whereupon we should leave the gross earth and soar. But once soaring, a somewhat dubious problem will suggest itself: how to stop without breaking things generally. If the machine were stopped directly and allowed to drop, even with its large surface gathering buoyancy from the air, it would come to the earth with an impracticable shock. "But it is not necessary to approach the earth directly. Professor Langley found in his experiments that when a horizontal plane was traveling rapidly through the air it approached the earth as though it were 'settling through jelly.'" So that by a gradual descent, and alighting while still moving twenty miles per hour, Mr. Maxim thinks we might maintain a living equilibrium. He says that the experiment he has described can be indulged in at a cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000, and that it will take two years to build the flying machine.

WHAT MR. GARNER WILL DO IN AFRICA.

IN the *North American Review* for June Mr. Richard L. Garner describes the means by which he will seek to wrest from the anthropoid apes in the wilds of West Africa the secret key to their language. Besides the usual explorer's equipment, he proposes to take with him on his expedition a phonograph, a photo-camera, telephones, electric batteries and an iron cage. The cage is a most ingenious contrivance, and was designed especially for the trip. It is made of steel wire woven into a diamond-shaped lattice, with a two-inch mesh, and framed in small steel frames, which when united form a cube seven feet square. Within this cage Mr. Garner may carry on communication with the natives of the jungle and conduct his experiments free from molestation. It will serve both as a fortress and as a place in which to store his supplies and operate his phonograph and batteries. The cage will be insulated, so that it can

be charged with electricity in case of danger, or while its occupant is asleep. It will also be connected with the relief station by means of a telephone wire.

Among the experiments which Mr. Garner hopes to be able to perform is that of phonographing the sound of apes at a distance from the cage, where his phonograph will be kept at times. Regarding this experiment he says:

"I shall accomplish this by means of the telephone which I am having constructed for the purpose, with a water-proof cable wire connected at one end with the diaphragm of the phonograph, and at the other end (which may be carried any distance, even a mile or more through the forest) connected with a small telephone concealed in a tin horn; all of which will be painted a dingy green in order that it may be concealed in the leaves or hidden in the moss or undergrowth of the forest. In front of this horn will be



MR. RICHARD L. GARNER.

placed decoys, baits, effigies, mirrors, or such other means as may be found necessary to induce the chimpanzees and gorillas to utter their sounds there, which sounds, of course, will be immediately transmitted to and recorded on the phonograph cylinder, which will be operated by electricity.

"I expect to be able to secure photographic views of the home life of these great apes, as also of the natives of the same regions. I hope to secure photographs of their mouths in the act of talking, and at the same time the phonographic records showing the sounds they utter. With the aid of my phonograph I shall record and bring home the sounds of all the creatures of those deep forests that utter speech; and with my camera shall preserve for civilized man a faithful panorama of the royal families, of the warriors armed with their simple instruments of death,

the beaux and belles of royal society in evening dress, the peasantry, slaves and social parasites, the wild beasts, the tropical birds, and even the slimy serpents that infest the Eden of tropical Africa. I shall secure the social and religious songs, the rites and ceremonies, the music and speech of the people. I shall take photographs of their homes, which will afford a vivid idea of the domestic life and habits of this curious people, as they may be found worshipping their deities or dancing in their sins. We may thus ascertain how much bondage and civilization have respectively wrought for this race, by comparing their condition with that of their kinsmen in America, who have grown up under the influences of civilization. This will be an important ethnological fact to determine."

TWO GERMAN NOVELISTS.

Ossip Schubin.

IN the *Universum* (Dresden), Heft 17, there is an interesting little sketch of Ossip Schnbin by Wilhelm Goldbaum.

About fifteen years ago, he writes, the manuscript of a certain novel was handed to Herr Alfred Klar for criticism. The authoress, who called herself Lola Kirschner, was then living with her sister, who was devoting her life to painting. At that time the novelist must have been about twenty-four, for Dr. Kirschner's somewhat indiscreet literary calendar gives 1853 as the year of her birth. Her first idea was to become a singer, but after a short period of instruction she lost her voice. Encouraged by Herr Klar's favorable opinion of her first attempt, she wrote another novel and sent it to Dr. Julius Rodenberg for insertion in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, but she concealed her name and her sex and styled herself "Ossip Schnbin," and Dr. Rodenberg at first took her for a Russian who was confiding her talent to him. Just then, too, Russian literature was the fashion in Germany. The secret of the pseudonym, however, has been out for some time now, and since a portrait of Lola Kirschner, by Gussow, has made the round of the European galleries, physiognomists have understood why the German lady from Prague, with the half-Slav face and the capricious features, assumed the name of Ossip Schnbin.

There is something foreign and capricious, too, in her talent, and even in the German she writes; and, in addition, she has a cosmopolitan power of observation, though her special field is the life of the Austrian nobility. In company with her sister, the artist, Lola Kirschner has become thoroughly acquainted with the society of every European capital, from Madrid to St. Petersburg, and everywhere diplomatic and artistic circles have been accessible to her. Among her novels may be mentioned "The Story of a Genius," "Between Ourselves" and "Boris Lenzky."

In Ossip Schubin's method of work there is, says a German author who is intimately acquainted with her, something impulsive, genial and inspired. She tears along the paper with her pen, throwing each sheet as it is filled on to the floor, so that after a few

consecutive hours of work her table is literally surrounded by a pile of manuscript, to be ultimately arranged and numbered. She is an artist with an abundance of experiences and observations, and material generally, but so far as the form is concerned, if by form is understood the inner form required by Herder and Goethe in a work of art, she cannot be called an artist at all. She is an excellent story teller, and she has the gift of characterizing intelligently; but she never restrains herself. Hence her creations often par-



OSSIP SCHUBIN.

take of the adventurous; and in her haste of conception she forgets now and then the physiognomy of her characters. She is so impulsive, and so unequal in form, that every impression of artistic completeness is destroyed; but, on the other hand, she is always interesting. Tourgenieff seems to have played the greatest part in her literary development, and possibly it was to honor him that she assumed the *nom-de-plume* of Ossip Schubin.

Bertha von Suttner.

Baroness Bertha von Suttner is known as the writer of the famous novel with a purpose, "Lay Down Your Arms!" and Heft 19 of the *Universum* gives a short sketch of this extraordinary lady.

Her earlier novels did not make much impression, but this story, on account of its tendency, attracted universal attention. It is a real peace manifesto, or protest against war, in which short work is made of army budgets, bayonets and cannon, smokeless powder and generals.

The story is an autobiography, and the experiences narrated by Martha are those of a maiden, wife, mother, widow and wife a second time, in the period from 1859 to 1871, thus including Solferino, Sedowa and Sedan. She, a girl of eighteen, marries a young lieutenant, and in a year a son is born. They both watch over the boy who is to become a soldier, but before many months are past war is declared, and Martha begins to doubt the glory and fame of the battlefield and the death of a patriot, and her doubt grows till she is not only convinced that war is incompatible with moral, scientific and industrial progress, but her anti-war ideas and her determination to show the folly of militarism gradually become the ruling passion of her life. But this conversion from admiration of the soldier to the embracing of her new gospel is very gradual, and the story is a series of terribly pathetic and tragic incidents to her and to her family.

Though "Die Waffen Nieder!" may be read in four European languages, Baroness Bertha von Suttner is said to have been waiting six months for an English publisher.

WALT WHITMAN.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* gives a few pages to the discussion of Walt Whitman, the paper being unsigned. The writer gives especial attention to Whitman's superabundance of physical energy, of vitality which hursts forth at every turn in his work. He asserts, curiously, that Whitman was distinctively literary. "We know this is regarded as an heretical opinion, and that Whitman is held to stand outside of the literary class; but we do not see how his work can be explained on any other ground than as the production of a man conscious of his own vocation as a writer, and instinctively seeking to record, to shape, to handle words as material for artistic construction. The very form which he adopted and used almost exclusively was a deliberate attempt at an adequate mode of expressing large, elemental ideas. It was not so much a revolt against conventionalism as it was an effort at construction upon new and fitting lines."

As to Whitman's final significance and place in the roll-call of poets, the *Atlantic* speaks as follows:

"The nature which Whitman glorifies has its tigers and jungles; the human life, which is to him wonderful in its range of vitality, has its development, not through the exercise of its unchecked energy, but through that unceasing struggle for mastery which a certain large-hearted, large-minded man once vividly characterized as a war in the members.

'What blurt is this about virtue and about vice!' says Whitman, with his large scorn of small distinctions; but when blurring ceases there still comes a voice which cannot be drowned. There is unques-

tionably, for many natures, a tonic in Whitman's verse, and his work tells for largeness, for freedom, for the recollection of elemental forces in man and nature; but that it has in it the quality of universality which is the final test of a poet who sets up such claims as he we deny emphatically. A few verses will be everybody's; a few persons will want everything; but for the most part the work is a quarry from which one here and one there will bring away stones precious to him and for his use. There is a law of life for great poetry, and Whitman was not obedient to it; though one may call him a Titan, he will meet the fate of Titans."

How "Leaves of Grass" was Written.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June reprints from the *New York Star* of 1885 Walt Whitman's account of how he wrote the "Leaves of Grass." Before he began he prepared himself for the work by following a course of reading in the open air.

"Later, at intervals, I used to go off, sometimes for a week at a stretch, down in the country, or to Long Island's seashores; there, in the presence of outdoor influences, I went over thoroughly the Old and New Testaments, and absorbed (probably to better advantage for me than in any library or indoor room—it makes such difference where you read) Shakespeare, Ossian, the best versions I could get of Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, the old German Nibelungen, the ancient Hindoo poems, and one or two other masterpieces, Dante's among them. As it happened, I read the latter mostly in an old wood. The *Iliad* (Buckley's prose version) I read first thoroughly on the peninsula of Orient, northeast end of Long Island, in a sheltered hollow of rocks and sand, with the sea on each side. I have wondered since why I was not overwhelmed by those mighty masters. Likely, because I read them, as described, in the full presence of Nature, under the sun, with the far-spreading landscape and vistas, or the sea rolling in. I absorbed very leisurely, following the mood."

THEIR OBJECT.

His chief object was to attempt some worthy record of that entire faith and acceptance which is the foundation of moral America. It was his way of justifying the ways of God to men: "To formulate a poem where every line should directly or indirectly be an implicit belief in the wisdom, health, mystery, beauty of every process, every concrete object, every human or other existence, not only considered from the point of view of All, but of Each."

As for the poems which have created most offense, he maintains that they cannot and must not be omitted: "From another point of view *Leaves of Grass* is avowedly the song of Love, and of Sex and Animality—though meanings that do not usually go along with those words are behind all, and will duly emerge; and all are sought to be lifted into a different light and atmosphere. Of this feature, intentionally palpable in a few lines. I shall only say the espousing principle of those few lines so gives breath of life to my whole scheme that the bulk of the pieces might

as well have been left unwritten were those lines omitted. Difficult as it will be, it has become, in my opinion, imperative to achieve a shifted attitude from superior men and women toward the thought and fact of sexuality, as an element in character personality, the emotions, and a theme in literature. I am not going to argue the question by itself; it does not stand by itself. The vitality of it is altogether in its relations, bearings, significance—like the clef of a symphony."

Whitman and England.

In the June *Chautauquan* Mr. Charles Lanier points out why it is that Whitman is held in such high regard by Englishmen.

After sketching the picturesque early life of Whitman—the period of his eccentric social excursions with park policemen and Brooklyn ferryboat deckhands—Mr. Lanier speaks of the advent of "Leaves of Grass," and of its reception in America and in England. As to the Englishman's reverence for Whitman—so hard for the average American to understand—this writer shows that it was the logical outcome of the British attitude toward things American. "Britain," he says, "had been listening during a century for the true American poet. Englishmen had their own vague preconceived opinion that the voice they waited for was not destined to sound a note of culture, grace and beauty. If anything of the sort had come out of the West they would have had none of it. It would have seemed like an impertinent attempt to vie with their own choir of singers."

"All this prepared the way for Whitman. Something extraordinary was expected, and he was extraordinary. Moreover, he trumpeted abroad his intention to be what they looked for—the Genius of Columbia." And his braggart way of treating the greatness of the New World further helped to make him, in the eyes of his transatlantic cousins, the typical American.

"Thus we have the strange spectacle of Whitman posing as the greatest, the only American poet, as the lover of his countrymen, and as the type and living expression of them, and yet being appreciated only by foreigners, and not able to gain a hearing at all in his own country. That this fact has had a reflex influence to his disadvantage there can be no doubt. Countries do not care to be accused of leaving their prophets without honor, and when England, France and Germany declare that this is the case with Whitman we naturally feel as if we must prove that he is not a prophet. It is not always a pleasure to have angels pointed out of whom we are unware."

Mr. F. T. Pigott, writing in *Fortnightly Review* on "Japanese Customs," goes far towards proving that the Japanese are the most civilized race in the world, if the following definition of civilization is accepted: "Civilization means the satisfaction of the wants of existence; and some form of satisfying them exists everywhere; the term, as we understand it, has come to mean the highest form of satisfaction of the greatest number of wants." On the whole,

after reading his description of the innumerable multiplicity of the rules by which Japanese life is governed, it is to be hoped that Western barbarians may be saved, during our time at least, from being civilized as much as the Japs.

A VISIT TO COUNT TOLSTOI.

A WRITER in the *Cornhill Magazine* for June gives an account of a visit which he paid to Count Tolstoi after returning from a journey through the famine districts of Russia. He says that the family was considerably alarmed when they saw his sledge approaching, for every moment they feared that thegendarmes might come and take away the Count. The cause of this, of course, was the commotion which had been occasioned by the publication in the London *Daily Telegraph*, and the subsequent publication in the *Moscow Gazette*, of Count Tolstoi's article.

THE COUNT'S TROUBLES.

The writer says: "When I arrived in Samara from Patroffka, I found that the townsfolk were discussing it with some vehemence and excitement. The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the author of the article was mad, and ought to be shut up in a lunatic asylum."

"A tchinovnik's wife exclaimed in my hearing: 'He is throwing knives to the people to cut our throats with! He ought to be sent to Siberia, for he is stirring up the people!' To this an old Samara friend of mine, who has been exerting himself to the utmost on behalf of the peasantry, replied: 'Well, if they did cut my throat it would not surprise me, although I have helped them as well as I could. They are unable to distinguish friends from enemies.' Thereupon an official of high rank, who overheard the conversation, said, with a frankness which I did not expect to find in one of his class: 'I believe that every word Count Tolstoi has written is perfectly true; nevertheless, he has no right to let the common people know the truth.'"

Count Tolstoi complained of the false interpretation the *Moscow Gazette* had published of his article, which was never meant for the Russian people. He was very indignant with the *Moscow Gazette* for accusing him of having urged the peasants to revolt, for it was contrary to the whole of his teaching to employ force.

LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Count Tolstoi praised Matthew Arnold and Ruskin, but pooh-poohed Bellamy. He urged his visitor to join the Ruskin Society, the members of which are pledged not to wear anything not made by hand, and not to live on money made by usury: "'When Ruskin,' continued the Count, 'began to write on philosophy and on morality he was ignored by everybody, especially by the English press, which has a peculiar way of ignoring everybody it does not like. I am astonished that people speak so little of Ruskin in comparison with Gladstone. When the latter makes a speech the papers are loud with their praises,

but when Ruskin—whom I believe to be a greater man—talks they say nothing."

"Buddhism (he thought) was a very pessimistic religion. True Christianity, on the other hand, was beautiful and consoling. Personally, he did not think the present a bad life, if it were properly lived. We were not intended to be miserable, but happy. To him all natural objects were a never-failing source of delight, even the very snow and the icicles on the trees."

He said that he liked the Swedenborgians, and could not understand why any one should want to make the Russian peasant more comfortable: "'But why,' queried the Count, 'should a man sleep on a bed if he can do without one by sleeping on the ground? You would increase their wants and make them luxurious. If a man is happy without a bed, why should he have one? Marcus Aurelius used to sleep on the ground. Why shouldn't the muzhiks?'"

NON-RESISTANCE TRIUMPHANT.

He strongly asserted the doctrine of non-resistance, and "in support of his argument he mentioned an instance of some peasants, who, to test the sincerity of some Stundists, gradually robbed these of all their movable property. One day they took away the horses, another the cows, a third day the furniture, until, finally, there was nothing left for them to take. Then they waited a day or two to see whether the Stundists would be false to their profession. Finding, eventually, that the Stundists did not move in the matter, and being conscience-stricken, they returned all the stolen property."

In parting from Count Tolstoy, says his visitor, he gave utterance to the following remarkable and sad words: "'I do not know whether what I am doing is for the best, or whether I ought to tear myself away from this occupation. All I know is that I cannot leave this work. Perhaps it is weakness; perhaps it is my duty which keeps me here. But I cannot give it up, even if I should like to. Like Moses on Mount Horeb, I shall never see the fruit of my labors. I shall never know whether I have been acting for the best or not. My fear is that what I am doing is only a palliative.'

"Surely, when the historian comes to cover the canvas of the latter half of the nineteenth century he will find no more pathetic figure for his painting than that of the great genius Tolstoy, battling with famine and fever, and striving with all his might and main to bring about the universal brotherhood of mankind, and yet pursued by doubts as to whether, after all, there is not some better way which he does not see."

A Tolstoy Colony.

In *Temple Bar* for June Mr. Francis Prevost has an article entitled "The Concord of the Steppe: Sketches in the Shadow of the Famine in Russia, 1891." Mr. Prevost spent some time in a Tolstoy colony, of which he gives a very curious and interesting account:

A TOLSTOÏ CONVERT.

"Its organizer I had known when he was Adjutant to the late Emperor, and the wildest of the young

guardsmen in Petersburg. His life at that time would certainly have been outside the tests of even the mildest morality; he could jest in half a dozen languages, and jest well; he was brilliant, fascinating, universally admired; everything seemed within his reach. He had been named for the government of an important province; was heir to a vast property; a whole district of the richest land, the dowry of an ancestress, a Tartar princess, bearing his name.

"When he wrote last to me he was living as the commonest peasant, in the universal red shirt and bast shoes; his code of morality was of the strictest; he was every one's servant, and overflowing with love and good will to all. That small village of the Steppe was a *State*, ideally independent.

A SAINT AND TEACHER.

"Men came to it from every quarter of the empire—soldiers, *tehnovniks*, lawyers, priests, artists, peasants and petty tradesmen; men often of delicate nurture, whose feet had grown black with travel, and their backs bent with the spade; the clothes they wore and the tools of their trade were their sole possessions, and their tenure even of these was always terminable by another's greater need.

"There was a little room below the storehouse whose small window burned like a glow-worm every evening in the slope of the wood, where any of the village children who cared to come were taught to read. Their teacher was a man, splendidly made, and with the face of a Jewish prophet, who had left the first society in Moscow, where his wife remained to spend his millions, to wander barefoot without a home.

"We spent many days and nights thereafter together, he and I; back to back for warmth in the straw of country carts under the frosty moon, and, later, in the night dens of thieves and plotters of all kinds in Moscow, but I never heard a word from his lips of which the purest saint could be ashamed. Yet he was but one of many there, and no exception."

GREAT LITTLE MEN.

THERE is a very amusing article in the June number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Mr. Philip Kent, on "Brains and Inches." Balzac says that the little fellows are the fellows for work, and Mr. Kent has gathered together a number of practical illustrations of the proverb that "the best goods are packed in the smallest bundles," and quotes Bacon, Fuller, and Balzac's saying on the relation between over-developed inches and under-developed brain. From the ample "scrap" catalogue that Mr. Kent has collected, it would seem as if the great majority of the men who have helped to make the world have been descendants of Zaccheus, and the rule appears to hold good in all callings and professions. That the best generals and the greatest conquerors, like Attila, the "Scourge of God;" Aetius, commander-in-chief of the Roman troops in the time of Valentinian; Timon the Tartar, "the terror of the world;" Charles Martel, Condé, Marshal Luxembourg, Sir Francis

Drake and Admiral Keppel—"little Keppel" and "the beardless boy," as he was called—were all small men. Titus was one of the best and smallest Roman emperors. Frederick the Great did not err on the side of height. Oliver Cromwell, who towered over his generation, did so only mentally, being lacking in inches; while Napoleon Bonaparte and his great rival, the Duke of Wellington, may fairly be described as tiny men, the former standing about five feet one and three-quarters in his stockings, and the Iron Duke beating him in this respect only by about six inches. Nelson, five feet four, comes midway between the victor and victim of Waterloo.

"Most of us scribblers look best on paper," once remarked a grandson of Jerrold's to the writer of the article, and the truth of the remark seems to be borne out by the record of the physical inches of literary men from all time. Bochoris, one of the wisest and most able of Egyptian kings, was a dwarf. Æsop is represented as a misshapen hop-o'-my-thumb. Horace was a sleek, fat little man, the Emperor Augustus testifying to the fact by writing to him that, "though he lacked inches, he lacked not paunch." The great Chinese sage, Confucius, only reached middle height. Shakespeare was seemingly never measured, or, if he was, his height has not been handed down, but Milton was short in stature. Dryden, "Post Squab," was dumpy, as was also Lord Macanlay. Mrs. Carlyle speaks of "poor little Dickens," his rival, Thackeray, boasting of a larger allowance of inches, though not of brain power. Moore was only five feet, and when it came out that he and "Thomas Little" were one and the same writer, a wag remarked that "Moore was Little and Little is Moore." Cowper barely reached middle height. Pope was a pigmy of four feet six, and Voltaire and Scarron were mere Lilliputians, while Swift's giant intellect was lodged in the brain of a rather stont, ungainly man of just five feet eight. Lytton was about five feet six, Anthony Trollope about five feet ten and John Stuart Mill five feet eight.

Coming to the arts, we have Bruneschelli, the architect, and Michael Angelo, both small men. Sir Christopher Wren could not have been better fitted with a surname. Turner was very small, and David Garrick was known as "Little Dave." The record of theologians seems to be less ample, but Calvin was a little man, Martin Luther reached middling height, whilst Melancthon and Erasmus were mere mites of men. "Soapy Sam" only measured five feet three inches, whilst his father, William Wilberforce, is described as "a mere shrimp of a man whom you might easily have mistaken for a baboon in rusty broadcloth."

Great lawyers and statesmen are often little, as witness Lord Somers, Lord Shaftesbury—of whose pigmy body Dryden speaks—Lord Camden, Sir Alexander Cockburn, five feet six, and Lord Chancellor Westbury, nicknamed "Little Bethel." Adolphe Thiers is described as "soft and sausage-like on the whole, five foot three at most, and ends neatly in fat little hands and feet." Lord John Russell was a

little man. Mr. Gladstone ~~ran~~ rose to length more in speeches than in his inches, being about five feet eight, whilst Lord Beaconsfield was five feet nine.

This is a very formidable record for the big men to beat, and seems to go to prove the inverse ratio of brains to inches. In fairness to the poor big fellows it must be added that Nature has not neglected them entirely in the matter of brains, and the writer quotes some six-footers—Scott, for instance—as rivals to the dwarf genies, but the muster roll is not so long, and it now remains for their champion to come forward.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for May gives fifteen pages to an article by Mayo Williamson Hazeltine entitled "Studies of New York Society." Mr. Hazeltine's studies are characterized by an unflinching good humor and no little shrewdness. With an enviable tact he makes his point that New York society, even in its restricted sense as applied to a few hundred fortunate individuals, is superior to the elect circles of Boston, Philadelphia and Washington in at least one important feature—in that it is not absolutely fixed, limited, proscribed, but that there are always possibilities of evolution in it. The test of this he finds in the fact that a New Yorker of irreproachable standing can, without arguing himself unknown, fail to recognize another member of the so-called four hundred, just as a Londoner could never be expected, no matter what his social position and experience, to point out and name all the celebrities of Hyde Park and Rotten Row.

As to the reproach of exclusive money values so often showered on the unheeding heads of New Yorkers, Mr. Hazeltine has this to say:

"We have all heard of the query 'How much is he worth?' ascribed to the Knickerbocker metropolis, while other questions less sordid and practical are attributed to other cities. We are hardly called upon to vindicate Manhattan against a slur which is now some thirty years old, and yet, even on this score, something might be urged in its defense. Where such prosaic items as rent, gas, servants' wages and the mere necessities of life are inordinately dear—where operas, equipages, art galleries, antique furniture and a somewhat sumptuous cuisine are accounted well-nigh indispensable, the whole scheme of living being adjusted to a certain scale of opulence and splendor—whether a candidate's means of expenditure are adequate to his social pretensions may properly enough be the first inquiry, provided, of course, it be not also the last. Just so the command of evening dress is the preliminary condition of admittance to a ballroom, but the young man who imagines his investiture of that garment will insure unlimited success is likely to be swiftly undecided. Those ambitious grain shippers and affluent packers of pork, who, laying the aforesaid adage to heart, have forsaken Chicago and Cincinnati and marched gayly to the conquest of this island, are reported to

discover, to their infinite disgust, the wide difference in logic between a *sine qua non* and an exhaustive definition. The line of the upper Fifth avenue is strewn with their magnificent wrecks, and yet they might easily have informed themselves whether the vast accumulations of certain native millionaires had secured to their unlettered owners one flash of social favor, or whether anything except a fortunate alliance could have placed their descendants in the position they may hold."

On the whole Mr. Hazeltine is inclined to confess that, at last, New York society "is constructed on the sound basis of adequate resources coupled with winning personal gifts as the credentials of membership," which is certainly a much nicer way of putting it, and may not be less true.

In his study of the Metropolitan *débütante* he finds her "a pretty, graceful, winsome, rather trivial thing," relatively no worse than the women of most countries, but possibly an indifferent comrade for a man of brains," and he defends her manoeuvring mamma on the plea of necessity and of financial self-preservation.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY PECULIARITIES.

"THE Stranger in the House," in *Macmillan's Magazine* for June, gives the following details concerning some of the peculiarities of well-known men in the British Parliament:

"Mr. Matthews has a curious way of holding up two fingers when he is addressing the House, after the manner of a Catholic prelate blessing the congregation. Perhaps he is not aware of that; many persons are quite unconscious of their mannerisms. Mr. Gladstone, for example, probably does not know that he is in the habit of scratching the top of his head with his thumb nail. There is a well-known member who takes himself into custody by a firm grip on his collar whenever he rises to speak; and another finds relief from his nervousness by buttoning and unbuttoning his waistcoat. A third will begin a speech at one end of a bench and finish it at the other end, not having the slightest idea that he has moved an inch. The British 'er, er,' pronounced in a sonorous tone by way of filling up gaps, is heard in its greatest perfection from Sir William Harcourt. Until he gets well started and warmed up, his speech consists mainly of 'er, er.' Mr. John Morley has a trick of doubling himself nearly in two and then starting back as if a spring were suddenly touched. Mr. Balfour anchors himself fast to the box on the table."

LITERARY OPINION devotes its first article to a eulogistic notice of Mr. Fronde, and begins a series of papers by Mr. H. D. Lowry on "Some Aspects of the Novel." It deals with the supernatural in fiction. Mr. Lowry holds that as it is the general belief at bottom that the supernatural does happen, therefore for the novelist, it does, and sometimes must.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT FIRE.

THERE is an excellent article in the *July Scribner's*, in the series entitled "Historic Moments," on the great Chicago fire, by David Swing, one of those who were forced to abandon their homes to the destroyer. He discredits the story of the fateful kick of O'Leary's cow, which by common report spoiled a lantern and a city; but while he does not enlighten us as to the cause, his graphic description of the advance of the flames and of the incidents of the exodus is very well done, and brings that huge unlooked-for sling of outrageous fortune quite through the twenty years to our very eyes. He tells of the extraordinary velocity of the wind, making it difficult to walk in its face. "It was a perfect riot of wind and fire. At intervals the wind would seem to dip down from above and roll around as a hot volume of smoke, fire and dust, such as often rolls out from the rear of an express train."

"From one family learn the motions of thousands of households. Trunks were packed hastily, servants and mistresses and children were one in mutual helpfulness. Each attempted to put the house into a trunk. Some were absent-minded for a moment, and locked an empty drawer as though to keep the fire from getting in; one put a gold watch and money into a trunk, and then prepared to carry in hand a two-dollar clock; one turned down the gas through habits of economy; one neighbor, routed at half-past one, put on a dressing gown and began to shave himself. It was difficult for each one to do the best thing for the occasion, but all made an earnest effort to be sensible.

"In a few minutes three or four large trunks were down on the sidewalk. But why were they there? No promises, threats or money could bring a wagon. My wife, two little daughters and I made up a specimen group prepared for exile. The wife carried a favorite little marble clock, one daughter carried the cat, the other daughter a canary-bird in its cage, while I held on to a hand-trunk in which were all my manuscripts up to date. There was no weeping. All who joined us or passed us seemed satisfied with the remark: 'It is awful.' We were dumb rather than tearful."

Mr. Swing assures us that there was but little if any thieving in the resident portions of the city, though it was carried on in the commercial quarters so openly as to add insult to injury. The writer and his little band of exiles impressed a dilapidated hand-cart and proceeded countryward until they reached a ploughed field, which gave promise of being incombustible, where they camped out and slept cheerfully through the rain storm which fell that night.

THERE is an account of the German Protestant Social Congress, which has recently held its annual meeting in Berlin, in the *Review of the Churches* for May, with portraits of Professor Adolph Wagner and Court Chaplain Stocker, the president of the Congress.

THE EXTERMINATION OF THE FUR SEAL.

ONE of the best of the many articles that have been written on the seal industry of the Behring Sea appears in current number of the *Californian Magazine*. Its author, Mr. J. C. Cantwell, after reviewing the various points in the discussion between the United States and England over the seal, says: "Freed from the complications and technicalities of diplomatic controversy, the fur-seal question is a very simple one. In purchasing Alaska the fur-seal rookeries on St. George and St. Paul Islands were justly regarded as the most valuable portion of our acquisition. For more than seventeen years our rights to protect the seals in Behring Sea remained unquestioned and it was not until the year 1898 that any systematic attempt was made by outsiders to interfere with those rights. The argument that the fur seal is *ferre nature* is not compatible with its well-known habits. For a hundred years it is known that the fur seal has annually resorted to the Pribyloff Islands to breed and shed its pelage. From the time of its departure from the islands late in the autumn until its return in May of the following year, it lands nowhere else. The seals arrive at the numerous passes through the Aleutian Islands in the latter part of May of each year and head directly for the Pribyloff Islands. The watery paths traversed by the seals converge as they approach the islands, and in so doing solidly mass together thousands and tens of thousands of widely scattered animals at points fifty and even one hundred miles distance from the rookeries."

Here the pelagic sealers lie in wait and have a fine location from which they can work the greatest destruction in the shortest possible time. Neither age nor sex is spared by them. "It is impossible," Mr. Cantwell continues, "to exaggerate the danger of the depletion of our rookeries and the extermination of the fur-seal species, if such a criminal waste and inhuman method of capture is permitted to continue. If the facts, as above stated, are not enough to convince even the most skeptical we have only to review the history of the great fur-seal rookeries in the Southern Hemisphere, which at one time teemed with seal life, but which were destroyed by the wanton and senseless action of a fleet of seal hunters whose methods of capture were unrestrained by law, reason or even the dictates of common humanity. The history of the great rookeries in the Antarctic region, once inhabited by countless millions of seals, but now shunned and deserted by the gentle amphibians, will certainly be repeated in the case of the Pribyloff group, unless international agreement is reached, whereby the animals are to be protected from such indiscriminate slaughter."

Halfway Measures Condemned.

Mr. Henry W. Elliott, in the June *Cosmopolitan*, is outspoken in his condemnation of halfway measures for the protection of the seal rookeries of the Behring Sea. "They failed signally in the Russian régime and they will as signally fail with us."

"Closing Behring Sea to pelagic sealers, and resting the hauling grounds by stopping all killing on the islands for a term of years, is not enough; we need more than that; we need an international close-time agreement with Great Britain, primarily, whereby not only the open waters of Behring Sea, but also those of the North Pacific Ocean south of the Aleutian Archipelago, the peninsula of Alaska, and Kenai, 100 miles from their coasts, shall be preserved and treated as a breeding preserve for the fur seal from the 1st of every May to the 10th of every October."

THE WORLD'S LIFE INSURANCE.

SOME conception of the enormous proportions which the life insurance business has assumed may be formed from the following statistics summarized from an article by Mr. David N. Holway in the June number of the *Arena*. The amount of the world's outstanding life insurance at the beginning of 1891 was, in Great Britain (including Canada and Australia), \$3,077,000,000, on the continent of Europe, \$2,715,000,000 and in the United States, \$4,101,000,000.

At the beginning of 1892 the total insurance in force throughout the world was \$10,680,000,000, or an increase of \$787,000,000 over the world's total on January 1, 1891. During the present decade the world's life insurance has increased in volume 75 per cent., the volume in the United States having increased 200 per cent. in amount. It is estimated that the American companies alone have already paid to the families of deceased members \$693,000,000 and fully \$125,000,000 in matured endowments to over 60,000 persons.

"It is," concludes Mr. Holway, "indeed a great business which has systematically and conservatively arranged for the future payment of nearly \$11,000,000,000 to 20,000,000 beneficiaries throughout the civilized world; which during 1891 paid \$625,000 daily to policy-holders and beneficiaries and during the same year issued new insurance to the amount of \$1,778,000,000. With all its enormous achievements, however, it is only at the threshold of a much more enormous future."

The *Esquiline* (Rome) for May contains a translation of the letters of M. de Chateaubriand to Madame Recamier in the closing years of his life, when he was ambassador at Rome.

In the *Sydney Quarterly* for March the interesting leaves from A. G. Hamilton's note-book are continued. Mr. Hamilton says that he has ascertained by actual experiment that a flying beetle of the cockchafer family, when put under a glass dish, on a tablecloth, which weighed a pound and a half, was able to push it about for several inches; that is to say, he moved for a length of six times his body a dish 1,750 times his own weight. If a man who weighed twelve stones were proportionately as strong as the beetle he would be able to push along level ground a weight equal to 131 tons.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the department, "Leading Articles of the Month," will be found reviews of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton's paper, "The Perils of Re-electing Presidents," "A Modern Form of Insanity," by Dr. H. S. Williams; "What I Expect To Do in Africa," by Mr. R. L. Garner, and of the group of papers on "The Harrison Administration," by three United States Senators.

MURAT HALSTEAD ON "FREE SILVER."

Murat Halstead analyzes Senator Stewart's paper on "The Rule of the Gold Kings," which appeared in the May number of the *North American Review*. In reply to the Nevada Senator's charge that hostility to silver has been the policy of all administrations, since 1873 when that metal was "demonetized," he states that in the eighty years before this event we had coined eight million of silver dollars, while during the eighteen years following we have issued four hundred millions of silver dollars. Mr. Halstead is in favor of the free coinage of silver, but not at the present ratio. He thinks that the ratio 18 to 1 would be about right.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Archdeacon Farrar urges the enlargement of Westminster Abbey. He points out that if there should be but one burial every year, the use of the Abbey as a place of interment would last for scarcely more than a century longer, and that even at this rate there would be room for simply tablets. At the present time there is space for only two statues more. If the Abbey were not already overcrowded, England would rejoice, says the Archdeacon, to place in this great and sacred mausoleum the monuments of the most famous Americans as well as noted Englishmen.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Mr. William A. Camp explains the origin and methods of the New York Clearing House. This great financial institution was organized in October, 1853, and its object, as stated in its constitution, was "to be the effecting at one place of the daily exchanges between the several associated banks, and the payment at the same place and day of the balances resulting from such exchanges." But it has done more than to simplify exchanges. It has, says Mr. Camp, developed into a "tower of strength" in times of financial stress, and "a source of mutual protection" to its members at all times. More than once has a financial panic been averted through the facilities offered by the New York Clearing House. It was asserted by a prominent bank president, Mr. Camp states, that the influence of the New York Clearing House in this country was greater than that of the Bank of England in Great Britain. The average daily Clearing House exchanges per year for the last ten years are given as \$115,218,254.

FROM THE SERVANT GIRL'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr discusses the servant girl question from the servant girl's point of view. She is of the opinion that the carrying out of the following points would probably revolutionize the whole condition of domestic service: 1. The relation between mistress and servant should be put upon an absolutely commercial basis, and made as honorable as mechanical, or factory, or store

service. 2. Duties and hours should be clearly defined. There should be no interference in personal matters. There should be no more personal interest expected or shown than is the rule between any other employer and employee. 3. If it were possible to induce yearly engagements they should be the rule; for when people know they have to put up with each other for twelve months they are more inclined to be patient and forbearing; they learn to make the best of each other's ways; and bearing becomes liking, and habit strengthens liking, and so they go on and on and are pretty well satisfied.

THE PROGRESS OF NATIONALISM.

Mr. Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," describes the "Progress of Nationalism in the United States." He defines nationalism in its strict sense as "the doctrine of those who hold that the principle of popular government by the equal voice of all for the equal benefit of all, which, in advanced nations, is already recognized as the law of the political organization, should be extended to the economical organization as well; and that the entire capital and labor of nations should be nationalized and administered by their people, through their chosen agents, for the equal benefit of all, under an equal law of industrial service."

The first nationalist club was organized in Boston by readers of "Looking Backward" in 1888. There are now clubs in every part of the country. The practical work of the organized nationalists has so far been chiefly educational. The immediate propositions of the nationalists are stated as follows: 1. The nationalization of interstate business, and business in the products or service of which the people in more than one State are interested. 2. The State management or municipalization of businesses purely local in their relations.

In the "Notes and Comments" department, President Charles F. Thwing of Adelbert College, maintains that the student, teacher and professor are given too long a vacation in the summer, and Mr. J. Lockwood Dodge gives some account of the political activity in colleges, especially at Harvard.

THE FORUM.

THE two political articles by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard and Senator George F. Hoar, "A New Poet," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, "The Fall of Silver and its Causes," by Director Edward O. Leech, "Needed Reform in Naturalization," by Professor John B. Moore, and "What the Census of Churches Shows," by Mr. H. K. Carroll, are reviewed at length in another department.

SCHOOL LIFE AT ETON.

Mr. A. C. Benson, master at Eton, gives an account of the way boys are trained in that celebrated English school. "The whole school is divided into 'divisions' of about thirty boys, massed into six 'blocks'; the basis of the work is, of course, still classified. The whole school is examined at the end of every half-year for promotion. The tendency, therefore, except in the case of a boy of exceptional brilliancy or the reverse, is to go slowly up the school in the company of the boys among whom he is placed. The classical curriculum consists of lessons construed in school, composition in Greek and Latin, repe-

tion lessons in the same language, and, in the lower parts of the school, grammar; besides his classical master, every boy attends the lessons of a mathematical, French and science master. Taking thirty as the average number of hours in the week spent actually 'in school,' the proportion will be represented by sixteen for classic, six for mathematics, four for modern languages, two for subjects such as history and geography, and two for science.

The lessons are mostly oral, boys being called upon to construe in form and the master questioning and commenting. There is also a certain amount of paper work; but at Eton the exercises are generally done out of school in a boy's own time, and those who have experience of this system are inclined to rate it very highly indeed as a gain in responsibility."

THE FOOD WE EAT.

Mr. W. O. Atwater discusses the subject of food. He finds that ordinary people with us have as good food and as much of it as the exceptionally well-fed on the other side of the Atlantic. The general principle is asserted that liberal food, large production and higher wages go together.

Mr. Atwater has discovered in his study of the subject that we make a four-fold mistake in our food economy. "First, we purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We do this under the false impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the costlier food materials, and that economy in our diet is somehow detrimental to our dignity or our welfare. Secondly, the food which we eat does not always contain the proper proportions of the different kinds of nutritive ingredients. We consume relatively too much of the fuel ingredients of food, such as the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour and potatoes, and sugar and sweetmeats. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat and fish and the gluten of wheat, which make muscle and sinew and which are the basis of blood, bone and brain. Thirdly, many people, not only the well-to-do, but those in moderate circumstances, use needless quantities of food. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—brain-workers as distinguished from hand-workers. Finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in these methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time."

THE SLAUGHTER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Professor Henry C. Adams contributes an article on "The Slaughter of Railway Employees." He shows that 37.94 per cent. of the total number of deaths and 45.57 per cent. of the total number of injuries sustained by railway employees during the twelve months preceding June 30, 1890, resulted while coupling cars or setting brakes, and urges that Congress should enact a law enforcing railroad companies to furnish all their cars and locomotives with automatic couplers and train brakes. At the present time automatic couplers and train brakes are in general use only in the cars and locomotives engaged in the passenger service. Out of a total of 1,105,042 cars used in freight service, there are, according to the last report on statistics of railways in the United States, but 87,390 fitted with automatic couplers and but 100,990 equipped with train brakes. Professor Adams insists that the danger to railroad employees will hardly be decreased by the universal adoption of these safety appliances unless the same type of coupler and brake is used by all the railroad compa-

nies. At present 44 different kinds of couplers and 9 kinds of train brakes are in actual use.

FOR AN ENDOWED AMERICAN OPERA.

Mr. John K. Paine considers the question, "Shall we have an Endowed Opera?" He is confident that a permanent opera could be successfully established in either New York, Boston or Chicago. "There is no reason why an opera house should not be conducted with as much economy, wisdom, high purpose and far-seeing sagacity as a university or a railroad, so far as its financial affairs are concerned. But it should, of course, be maintained with the single purpose of making the opera a means of culture, as in the case with educational institutions."

"The organization of such an institution as I have suggested should follow the general system of government that exists in our universities; that is, it should have a corporation and a board of directors or faculty, composed of musical experts, and connection should be made with established schools of solo and chorus singing, dramatic action and orchestral playing. There are already several excellent conservatories in this country, with which arrangements might be made to contribute to this end. As to the personnel of the opera, it should consist, first, of at least two conductors and a chorus-master; secondly, of the usual chorus, which could easily be composed of Americans. As regards the soloists, they should be chosen from among the artists who are able to sing in English, and there are plenty of talented Americans who could ultimately fill these places. At the present time a number of the leading singers in the European theatres are Americans. Why not keep them in America to sing in our own opera?"

THE ARENA.

WE give elsewhere a summary of Mr. Holway's article on the rise and growth of life insurance.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

The Rev. M. J. Savage enumerates and enlarges upon what he considers to be the rights of children as against those of parents over them. Children have the right, he contends, to be well born, right to a happy childhood, and to a sound physical and moral education. They have also the right, he adds, to a rational religious education.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE IN CRIME.

Mr. B. O. Flower publishes his third paper upon society's exiles. He deals in this article with vice and crime as it is fostered in the slums of our large cities by want and misery. The records of the criminal courts of New York show that in that city alone 84,556 arrests were made in 1890, which was an increase of 2856 over the number of arrests made during the previous year. Mr. Flower gives as the most potent causes of the increase in crime in this country: 1. The decline in integrity, incident to the rise of the present speculative age, and the ascendancy of the aristocracy of the dollar. 2. Unjust social conditions, especially as they relate to taxation. 3. Unrestricted immigration. 4. Cheap lodging houses. 5. The saloon.

A FLAW IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler declares that there is a flaw in our educational system and that this flaw is "the overwhelming preponderance of women's influence in our public schools." He defines his position in the following paragraph: "To utter a word, in these days, which may be construed into an attack upon the equality of the sexes, or as an expression of doubt as to woman's ability, not only to hold her own, but even to surpass the male sex in any

line of activity, is in rather bad taste. But the question at issue is one in which are concerned, not the teachers only, but the children to be educated by them. It is not whether male or female teachers are preferable either to the other, but whether a child can be properly educated by either men or women alone. Are not both needed to produce a thoroughly successful educational result?"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Rev. W. D. Morrison, Chaplain of Wandsworth Jail, has an article in the June number of the *Fortnightly* on the increase of crime, in which he maintains that everything proves that with civilization crime increases. The figures which he gives are very discouraging, and they all point to the conclusion that in the last ten years serious crime has unmistakably increased in England and Wales. "Police statistics are a striking confirmation of prison statistics and the statistics of trials; and all of them point with singular unanimity to the conclusion that crime during the last thirty years, for which we possess official returns, has not decreased in gravity, and has been steadily developing in magnitude."

ENGLAND AND JEWISH PAUPERS.

Lord Dufferin, in a paper entitled "The Invasion of the Destitute Alien," puts the case in favor of excluding Jewish paupers from England very forcibly and at some length. He says: "As to their capacity for work and knowledge of trade, their habits, instincts, and social condition generally; there can be no doubt that the majority of immigrants are sober and thrifty to the last degree, and in these respects set a good example to many English workmen. But, on the other hand, their standard of life is far below that of the lowest and poorest classes among us, and they will work for hours impossible for an Englishman to endure, and for a wage insufficient to keep his body and soul together. The practical, tangible question to be dealt with is the paralyzing, demoralizing, body-and-soul destroying effect upon our own people of placing them in direct competition with a lower type of humanity. It is the actual physical presence of this lower type of human organism among us that is so objectionable."

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Champion has a brief paper on "Protection as Labor Wants It." He is in favor of eight hours and higher wages in the industries of Great Britain which must be carried on within the country, as locomotion, distribution, building, baking, etc., and he is quite willing that the extra cost should fall on the consumer. He would exclude from England all foreign immigrants as the United States excludes the Chinese. He also wants protection for all products of his labor that is sold in the home market from the competition of the products of the underpaid foreign laborer outside of Great Britain. There remains the most vital and important question of all; that is to say, the foreign market. Mr. Champion does not hesitate at this, but boldly declares that if it is proved that it is high wages only that destroys the export trade he is quite willing to meet that difficulty by bounties. He winds up his article by declaring that Great Britain must revise her trade policy in order to cement her Colonial alliances, and build up in the Empire an irresistible force on the side of true freedom and progress.

DID DANTE STUDY AT OXFORD?

Mr. Gladstone has a short article, in which he discusses the evidence which can be adduced to prove that the great Italian poet visited Oxford. To the scholar in

Dante's time England only existed for Oxford, and if Dante came to England there was only one place that he could come to, and Mr. Gladstone thinks that he did go to Oxford, not to saunter by the Isis, but in order to visit "Haunts already made illustrious (to cite no other names) by Roger Bacon, by Grossetête, and by Bradwardine. He went to refresh his thirst at a fast-swelling fountain-head of knowledge, and to imp the wings by which he was to mount, and mount so high that few have ever soared above him, into the empyrean of celestial wisdom."

"THERMIDOR."

In the article on M. Victorien Sardou and "Thermidor" we have a genuine, unmistakable interview, taking its place quite naturally among the magazine articles of the month. No one could write so interesting an article about "Thermidor" as the man who conceived it and wrote the play, and as M. Sardou could not very well write it himself he has been interviewed, and the interview is very good reading. He conceived the idea of the play originally as far back as 1864; but its production was postponed from time to time, and when at last it saw the light he accuses M. Clemenceau of getting up a riot which led the government to interdict the performance. It cannot, therefore, be performed on any stage belonging to the French government, but it is going to be given elsewhere in Paris.

EGYPT IN 1882 AND 1892.

Sir W. T. Marriott has an article in which he deals faithfully with Mr. Gladstone for his Newcastle speech, and appeals to the electors to avoid the crime of arresting the beneficent progress which has taken place in Egypt. He gives a sample of that progress in the following pregnant sentence: "Ten years ago wise prophets would tell you that there were three things that were impossible in Egypt: 1, to make it solvent; 2, to collect the taxes without the free use of the kourbash; 3, to execute public works without that forced and cruel labor which went under the name of the *corvée*. Now, not only is Egypt solvent, but the use of the kourbash and the *corvée* have both been abolished." Another seven years of good government, he thinks, will put things straight.

LORD LYTON'S PLACE IN POETRY.

Mr. W. H. Mallock indulges in a very eulogistic criticism of the late Lord Lyton:

"To begin, then, he, of all English poets, is the one who, since the days of Byron, has had the largest experience of life. We can, therefore, before we begin to discuss the merits of his poetry, say that as a poet his position is thus far unique. Now, whilst few of our modern poets have excelled him in devotion to his art, none have come near him in point of mundane experience. Few men have ever combined, as he did, mundane humor, fastidiousness, shrewdness, and *savoir faire*, with ultra-sensitive sympathy and grave, meditative philosophy. In most men these latter qualities tend to withdraw them from life."

As he thinks thus of the man it is not surprising that he thinks as highly of his poetry. He says: "Of all English poetry since the days of Byron, it is that which is fullest of the most various life, of various life experienced most directly, and of the wisdom that comes of this kind of experience."

AN ANATHEMA UPON THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. George Moore tells us: "That nearly all artists dislike and despise the Royal Academy is a matter of common knowledge. Whether with reason or without is a

matter of opinion, but the existence of an immense fund of hate and contempt of the Academy is not denied. From Glasgow to Cornwall, wherever a group of artists collects, there hangs a gathering and a darkening sky of hate."

He essays, therefore, to make himself the articulate voice of this lowering thundercloud of hatred and contempt. "The Academy, he says, is sinking steadily. Never was it lower than this year. It is no true centre of Art, but a mere commercial enterprise, protected and subventioned by government, "and it has become patent to every one that the Academy is conducted on as purely commercial principles as any shop in the Tottenham Court Road. For it is impossible to suppose that Mr. Orchardson and Mr. Watts do not know that Mr. Leader's landscapes are like tea-trays, that Mr. Dicksee's figures are like bon-bon boxes, and that Mr. Herkomer's portraits are like German cigars. But apparently the R.A.'s are merely concerned to follow the market." And a good deal more to the same effect.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is a great deal of confused general reading in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. With the exception of Mr. Champion's brief paper on "Protection as Labor Wants It," and St. Leo Strachey's "Ulster and Home Rule," the articles might have appeared any time during the last six months.

WILL ULSTER FIGHT?

St. Leo Strachey says Ulster will fight; that is, it will offer passive resistance to the London-Dublin Parliament in all its works—Belfast and the neighborhood will organize a voluntary system of government with arbitration instead of law courts and an amateur police force. If an attempt is made to force submission then it will take 15,000 troops, with artillery and gunboats, to hold down Belfast alone, while 50,000 men would be needed in Ulster. Home Rule, therefore, cannot pacify Ireland because of Ulster. "If any proof of that is needed, look at the fact that the most religious, the most serious-minded, the most earnest and the least political people in the North are quietly deciding that they will take the awful responsibility of resisting the law—a responsibility which may cost them their lives and their worldly goods, and may give over their homes to anarchy and destruction."

DOES IRELAND BLOCK THE WAY?

Does Ireland block the way? Yes, says Mr. Herbert Gladstone, it does, very badly; and in proof of this declaration shows that Irish affairs have occupied one-half of the time of the House of Commons in the last twelve years. During the Liberal administration Irish business occupied 19,073 pages of the parliamentary reports per session; under the Tories it occupied 20,043 pages per session. The Irish block, therefore, is just as great under the Tories as it was under the Liberals. To hand over the Irish affairs to Ireland will save 35 per cent. at least of Imperial time.

A BUTLER'S VIEW OF MEN SERVICE.

Mr. John Robinson has been prompted by Lady Greville's article in the February number of the *National Review* and Lady Aberdeen's article in the March *Nineteenth Century* to set forth his view of the average man servant in England. Mr. Robinson admits that he is a very poor creature indeed, whose ambition never soars beyond the ultimate proprietorship of a public house. Domestic service is a splendid training in blackmailing and peculation. They have plenty of food, but it is badly cooked, and is served up cold again and again. The cus-

tom of supplying household beer tends constantly to make drunkards of domestics, and if employers once realize the amount of disgusting animalism this habit perpetuated they would stop it at once. He would cut off half the meat and all the beer, and improve domestic service all round as a consequence. Servants must be treated as men, and free from the degrading sycophancy which now demoralizes them. Put servants more on a level with the trade; let better service be required, but let the servants be treated as men. So says Mr. John Robinson.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THERE are several good articles in the *New Review* for June.

Mr. Archibald Forbes discusses the Kanaka question. Speaking from a local knowledge of Queensland and of the trade, he says: "It may be accepted that private enterprise cannot be relied on to systematize the honest recruitment of Polynesian laborers. The enterprise, for many reasons, is one that should be undertaken by the government. So would the arrows of aspersion be blunted, so would abuses be stamped out. With official headquarters in a central island, government schooners plying among the islands and steadily returning to the general rendezvous, and a government steamer plying between that depot and the colony, the recruiting machinery would be adequate and unimpeachable. Such an establishment would cost the Colonial exchequer nothing, maintained as it would be by the increased capitation fee which the planters would gladly pay."

CAUSE OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

It is rather odd to read an article like Ernest Pinard's, in which the old Minister of the Interior of the French Empire at the time when the Franco-German war broke out endeavors to prove that the war was forced upon the Empire by the politicians of Paris. M. Pinard had the reports of the precepts, who almost always testify to the burning desire of peace in the Provinces. The Emperor declared emphatically in favor of peace, but in his new position of constitutional monarch he had no alternative but to take the step which plunged Europe into war. Who, then, was it who made the war? According to M. Pinard, it was the Parisian press, the vast majority of which, with Emile de Girardin at their head, declared, morning and night, that peace would be "essentially illusive, shameful, sinister, ridiculous," all of which is equivalent to saying that the Imperial Ministry was utterly useless for the one purpose that a despotic government is worth having. Its head wanted peace; the immense majority of the people had a burning desire to get out of war, and yet they allowed these rulers of France—the clamor of the Parisian press—to plunge the nation into ruin.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

Mrs. Neville Lyttelton has a pleasant, gossiping article on "Englishwomen in India," one of the chief pastimes of whom seems to be that of flirting. The alternative of flirting is shooting. The wife of a local superintendent of police, says Mrs. Lyttelton, spoke with feeling "of the monotony of her life until she took to shooting with her husband. One other lady, the wife of a collector, I met in the Kanara forest, in the south of the Bombay Presidency, where the shooting is done from trees. She was then elated at having shot her first head of big game, a hyena, but I have since heard that she has shot tigers, big sambar, panther, bear and black buck—everything, in fact, except elephant and bison. Such spirited reaction from

the inertia to which the climate and life make many women victims must disarm criticism." But besides the flirts and the hunters, there are a great number of women who are doing admirable work, to whom Mrs. Lyttelton gives due me of praise.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST THE RACING MANIA.

Mr. T. Longueville, writing on "Racing and its Fascinations," concludes his article with the following suggestion. He says: "In case I may have scandalized anybody by enlarging upon the interests and pleasures of an institution so fraught with evil as the turf I will conclude by prescribing an infallible panacea to such as may be anxious that their boys should never care for racing. At the age of nine make them learn the scale of weight-forage by heart, and from ten to fourteen make them invariably commit the names and weights for the spring and autumn handicaps to memory. Oh, how they will hate racing for the rest of their lives!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the articles in the June *Contemporary* on "Woman's Suffrage."

THE BISHOP OF COLCHESTER ON THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

The Bishop of Colchester concludes his articles on Professor Driver's method of dealing with the New Testament. He is very pessimistic. He considers that among the consequences likely to ensue if the views of the extreme Rationalists on the Old Testament were to become more universal the first and most obvious would be that we should have no Bible left. The Old Testament could never be employed again, even as a lesson book for the instruction of the young; our efforts in the vast and ever-growing fields of Christian missions would be paralyzed, and the position of the Church would be seriously affected if its clergy should become to any large proportion converts to the distinctive views of rationalistic critics. Already he thinks that the extreme latitudinarian party have taken up a position which has reached the furthest limit of tension, and must produce sooner or later a distinct line of cleavage.

THE RUSSIAN BOGIE ONCE MORE.

An old resident, who dates from Constantinople, writes an article on the "Fate of the East," the gist of which is that the old delusion about Constantinople is alive still, and that, no matter how much England may object to it, she will be driven inevitably to oppose any advance of the Russian Empire to Southeastern Europe. He admits that nothing can be done to prop up the rotten fabric of Ottoman rule, but he does not allude at all to what is a much greater danger than an attack on Constantinople by Russia, viz., that the Czar may put the Sultan in his pocket; that is to say, that the Ottoman Empire, daily growing feebler, will be compelled to lean more and more upon its powerful neighbor, and, in the end, one will have to deal with a Sultan who is as much under the orders of St. Petersburg as if he were a Russian general appointed by the Czar and supported by the Russian armies.

A REPLY TO MR. REID.

Mr. Pitt Lewis, M.P., attempts to reply to Mr. R. T. Reid's article on "The Promise of Home Rule" which appeared in the April number of the *Contemporary*. Mr. Lewis assumes unhesitatingly that some settlement of the Home Rule question is inevitably demanded by wise statesmanship, but he devotes the whole of his ingenuity

to prove that it is impracticable, and that Mr. Reid's own scheme is beset with obstacles so many and so formidable as to render its adoption in practice impossible.

FIFTY THE POOR EURASIAN!

The Rev. Graham Sandberg has an article which is very melancholy reading, entitled "Our Outcast Cousins in India." They suffer from the want of energy and a hereditary languor, and they have neither the physical strength nor the stamina to work day by day under the Indian sun. They cannot live upon the wage which is sufficient to keep the Hindoo in comfort, and, as a rule, they are all hopelessly in debt. The Eurasian clerk is being weeded out of the subordinate government offices, and no Eurasian is allowed to enter the army. He thinks that by removing these restrictions and developing the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, which has been formed somewhat on trades-union lines, a great deal might be done to impart tone to this spiritless race. There are twenty-one thousand of these Eurasians in Calcutta alone.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. J. Innes Brown explains, with the aid of a couple of maps, the evolution of the English Channel. Colonel Lonsdale Hale discusses the battle of Worth, and quotes a German officer of the very highest rank as saying: "We were within an ace of losing the battle, but the French did not know it, and I hope they never may. It was the mediocrity of the French commander which alone saved the Germans from defeat, notwithstanding their weight of numbers and their overwhelming superiority in artillery." Walter Pater has a characteristic essay on "Lacedæmon," which gives a much pleasanter picture of the Spartans than that which is usually current with us.

NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for June is bright and readable.

There is nothing particular in the article upon "Ulster," but there is an excellent paper upon "Ancient Rome and Modern London," by Edward J. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs maintains that ancient Rome was at least as populous and probably much wealthier than modern London. He gives facts and figures in support of his contention, and estimates the population of ancient Rome as over 5,600,000, for whom food, wine and oil, baths, theatres and amphitheatres were provided free, or at extremely low charges. In the magnificence and beauty of its public places, in the splendor of its gratuitous entertainments, and its liberality to the poor, ancient Rome, it is held, was much superior.

There is also a very pleasantly written, gossip article upon the "Earl of Albemarle," which is full of stories of the Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Wellington and other notables of the early part of the century. Another pleasant paper is that entitled "Yeomen and Sportsmen," by Mr. T. E. Kehlbel. Mr. Kehlbel discusses the probable effect of the Small Holdings bill upon game and field sports. He thinks it has in it the elements of mischief, but, as a general rule, he does not think sportsmen will have anything to fear from yeomen.

Mr. Arthur Symonds gives an account of the verse of "Paul Verlaine," but does not essay to render the French verse into English prose or poetry. He declares that the art of Paul Verlaine is something new, absolutely new, to poetry. "A Posseuse of the Eighteenth Century" is the term by which Mrs. Andrew Lang gives us an account of Madame de Genlis. "A London Editor" writes on "Authors, Individual and Corporate." The great daily

newspapers, says this London editor, are one and all of them aglow with talent. From the *Times* to the *Star* they are, or deserve to be, the literary wonder of the age. As regards insight, vigor, form and finish, the leading articles in the morning journals are, as a whole, simply unrivaled in English rhetorical literature, and even journalism displays marvelous versatility of imagination, humor and expression. The time is at hand when almost the only volumes instantly commending themselves to the public will be those bearing the warranty that the contents have already appeared in the great newspapers and great periodicals. What a pity it is that this London editor should shroud the brilliance of his genius behind a *nom-de-plume*!

THE ATLANTIC.

"THE Education of the Negro," by Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris, is the important paper of the June *Atlantic*, and we give more space to it elsewhere, as also to the editorial discussion of Walt Whitman.

JAPAN AND CHINA COMPARED.

Ernest Francisco Fenollosa appears as a strong champion of the Chinese, holding that we are mistaken in ascribing superiority to their island cousins, the Japanese. He affirms that, on the contrary, the Chinese have been the masters from whom the Japanese copied, especially in the matter of art. While the dwellers on the Continent gave the source of Japanese inspiration, it is true, however, even in this writer's estimation, that the latter people have forged ahead in later years. "Here," he says, "is the key to the contrast. In China, the outbursts of creative effort grew fainter and fainter, until they finally ceased; but in Japan they followed one another with such rapidity that individuality came to ingrain itself into the people as a race characteristic. So strong had this become that it was only half chilled and checked by two hundred and fifty years of the Tokugawa despotism, which it finally overthrew. Slowly and insidiously, during the last few centuries, China has sunk into the night of unthinking like a huge animal in a quiescent; just as the Greek intelligence sank under the formalism of the Byzantine Empire."

AGNES REPLIER ON CATS.

Never have the domestic charms and graces of pussy-cat been more brightly or more wittily apostrophized than in Agnes Repplier's essay on her own especial tabby "Agrippiana." "This," says she, "is the sphinx of the hearthstone, the little god of domesticity, whose presence turns a house into a home. Even the chilly desolation of a hotel may be rendered endurable by these affable and discriminating creatures; for one of them, as we know, once welcomed Sir Walter Scott, and softened for him the unfamiliar and unloved surroundings. 'There are no dogs in the hotel where I lodge,' he writes to Abbotford from London, 'but a tolerably conversable cat, who eats a mess of cream with me in the morning.' Of course it did, the wise and lynx-eyed beast! I make no don'ts that, day after day and week after week, that cat had wandered superbly amid the common throng of lodgers, showing favor to none, and growing cynical and disillusioned by constant contact with a crowd."

Arthur Searle has an astronomical article on the subject; "The Discovery of a New Stellar System," and William Henry Bishop gives a second chapter of his readable series exploiting "An American at Home in Europe." The running features of the magazine, "The Emerson-Thoreau Correspondence," "Private Life in Ancient Rome," and, in fiction, "Don Orsino," about complete the tale.

HARPER'S.

WE review in another department Julian Ralph's paper on Montana, and the Baron Von Kuhn's on the "Austro-Hungarian Army."

THE BENIGHTED PERUVIAN.

Courtenay de Kalb has evidently made a careful study of his subject, "The Social and Intellectual Condition of Eastern Peru." He gives rather a gloomy account of the mental and moral status of the native Indian. "The Indian remains stationary, ignorant of the spirituality of religion, failing to appreciate the principle of sacrifice of self-will which it involves. Material sacrifice can scarcely enter into his experience, for he possesses practically nothing, and continual fasting is one of the conditions of his existence; consequently it is the feast which appeals most to him, and this he converts into an orgy. The merchant priests were too engrossed in making a fair profit out of baptisms to attend to spiritual culture, and the dreams of the Cuzcos, Figueroas, Pritizes—to work a reformation through the children—were never realized." Mr. de Kalb's graphic description of the orgies which pass under the astonishing euphemism of religious festivals would make them throw the barbarity of the ghost dance into the shade.

THE OLD ENGLISH DRAMATISTS.

We find another posthumous essay of James Russell Lowell; this time on "The Old English Dramatists," which Mr. Norton has given to be printed in its original form as spoken. Nor does it lose in interest from the personal flavor which that fact gives. Mr. Lowell, in an incidental but striking paragraph, affirms that it is not the size of a city which stimulates and expands the literary life of that city, but it is the fact that "it sums up in itself and gathers all the moral and intellectual forces of the country in a single focus. London is still the metropolis of the British, as Paris of the French race. We admit this readily enough as regards Australia or Canada, but we willingly overlook it as regards ourselves. Washington is growing more national and more habitable every year, but it will never be a capital till every kind of culture is attainable there on as good terms as elsewhere. Why not on better than elsewhere? We are rich enough. Bismarck's first care has been the museums of Berlin. For a fiftieth part of the money Congress seems willing to waste in demoralizing the country we might have had the Hamilton books and the far more precious Ashburton manuscripts."

George W. Rauck contributes a short paper telling "How Kentucky Became a State," apropos, of course, of the centennial of her admission to the Union, which anniversary is celebrated this year. Charles Waldstein has the art article under the heading "Funeral Orations in Stone and Wood," and there is the regular quota of descriptive articles, with a rather strong showing in fiction.

THE CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW is one of the best written and most interesting of all the Catholic publications. In the current number there is a charming article on "Father Hermann," by Theodora L. L. Teeling, which gives a very striking picture of a devout Catholic priest who was born a Jew and became a Christian. He was a great pianist and was well known in the great world of London. Among other incidents in his life, one of the most remarkable was that in which he attended the Spanish murderers who were hanged at Newgate in 1864.

THE CENTURY.

WE review at length on another page Dr. Albert Shaw's article on Budapest.

Joseph E. Bishop contributes a paper on "Early Political Caricature in America," accompanied by many reproductions. He makes political caricature begin with the first administration of General Jackson, whose robust personality offered a temptation for pictorial representation. "No one," says Mr. Bishop, "can look at the lithograph sheet caricatures of 1836 and 1840 and not be struck with the strong general resemblance which they bear to the cartoons of to-day. There is the same use of many figures in both, and the same mingling of editors, politicians and other prominent personages in groups and situations illustrating and ridiculing the political developments of the day. Instead of using the overhead loops to explain the meaning of the picture, however, our contemporary artists build up elaborate backgrounds and surround the central figures with details which, if the cartoon be a success, help to tell its story at a glance."

M. Emilio Castelar has another chapter in his Christopher Columbus history, and in the course of it gives this picture of the great admiral:

"Columbus was of powerful frame and large build; of majestic bearing and dignified in gesture; on the whole, well formed; of middle height, inclining to tallness; his arms sinewy and bronzed like wave-beaten oars; his nerves high-strung and sensitive, quickly responsive to all emotions; his neck large and his shoulders broad; his face rather long and his nose aquiline; his complexion fair, even inclining to redness, and somewhat disfigured by freckles; his gaze piercing and his eye clear; his brow high and calm, furrowed with the deep working of thought. In the life written by his son Ferdinand we are told that Columbus not only sketched most marvelously, but was so skillful as a penman that he was able to earn a living by engrossing and copying. In his private notes he said that every good map draftsman ought to be a good painter as well, and he himself was such in his maps and globes and charts, over which are scattered all sorts of cleverly drawn figures."

The best descriptive article of the month is Israel C. Russell's "Mount Saint Elias Revisited" which is a thoroughly interesting account of the great Alaskan glacial peaks from the point of view of Mr. Russell's visit to them last May, in the interest of the National Geographical Society. The adventures encountered in surmounting the great ice-peaks, 18,000 feet above the sea, supplement in fascination the scientific value of the report. The illustrations are from photographs taken "on the grounds."

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

WE note for the first time the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, the fifth number of which appears this month. It is a handsome monthly, with numerous illustrations. We presume the red, white and blue cover is without any subtle political significance or suggestion. The magazine is largely given up to fiction and descriptive articles, most of the latter pertaining to subjects of especial interest to Canadians. For the vacation season there is an especial attraction in the lively article on "Canoeing in Canada," with its graphic illustrations, while on the more solid side we find the first chapter of a series of articles entitled "A Century of Legislation," by Frank Yeigh, which, it appears, is chiefly historical.

SCRIBNER'S.

WE present elsewhere more extended reviews of the paper on "Life in New York Tenement Houses," by City Missionary William T. Elsing, that on "Rapid Transit in Cities," by Thomas Curtis Clarke, and Mr. David Swing's reminiscences of the great Chicago fire.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett gives the history of the Drury Lane Boys' Club in London in a style distinctively *à la* Little Lord Fauntleroy. The club was not begun by wealthy people, but grew out of the smallest possible beginnings made by three or four youngsters, who gathered themselves together in a cellar to enjoy the benefits of social intercourse and to achieve a place of leisure where they wouldn't be requested to "move on." But these gregarious youths were helped in a small way at first, and more and more as their good work became known, until now they have their comfortable club house at No. 30 Kemble street, with a good gymnasium and reading room, and the seventy-five members are able, as Mrs. Burnett's recital shows, to get up a first-class programme of means to occupy their play hours.

"An Ascent of Mount Zetna," by A. F. Jaccaci, is chiefly interesting as to its illustrations, drawn by the author. Another descriptive article is Charles Moreau Harger's "Cattle Trails of the Prairies;" it, likewise, has very impressive illustrations, which do not fall for want of action. He sounds the *vaile* of the Texas cowboy. "The cowboy, with his white, wide-rimmed hat, his long leathern cattle whip, his lariat and his clanking spur is a thing of the past. The great Texas ranches are inclosed with barbed wire fences, and a genuine Texas steer would attract almost as much attention in the old cattle towns as a llama."

The number boasts no fiction, except a chapter of Mr. Stevenson's "The Wrecker," unless Robert Grant's conclusion of his delightful "Reflections of a Married Man" come under that head.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* is a good number, and furnishes to our "Leading Articles" reviews of four papers: "The Aeroplane," by Hiram S. Maxim; "Our National Political Conventions," by Murat Halstead; "Our Far Seal Rookeries," by Henry W. Elliott, and Carroll D. Wright's discussion of "The Working of the Department of Labor."

There is a somewhat remarkable article, the first of a series, entitled "Evolution and Christianity," by St. George Mivart, whose "Essays and Criticisms" have lately been going the rounds of the reviewers. This first chapter of his *Cosmopolitan* papers is entirely taken up with the evolution side of the question at the expense of the Christianity side, which will come afterward, and scarcely does more than give remarkable hints and suggestions of family relationships between very different sorts of animals. He accepts evolution for its generally appreciated value as being the only hypothesis which offers a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena before us.

There is an excellent descriptive article on New Zealand, by Edward Wakefield. The New Zealand article is especially attractive in style and substance. Mr. Wakefield predicts a splendid industrial future for New Zealand, founded on its advantages for stock raising, mining, and its scarcely-beginning agricultural development. "The Europeans are only beginning to find out what a grand little country they have got hold of."

In a literary way the bright particular contribution to

this number is Thomas A. Janvier's story, "In the St. Peter's Set," in which he brings to us again the irresistible "Angel" and "Uncle" who figured in "The Uncle of an Angel," and the inner penetranda of Philadelphia "society" is again and more vividly held up to our mirthful ridicule. De Meza has illustrated the story very acceptably.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE paper on Walt Whitman, by Mr. C. D. Loxier, is noticed elsewhere in this number.

REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN.

In the light of our recent struggles, finally successful, to obtain reformatories for women in New York, there is some especial interest in Mr. William M. Bray's contribution on "State Reformatories for Women" in the Woman's Council Table. "It has seemed to be the theory of the country," he says, "as represented by its law-makers, that efforts to educate and reform should be confined to the sinful of tender years, and those older should be punished in the ways provided for in the general statutes relating to crime and its punishment. But there are many women who are not felons, that is, who have not committed any wrong recognized by the law as important, against person or property, who should be taught, if possible, how to live proper and decent lives. It is for these women that educational and reformatory institutions should be established. They are women of depraved and degraded lives, who are vagrants or prostitutes, or who have been guilty of petty theft or habitual drunkenness, and who are, in the lack of better means, subject to imprisonment for short terms varying from ten days to six months in county jails, or to commitment for terms of six months to county poor-houses."

CHICAGO'S LIBRARIES.

We have heard a good deal about Chicago's immense stockyards, pork-packing establishments and other mammoth manufactories. In Mr. Noble Canby's article on "Chicago of To-Day," he gives an idea of another side of that city's marvelous development. "The poor man's university, public libraries, have recently taken a large advance stride, resulting from the Newberry and Crerar bequests. Mr. Newberry's gift of \$4,000,000, the handsomest ever made in America for a library, is under the management of Mr. William F. Poole of world-wide renown and is being expended for reference books. John G. Crerar's bequest of \$2,000,000 for a similar purpose will render library facilities of this city second to none in this country. During the past year the public library, which numbers 166,500 volumes, reached a circulation of almost a million and a third, aside from visits to the reading-room. The collection of rare books being made by the new Chicago University will also place its library among the noteworthy ones."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

AFTER James Lane Allen's novelette, bearing the honest-sounding title "John Gray," being a "Kentucky Tale of the Olden Time," Murat Halsted tells of his "Early Editorial Experiences;" for this month's *Lippincott's* is advertised as a "Western number," and things occidental have full sway.

Mr. Halsted chronicles the methods and achievements of George D. Prentice and Charles Hammond, the bright particular stars of Western Journalism a half century ago. Behold some of the *mores* of these halcyon days of newspaper making: "There was mingled with the feeble editorial matter beautiful poetry written by lovely women,

inspired by a dollar per verse. . . . The Cincinnati papers spent seven dollars a week each at that time for telegraphic dispatches, and regarded themselves as imposed upon by the grinding monopoly that spoiled the regular old news channels through the mails. The papers were printed on flat presses, and the working of two thousand sheets an hour was an achievement that was much applauded. . . . The most conspicuous feature of the editorial page, save when some important amateur contributed a labored leader, was a poem, original or selected, usually original, and considered a liberal and attractive investment by the publisher who had the power of the purse. The issues of the journals were of four pages each, and the first column of the fourth page contained six times out of ten a bear story, and the other four times a snake, bird, or Indian tale."

With considerable rhetorical flourish the Hon. John Jay Ingalls talks under the title "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way," and there are other articles pertaining to the West in various phases.

THE YALE REVIEW.

THE *New England and Yale Review* comes to us metamorphosed into the *Yale Review*, under which more manageable name it bids fair to be an ably-edited and dignified periodical. Its editors are such men as Professors George P. Fisher, George B. Adams, Henry W. Farnam, Arthur T. Hadley and Dr. John Schwab.

As to details, each number is to be inaugurated by a few pages of editorial discussion of certain timely social and political events, this department being under the laconic title "Comment," and the contributed articles are in keeping with the tone and conduct of the magazine. Two of its papers are reviewed this month among our "Leading Articles."

"Committed to no party," say its editors, "and to no school, but only to the advancement of sound learning, it aims to present the results of the most scientific and scholarly investigations in history and political science." That there is place for such a magazine carried out on such lines, no one will deny; nor does the present number give place for any charge of inconsistency.

A department of signed book reviews seems to show careful and honest presentation and criticism, and printers and publishers, too, have not failed in their part toward making the magazine a success.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

WILLIAM H. McELROY, of the *New York Tribune*, contributes the opening paper to the *Charities Review* on Edward Everett Hale, and shows himself not lost in the retinue of admirers who bring to Mr. Hale the praise he has so thoroughly deserved.

Says Mr. McElroy: "The foremost of the four mottoes with which his name must ever be identified is 'Look up and not down.' He has steadily looked up, finding celestial inspiration, we may be sure, is so doing. He has lived for the good that he can do. It would be difficult to mention a worthy cause, popular or unpopular, to which he has not lent a hand; or a wrong, however firmly entrenched, which has not recognized in him an implacable foe. He has lived for the future in the distance—'they that say (and do) such things declare plainly that they seek a country.' . . . He is seventy years old, or to use the more accurate phrase of his friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'Seventy years young.' The fount which poor Ponce de Leon vainly sought, Hale found." A portrait of Mr. Hale is the frontispiece of the magazine.

Postmaster-General John Wanamaker argues for his pet reform of "Postal Savings Depositories." He makes a strong plea for the projected institutions and shows conclusively that they are needed to supplement the State and private savings banks.

The remaining contributed papers to this good number are Prof. John J. McCook's discussion of "Some Phases of the Tramp Problem," and an article on "Day Nurseries," by E. Carlyle.

THE NEW WORLD.

THE second number of this quarterly, bearing date of June, quite confirms the impression made so strongly by the first issue—that it is a most important addition to serious periodical discussion, and that it is a broad, a scholarly and well-edited magazine. In the number at hand appear articles from Mrs. Humphry Ward, Manrice Bloomfield, of the Johns Hopkins University; Josiah Royce, of Harvard, and other noted thinkers and scholars. There is so much in the *New World* that we cannot make a pretense of reviewing it.

We notice that the subject of religious evolution, or rather the evolution of religion, begun so brilliantly in the first number by Dr. Lyman Abbott, is followed up this month by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, of Boston, who concludes his paper with this paragraph: "In the days to come, as we recognize that each new truth is a new word of God, religious progress will be a duty and not a crime. To find out more and more of the vital laws of God, in nature, in government, in society, in industry, in the body, heart, mind and soul—this will be the one great endeavor. To know and obey will be found the one good. So it will be seen ever more and more clearly that the religious search is the search for the secret of life. As they discover this secret men shall have life and have it more abundantly."

The Rev. S. D. McConnell takes a hopeful view of the religious spirit of the age in his article entitled "The

Next Step in Christianity." "The leadership of science and art," he says, "is already almost entirely in the hands of men who have broken with organized Christianity. They are the guides and pioneers in political and social reforms. They are a large minority—promising soon to be a majority—in the management of charitable and reformatory institutions. They are the professors in colleges and the teachers in normal schools. They are kind husbands, faithful wives, good sons, daughters, friends. What is their relation to Christianity?"

"The answer is, They are Christians in fact; but they are waiting for Christianity to pass into the new phase which will include them in form."

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* is now becoming an illustrated journal, which still further diversifies its very varied contents. Those who wish to see what a Turk can say as to the progress which has been made in the Ottoman Empire during the reign of the present Sultan, will find it in the article of Ibrahim Hakki Bey. By far the most interesting paper in the magazine is Dr. G. W. Leitner's account of the legends, songs and customs of Dardistan. These old legends and fairy stories are always enjoyable, wherever they come from, far or near. There is a very curious article by Pundit Janardhan, in which he maintains that the present fashionable doctrine of the propagation of disease by microbes has long been known to the East, and he illustrates this by extracts from Sanscrit medical works. There is a long account given of some 300 artificial caves in Japan. They were first made use of as dwellings long before the Christian era, and afterward were used as burial places. Mr. C. D. Collett suggests that the best way of settling the Newfoundland difficulty would be for England to give bounties *pro tem* to the Newfoundland fishers. There is a paper on Dr. Schlemm, and Miss L. N. Badenoch has a paper on Hawaii.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE two numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* for May are not of any special interest. No less than four articles deal with the relations between France and Russia. The one by M. François de Mahy, headed "Un Pende Politique Métropolitain à propos de Politique Coloniale" is very curious. M. de Mahy accuses the French Protestants of co-operating with the British and Foreign Bible Society in undermining Russian influence, and drawing France *volentim volentim* into the orbit of the "two great Liberal Teutonic powers!" It is hard to believe that any of the active evangelistic or philanthropic work carried on by French Protestantism could subsist without foreign—and more especially English help; but in this "international methodism," as he calls it, M. de Mahy sees a graver danger to France. "If I were in a position to give them (the 'methodist leaders') a piece of advice," he says, "I would say to them, with Joad: 'Rompez, rompez tout pacte avec l'impie!'"

"The impiety would in this case be the persistence in a policy which leaves the French coast insufficiently defended. It would be in not leaving the nation full, entire, and absolute liberty to choose its own alliances. In continuing to favor English colonial expansion and fetter our own. In not trusting fully, absolutely and unmistakably the ties and traditions, practices and customs, which con-

nect our Bible and Missionary Societies with those on the banks of the Thames. In attending meetings at the Hôtel du Louvre, in order to listen to the complaints of Anglo-Hova agents against France, with regard to Madagascar: in joining international committees at Geneva or elsewhere, in order to listen to the complaints of German agents against a friendly power. The unpardonable iniquity lies in espousing the cause of these Germans against any person or nation, and of these Hovas against France."

M. Funck-Brentano's article, "La Ville du Meuble," deals with that particular aspect of the labor question presented by the cabinet makers of the Faubourg St. Antoine. More interesting are M. Edouard Shure's paper on "The Popular Poetry of Brittany," and M. Maurice Fleury's on "The Teaching of the Salpêtrière"—though the latter contains nothing particularly new in its description of the phenomena of nervous hallucination and hypnotic suggestion. M. Fleury strongly objects to the lectures at the Salpêtrière being thrown open to the public; while, at the same time, he assures the numerous persons who have asked for admission that they would probably be disappointed, if they expected anything sensational. The experiments by which most is learned produce results of a comparatively simple nature. Besides, the proceeding is open to two objections: first, the moral wrong of taking advantage of the position of poor

patients, in order to make an exhibition of them which can benefit no one; and secondly, that the spectacle of hysteria is by no means an innocuous one.

M. Henri Chantaurin gives the first installment of his notes on the "Salon of the Champs-Élysées," and M. Fritz Zepelin contributes an article on the Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. It contains rather an interesting statement of the little state's position in European politics, and leads up to the inevitable moral of the Hercules' choice between the Russian and the German alliances. The former, of course, includes France—always Denmark's friend, which Germany has never been, and never can be.

M. J. Ayumi reviews, in a careful study, the pessimistic novels ("Antonia de la Caserna," "Le Nomini Perraux," "L'Opium," etc.) of M. Paul Bonilain.

The fiction of the *Revue* is not very attractive this month. M. Jules Case concludes his slow-moving, minutely introspective, and very gloomy story of "Les Promesses." M. Leon Daudet begins one called "Hæres," in which the people appear to have no surnames (except l'Abbe Jadin), and are generally vague as to their identity, character, position, and everything else—again excepting the good priest aforesaid. It is too soon to judge of the story by a first installment, but that, at any rate, is rather formless, and disappears in a cloud of nature descriptions and analysis of feeling. There is one touching short story in the number for May 1, "Le Bouvier des Dombes," by George de Lys—but even that is not up to the best level of French literature of this kind.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1 opens with a singularly fresh and powerful study of life in the limestone causses of the Aveyron and Lozère by M. Emile Pouillon. His story, "Les Antibel" (concluded in the mid-May number), is cast in a peculiar, semi-dramatic form, the speeches being headed as in a play, and the connecting narrative and local description cast into the shape of immensely lengthened stage directions. The merits of this form of art may be open to discussion; but there can be no doubt that, in the present instance, it lends itself to strangely vivid and concentrated effects. The story is a tragedy of common life, that has somehow, in the telling, caught an echo of the impressiveness of a Greek drama.

M. Charles de Contol's third article on South Africa and M. Deltour's paper on the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Paris are more fully noticed elsewhere.

M. Ernest Lavisse contributes the third of his papers on "Frederick the Great before his Accession." It contains a great deal of information relating to the Crown Prince's opinions on religion and philosophy, as revealed in his familiar correspondence. The following is only one of many passages worth quoting: "Again, and more especially, he tells us that he loves humanity. Yes! but how much easier that is than to love men. And, moreover, this lover of humanity rather disconcerts us by his declamations on the idiocy and wickedness of men—for this young prince is bitterly severe on us, poor flock that we are. Is Frederick's humanity then hypocrisy? No, surely. He finds within himself a certain feeling for human dignity, he has respect for intellect, a passion for knowledge—these, too, are humanity. In seeking employment for his genius he finds no nobler one—as, in fact, there is none—than that of feeling, as best he can, the sheep whose shepherd he was born, of lessening the burden of their miseries and their superstitions. Only—is not increasing the value of his stock a good pastoral calculation? The humanity of these eighteenth-century princes requires of them no sacrifice, no renunciation of

themselves; it is an *instrumentum regni*, or, if you like, a method of government; it is intellectual rather than sensitive, belonging to the head rather than the heart; it is a very cold humanity, which can be practiced without any necessity for being compassionate, tender and humane. Let us, then, leave these adjectives aside, and simply say that Frederick was a sage."

M. G. Valbert writes a solid historical article, taking as his text the recently published correspondence of Carl Friedrich, Markgraf of Baden, with Dupont de Nemours and the Marquis de Mirabeau—the crabbied old "Friend of Man." He wanted these two philosophers to help him manage his realm. The letters embrace all subjects, from farming to popular festivals. The latter were a strong point of Dupont's, and he wished to have all marriages celebrated on a fixed annual holiday. The description of the ceremonies on this occasion is too good not to quote, though it loses in the transfer the peculiar sentimental solemnity which makes it so irresistible in French. "The girls to be married on this great day should all be clad in white linen, with pink ribbons. All these young hearts are beating—all these beautiful cheeks colored with the liveliest crimson. They would be unable to keep their ranks, unless each one had her mother beside her to support her steps, and, at certain intervals, an old man to regulate the march of the column. The charming battalion deploys to the right of the square, and the band heralds its arrival by the liveliest strains. On the other side are the lovers whose tender affection is to be crowned on this solemn day. The Prince addresses them, in a simple, pathetic, and noble discourse. Each one of them, by way of answer, while having his right hand on his musket (resting the butt on the ground) passes his left arm around his betrothed, and gives her a kiss on the cheek." It is not stated what amount of drill was necessary to get through the above manoeuvre in a satisfactory and effective manner. Dupont's letters to the Prince are, moreover, valuable from a historical point of view—throwing new light, in particular, on several points connected with the fall of Turgot.

For the mid-May number, M. Taine, in opening a series of articles on "The Reconstruction of France in 1800," treats of educational institutions founded by Napoleon, "in whose hands," he says, "the school became the ante-chamber to the barracks." His educational ideas were part of his military system, and a favorite plan of his was the classification of every male creature in France from a military point of view, so that none should escape—except poor fat M. Cambacères, the least martial of men. "We must," said the Emperor, "have Cambacères here, in a position to take up his gun if necessary. . . . Then we shall have a nation built with lime and sand, capable of defying centuries and men." The plan was not favorably received by the Council of State, whose members had no wish to be classified and ordered off on active service. The whole article is valuable, like all M. Taine's, but somewhat heavy.

There is a slight pathetic sketch by Ouida—whether a translation from the English or an original contribution in French there is nothing to show—of an Italian peasant woman walking twenty miles to meet her son, whose regiment is passing, and finding him dead—worn out by a forced march on a hot day. Under the title of "The Testament of Silvanus," the Vicomte de Vogüé has endeavored to trace, in fragments of an imaginary autobiography, the influence of Christianity on a mind trained in the Greek philosophy of the first century. It is a delicate introspective piece of work, not well adapted for summary or quotation. M. E. Marin la Misière's article on the Australian colonies is noticed more fully elsewhere.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

- Albamarie.**—June.
The Soul in Nature. Lewis Morris.
Argosy.—June.
In a London Square. Marion Meteyard.
Atlantic Monthly.—June.
Nuremberg. Julia C. R. Dorr.
"Have I Not Learned to Live Without Thee Yet?" Louise C. Moulton.
California Illustrated Magazine.—June.
Unforgotten Love. Pauline Bryant.
Bruhlside. Frank Norris.
Haunted. Carrie Blake Morgan.
Hope. Nestor A. Young.
Catholic World.—June.
Forgiven. Alice Van Cleve.
Leo XIII. Francis Lavelle.
At the Church Door. Mary Elizabeth Blake.
Century.—June.
Nature. W. P. Foster.
The Fight of the *Armstrong*. J. J. Roche.
The Atlantic Steamship. T. M. Coan.
Cheutanquan.—June.
To Adonais. H. T. Sudduth.
Cosmopolitan.—June.
Marriage. Marion Wilcox.
For a Birthday. (Ilus.) J. R. Lowell.
A Woodland Wood. (Ilus.) M. Thompson.
Mystery. Amélie Rives.
Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—June.
The Gift. Sophie M. Almon Hensley.
Triumph. Goodridge Bliss Roberts.
English Illustrated.—June.
A Pageant of Thames Poets. E. J. Milliken.
Gentleman's Magazine.—June.
Eylan Cemetery. C. E. Mookerik.
Good Words.—June.
On the Garden Terrace. S. Reid.
Irish Peasant's Soliloquy. Marquis of Lorne.
Home Maker.—June.
June Roses. E. H. Chase.
Yesterday. Mary H. Krout.
In My Garden. Mrs. S. H. Gilder.
Harper's Magazine.—June.
On Cremation. George Horton.
My Sweetheart's Face. John Allan Wyeth.
Sleep. Archibald Lampman.
Irish Monthly.—June.
The Rose and the Wind.
Leisure Hour.—June.
Watching the Doves. Francis Wynne.
Lippincott.—June.
Being His Mother. J. W. Riley.
At Dead of Night. Carrie B. Morgan.
Concentration. Ella W. Wilcox.
Longman's.—June.
The Evening Primrose. Miss Leyard.
Charlie's Men. Andrew Lang.
Munsey's Magazine.—June.
The Rose of June. Douglas Hemingway.
The Evening Tryst. Joel Benton.
National Review.—June.
"The Fallen Elm." Austin Dobson.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

GEORGE HORTON contributes to *Harper's* for June a sonnet with the somewhat novel title "On Creation," and the rather uncanny fascination of the lines are in good keeping with the subject:

"It matters little to the winged sprite
That fits and fits the clustered stars among
What fate befell the useless vesture flung
So sully earthward at the time of flight
Eyes dazzled by a sudden flood of light
Cannot look into darkness; hymns are sung
In vain for spirit ears, on which has rung
God's perfect music, heard at last aright.
Yet for this worn-out garment seems more fit
Than beak of Parsee bird, or wormy shroud,
Or grinning ages in Egyptian pit.
A chant of merry fire-tongues singing loud,
While swift flame-fingers shall unravel it,
And slim wind-fingers weave it into cloud."

Mr. W. P. Foster, in the *June Century*, has a poem on "Nature," from which we quote the last three verses:

There is an undertone in everything
That comforts and uplifts;
A light that never shifts
Shines out of touch on the horizon ring.

I know, behind yon mountain's gloomy sides,
There's something waits for me
That I may never see—
Some love-illumined face, some stretched hand hides.

Some spirit, something earth would half disclose,
Half hide, invites the soul
Unto some hidden goal,
Which may be death, or larger life—who knows!

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for June, Mr. E. J. Milliken has a poem of some length, entitled "A Pageant of Thames's Poets." Taking as his text that Shelley delighted to glide along in his boat upon the Thames when the fit of poetry was upon him, Mr. Milliken says:

But Thames hath many another winding haunted
By memories of the wandering sons of song,
And many another nook is ground enchanted,
Its wooded slopes and devious shores along.

Chaucer at Donnington! The Kennett sounded
On Geoffrey's ear five hundred years ago,
And there, by Thames's sylvan scenes surrounded,
The cheerful bard forgot the courtier's woe.

And gentle Spencer oftentimes would wander
In his great day "by Thames's lovely side."
None sang its sweetness with effusion fonder,
None hamed its beauties with more loving pride.

Among the other poets who are associated with the poem are Milton, Denham, Cowley, Pope, Thomson, Collins, Wordsworth, Hood, Cummer, Taylor, Phineas, Fletcher and Coleridge.

Julia C. R. Dorr, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, has a pleasant poem on Nuremberg, one stanza of which runs as follows:

Oh, the charm of each haunted street,
Ways where Beauty and Duty meet—
Sculptured miracles soaring free
In temple and mart for all to see,
Wherever the light falls, Nuremberg!

Mr. Alfred Austin, in the *National Review*, has a long and beautiful poem upon "The Fallen Elm," in which he begins by lamenting the fall of his mountain, but after he had finished his lament a voice in the branches

speaks and bids the poet "Pity me not. I am alive still," and then the elm explains the innumerable joys that are still in store for it when used in the service of man.

I shall listen, hushed, to the stars at night,
Shall abide betwixt earth and sky;
While one lives and works at a lofty height.
One may change, but one does not die.

The most curious fancy is that in which the elm contemplates its conversion into a desk for a lame clerk in the church, when it will hear the choir, smile at the bride, listen to the christenings, and assist at the funerals, for, says the elm—

'Twas a cheery and wild-wood life I led,
But as paid as bird or beast;
For I never was christened, or church'd, or wed,
Or tithed by the village priest.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE first article in the June *Harper's* is an elaborate one by Charles Waldstein, in which he tries to establish the significance of the recently recovered bas-relief from the Acropolis, which represents Athena leaning on her lance, with eyes cast down, before a pillar or slab. The motive of the figure is a debated one in the archeological camp, but Mr. Waldstein thinks it clear that the relief played an important feature in the burial of the Greek dead, that it was a part of the funeral paraphernalia, and that the names of those who had died bravely in battle were engraved on the slab. "Of all the uses to which our relief could be put from its mere shape and form, this is the most probable, in fact the only one I can conceive of; and from its nature and the artistic treatment of the subject it certainly seems to me the most likely destination of this work: to have headed an inscription containing the names of those who had fallen in battle, which record was placed in some public spot in Athens, or on the Acropolis. Our Athena-Nike would then be standing in the attitude of mourning, with reversed spear, gazing down upon the tombstone which surmounts the grave of her brave sons."

So that the relief would create a sympathetic feeling and enthusiasm in the crowds who came to listen to the funeral orations which the Greeks took such pride in. Mr. Waldstein goes on to consider and quote from Thucydides' famous oration at the funeral of Pericles.

The *New England Magazine* also gives first place to an article on art subjects—this being Lucy Monroe's paper on "Art in Chicago." One is astonished at the rapid growth of interest in the aesthetics in the wonderful city on Lake Michigan, and the work which has been accomplished since the earliest gleam of an interest in pictures, in 1864, is something extraordinary. The Art Institute, which has had a strong and widely diffused influence on the community, began in 1873, and since then there has been a constant and rapid development. "But this record of the Columbian Exposition," says this writer, after tracing the individual careers of the most prominent Chicago artists, "will form a very small part of the history of art in Chicago which will finally come to be written. The growth that I have chronicled has been so rapid that one cannot set bounds to its future strength. Even now, though the city dealers are slow to recognize it, Eastern importers consider Chicago one of the few good markets for pictures and bring their finest to its doors. With the impetus which the Columbian Exposition will give to all activity in and for art, added to her native energy, what can we not expect of this young and vigorous city!"

Mrs. Sargent Florence gives in the June *Art Amateur* some good advice to art students who are making or are about to make their sojourn in Paris. "Young American women going to Paris to study, without acquaintances to take charge of them, will find it best to go direct to some respectable 'pension' or boarding house in the Latin quarter. There are many such, in which, while one may not be very comfortable, useful acquaintances may be made with other artists, and one may look about for better quarters. . . . As soon as convenient, however, it will be found best to hire a studio, with a sleeping room attached; or, if there are two young women together, one with two rooms may be easily found." Mrs. Florence cautions one to be careful with the terms of the lease, and advises the policy of politeness toward one's "concoirge." "A studio with both sleeping room and sitting room for two ladies will cost from 600 to 1,000 francs a year. Good food is rather expensive, but if breakfast and lunch be taken at home, getting supplies from some little 'crémier' in the neighborhood, expenses can be kept down to about \$400 or \$500 a year each. I should prefer to send a son to Paris rather than a daughter; but as a rule there is no want of respect toward girls or strangers."

New England Magazine.—June.

The Blue and the Gray. Zillicia Cooke.
Apple Blossoms. Maude Wymann.
Broken Measures. Sarah Knowles Bolton.
The Human Freedom League. A. E. Cross.
Fallen Love. Phillip B. Marston.
Gone. (Illus.) J. S. Barrows.
The Poet's Praise. C. E. Markham.
The Czar's Reward. Mariu Petrovsky.

Overland Monthly.—June.

Florescence. Ella M. Sexton.
The Gate That is Kept. Melbourne Greene.
Blades of Grain. E. N. H.

Scribner's Magazine.—June.

The Return of the Year. A. Lampman.
The Priceless Pearl. J. W. Lindwick.
After sunset. Graham R. Tomson.

Sunday Magazine.—June.

The Sculptor's Statue of Christ. J. Fitzhugh.
A Moorland Sign-Post. Rev. B. Waugh.

Temple Bar.—June.

Ballade of the Rectory Roses. A. Cochrane.
Life's Night Watch. Maarten Maarten.

Victorian.—June.

Dead Cities. Wm. Cowan.

ART TOPICS.

Art Journal. June.

Sir John Pender's Art Collection. With Portrait and Illustrations. J. F. Boyes.
In C. D. Railla. (Illus.) N. Garstin.
Some English Shrines. (Illus.) V. Blackburn.
R. Thorne Waite. (Illus.) R. Jop Slade.
The Royal Academy and the New Gallery. (Illus.) C. Phillips.

Century.—June.

Carpaccio. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chautauquan.—June.

Bernard Palissy. (Illus.) Mrs. Corson.

Classical Picture Gallery. June.

Reproductions of "Madonna and Child" by G. B. Tiepolo. "A Flirtation," by Jean Baptiste Le Prince, etc.

Cosmopolitan.—June.

Modern Life and the Artistic Sense. (Illus.) Walter Crane.
Fashions and Counterparts of Eric & Brac. (Illus.) Sarah C. Hewitt.

Fortnightly Review.—June.

The Royal Academy. George Moore.
The Two Salons. Mrs. E. R. Peacock.

Gentlemen's Magazine.—June.

About a Portrait at Windsor. H. W. Wulff.

Harper's.—June.

Funeral Orations in Stone and Wood. Chas. Waldstein.

Magazine of Art.—June.

"Circe." Etching after J. W. Waterhouse.
The Royal Academy, 1902. (Illus.) H. Seville Art. (Illus.) I. Prof. Herkomer.
The Power of the Eye as a Factor in Expression. Dr. Sam. Wilks.
Julius Bastien-Lepage. (Illus.) C. Phillips.
The Mystery of Holbein's "Ambassadors." (Illus.) W. F. Dickes.
Cracow and Its Art Treasures. (Illus.) Helen Zimmerman.

Monthly Packet.—June.

Latur. Art. Psychologist and Pastelist.
Ernie Stuart.

New England Magazine.—June.

Art in Chicago. Lucy B. Monroe.

Nineteenth Century.—June.

Sculpture of the Renaissance. Vernon Lee.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Spurgeon, the People's Preacher. By the Authors of "The Life of General Gordon." 12mo, pp. 357. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

Popular lives of Spurgeon continue to appear in the market. This latest one seems to have some fresh and original qualities of its own.

John G. Whittier, the Poet of Freedom. By Wm. Sloane Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

This entertaining and instructive book is full of history, and interspersed with quotations from the poems and ballads of Whittier. The author has done his best to show that "Flood" Iveson was justly tarred and feathered for abandoning the shipwrecked sailors, that Barbara Fritchie did wear that historic flag, that Whittier's story of the wreck of the "Palatine" is true, and that the romantic story of Harriet Livermore is truth stranger than fiction. The book tells the full story of the part played by Whittier in the anti-slavery movement. An appendix contains a reference table for dates of events and incidents in the life of the poet, notes on rare and early editions of his works, and a general index.

The Life of Benvenuto Cellini. By John Addington Symonds. Octavo, pp. 514. London: John C. Nimmo. 9s.

A third and cheaper edition of this work. Heretofore no accurate translation of Benvenuto Cellini's world-famous autobiography was obtainable. Cellini, unscrupulous and a murderer (of whose autobiography Horace Walpole says: "It is more amusing than any novel I know"), was born in Florence in 1568 and died in the same city, after a life of extraordinary variety and adventure, in 1621. Self-revelation is carried to the extreme in this volume; Cellini evidently had no shame, and consequently his work is invaluable to every student of character as it is to every student of sixteenth-century Italy. Of Mr. Symonds' translation it would be impossible to speak too highly, while his introduction is a very valuable critical essay on the man and his time.

Leading Women of the Restoration. By Grace Johnstone. Octavo, pp. 221. London: Digby & Long. 6s.

Miss Johnstone writes this book with a purpose. She desires to show that amidst the almost universal corruption of the Court of King Charles II. there were women who remained modest, unselfish and religious. The women selected are Ladies Russell, Warwick and Maynard, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Godolphin. In each case a portrait is given.

HISTORY.

Church and State in Maryland. By George Petrie, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 50. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Petrie, who is now Professor of History in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has prepared this study of Church and State in Maryland from the settlement of the colony in 1634 down to the establishment of the Church of England in that colony in 1692, the study being prepared as a thesis for the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University. It is a thorough and valuable piece of work based upon a close study of early records.

Some Lies and Errors of History. By Renben Parsons, D.D. 12mo, pp. 324. Notre Dame, Ind.: The "Ave Maria" Office.

The Rev. Dr. Parsons writes a series of readable essays upon a number of historical topics, in which he controverts certain received views and opinions. He writes from the Catholic point of view, and refutes certain historical statements which he deems unjust to his church.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Francis Bacon, Poet, Prophet, Philosopher, versus Phantom Captain Shakespeare, the Rosicrucian Fak. By W. F. C. Wigston. Octavo, pp. 482. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$2.

The enterprising Chicago publishers, Messrs. F. J. Schulte & Co., are the American publishers of Mr. Wigston's very formidable and really scholarly book written in defense of the theory that Francis Bacon wrote the works we commonly attribute to William Shakespeare. The work is dedicated to Ignatius Donnelly. Our surprise expressed last month tends to increase when we reflect that these Chicago publishers are giving to the world the new epic of the poet who claims to be the reincarnation of William Shakespeare. Our friends, the Chicago publishers, will be compelled by and by to take sides.

Shadows of the Stage. By William Winter. 32mo, pp. 397. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Last month we mentioned the charming little volume in which Mr. Winter's essays upon England had just appeared in revised form. This month there comes to hand as a dainty companion volume Mr. Winter's "Shadows of the Stage," containing twenty-eight brief papers. For thirty years Mr. Winter has been before the American public as a dramatic critic, and for many years he has been deemed our most acceptable and distinguished writer upon these topics. His work in the New York *Tribune* is widely familiar, and these papers are selected from hundreds that have appeared in that newspaper from his pen. They are upon the most distinguished actors and actresses of our day. To show how current these essays are it is only necessary to mention the fact that one of them is upon Lord Tennyson's new play "The Foresters" and its presentation in New York.

Walt Whitman. By William Clarke, M.A. With a Portrait. 16mo, pp. 132. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

The tenth volume of the "Dilettante Library," on the Poet Whitman, is written as an exposition rather than as a criticism of his works. The first chapter seeks to portray his personality and to set forth the varied influences which molded his life. Then follow chapters on his relations to and message for America, his art, his belief about the nature of democracy, and his ultimate spiritual creed. A great deal of information about the poet is condensed in this little volume.

Letters on Literature. By Andrew Lang. New Edition. 8vo, pp. 182. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

In Mr. Lang's volume the two letters on Modern Poetry are perhaps the best, and the average reader can follow the author through his eulogies of Lord Tennyson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Brydges. Those on Longfellow, Fielding, Richardson (this last by Mrs. Lang), and Book Hunting, too, the ordinary reader will be able to appreciate. But the other letters—on Reynolds, Virgil, "Aucassin and Nicolette," Plotinus, Lærtius, and Gerard de Nerval—are too allusive in style, too informed in knowledge, for the santerer in letters.

Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 423-476. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 28s.

Dr. Hill, whose excellent edition of Boswell's "Life," earned for him the gratitude of all who are interested in eighteenth century life and literature, has been able to include in this collection nearly a hundred hitherto unpublished letters, besides others which have only appeared in magazines and newspapers. The gem of the collection is a letter from Johnson to his wife, the only one known to exist, and which is here printed in fac-simile; but to those who know Dr. Johnson nearly all will prove interesting, for, as Dr. Hill says, "he displays in his letters a playfulness and lightness of touch which will surprise those who know him only by his formal writings." For Dr. Hill's share—no inconsiderable one—of the volumes we have nothing but praise. His research and

energy have unearthed many letters which would otherwise have disappeared forever, and have made clear many doubtful points.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

Social Science Library. Edited by W. D. P. Bliss. Published Monthly. New York: The Hamboldt Publishing Company. Yearly, \$2.50; monthly, 25 cents.

The Hamboldt Library is entitled to much credit for the uniformly high character of its publications, which have for the most part been in the direction of the nature of physical sciences. Its series in the field of social science fully sustains its reputation for excellence. The series began somewhat more than a year ago with a skillfully abridged edition of Professor Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." One of this generation's classical works of economic inquiry. Next there appeared a collection of John Stuart Mill's writings upon socialism, with some of the chapters upon the Progress of Democracy, the Enfranchisement of Women, and other mooted questions of politics or society. Number three and four are given to selections from the writings of Thomas Carlyle bearing upon economic and social questions, the compilation being well entitled "Socialism and Unsocialism." No. William Morris, the poet and artist, is becoming ever more widely known as an advanced socialistic writer and leader than as the high priest of English æsthetics. Number five in the series is devoted to well-arranged selections from Mr. Morris' writings upon social economy, together with an interesting sketch of Mr. Morris himself by Mr. Francis Watts Lee. Number six is an American reprint of the famous "Fabian Essays in Socialism," a volume of essays edited by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw of London, who is one of the most active members of the Fabian Society. The Fabians are a body of scholarly writers and thinkers, who stand upon an advanced socialistic platform. These essays are written by Mr. Shaw himself, Mr. Sidney Webb, who is well known to the readers of *The Review*, or William Clarke, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Sydney Olivier, Mr. Graham Wallas, and Mr. Hubert Bland. This edition has an American preface by H. G. Wilsbire. Their brilliancy and force must be admitted whether one agrees or disagrees with their doctrines or not. The next number in the series is entitled "The Economics of Herbert Spencer," by W. C. Owen. This writer has gone carefully through the printed work of Mr. Spencer in order to analyze and cull out the distinguished philosopher's views upon legislation and society. The next number, No. 8, D. P. Bliss has skillfully arranged for as a little volume which he entitles "The Communion of John Ruskin." The introduction is interesting and valuable, and the volume contains a number of economic essays by the great English master of style. The last book that has appeared thus far in the series is entitled "Horace Greeley and other Pioneers in American Socialism." It is by Charles Sotheran. It is a very ingenious little book and an extremely interesting one. It does full justice from the point of view of the larger socialistic agitation of the present time to the Brook Farm and Fourierite phalansteries of forty or fifty years ago, in which Horace Greeley was so deeply interested along with many other young men who afterward attained a similar eminence. Mr. Sotheran is an ardent socialist, who is also a brilliant writer of wide information, and who makes his exposition of what he deems the essentially socialistic doctrines of Horace Greeley a very interesting essay.

The Letter: An Epistle by a Granger to a Brother Granger. By Budd Reeve, Himself. Paper, 8vo, pp. 100. Fargo, N. D.: Published by the Author.

The Easterner who wants to know at first hand some of the views that have free course and are glorified upon the broad prairies of the West would do well to obtain this piece of literature promulgated by a well-known Dakota granger, Budd Reeve, and addressed, as he says, to brother grangers. It discusses a great variety of subjects pertaining to government, taxes, the tariff, and the prosperity of our agriculture.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Voice from Sinai. By F. W. Farrar, D.D. Octavo, pp. 322. New York: F. W. Whitaker. \$1.50.

These sermons on the eternal bases of the moral law were, with three exceptions, delivered in Westminster Abbey in November, 1891, and January, 1892. The exceptions were preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, in 1874; and in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Saintly Workers. By F. W. Farrar, D.D. Octavo, pp. 207. London: MacMillan & Co. 3s. 6d.

Five special Lenten lectures or sermons are included in this volume, their titles being "The Martyrs," "The Hermits," "The Monks," "The Early Franciscans," and "The Missionaries." They are simple yet eloquent trinites to the

saintly lives of past ideals of holiness. While calling attention to the lives of men pre-eminent for goodness, Archdeacon Farrar fails not to warn his readers of their intellectual errors.

Reaching the Masses and How it is Done. Octavo, pp. 400. New Haven: Christian Workers Bureau of Supplies. \$1.

The Christian Workers Association is a body which, in a very literal and practical way, is undertaking to bring practical Christianity into the every-day life of the masses of our fellow-countrymen. This volume, which contains the proceedings of the fifth convention of the association, is full of material of a very fresh and valuable kind bearing upon the problems of practical Christian work among the people.

A Book of Prayer. By Henry Ward Beecher. Compiled from unpublished notes of his pulpit ministrations by T. J. Ellinwood. 32mo, pp. 214. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

Mr. Beecher speaks again with almost startling lifelikeness in this little volume, prepared from the notes of his stenographer, and which is composed almost exclusively of Mr. Beecher's prayers, principally those offered by him at his Sunday morning services.

Old Wine: New Bottles. Some Elementary Doctrines in Modern Form. By Amory H. Bradford, D. D. 16mo, pp. 34. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 35 cents.

This little volume contains four sermons delivered during Lent and on Easter Sunday, 1892. The discourses are on "The Living God," "The Holy Trinity," "What is Left of the Bible," and "The Immortal Life." There is a great deal of good sense, sound morality and lofty spiritual teaching condensed in the book.

Questions of Faith and Duty. By Anthony W. Thorold, D.D. Octavo, pp. 355. London: Labister.

The Bishop of Winchester, believing that a book goes further than a sermon, wrote these essays during the enforced leisure of the Sundays of the past year. They deal with the Personal Life, the Home, Christ Crucified, Christ Risen, Christ Ascended, the Promise of the Father, "Giving Back in no Gift," Sorrow, Secret Faults, Service, "Things which Cannot be Moved," the End.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Darwin after Darwin. By George John Romanes. I. The Darwinian Theory. 12mo, pp. 474. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 82.

The good books which come to us from Chicago grow continually more numerous in proportion to the sum total of our American literary output. It is interesting to know that Chicago publishers have in hand Mr. Romanes' very important book in exposition of the Darwinian theory. The first volume, now in hand, deals in a philosophical way with all that we now know, thanks to the discoveries of Darwin and his fellow-workers, of the systematic science of natural history. Mr. Romanes gives us, in a manner not too technical or difficult for the intelligent reader who has never previously read a line about Darwinism or natural history, an account of the classification of animal life and of the history and development of species, the geographical distribution of animals, the theory of natural selection, and the other main doctrines of Darwinian belief. It is a brilliantly written and, of course, a very scholarly and valuable work.

FICTION.

I Saw Three Ships, and other Winter's Tales. By A. T. Quiller Couch. ("Q.") 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents. e

When "Dead Man's Rock" and, later, "Troy Town" were first published, the critics, while praising the substance, lamented the fact that Mr. Couch had not yet found a style of his own. This fault may also be found with "I Saw Three Ships," which appeared in a Christmas number about eighteen months ago, and, consequently, does not share the style which he has found in the last two years. It might have been written by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson and Mr. Thomas Hardy in collaboration; for the first portion is exactly in Mr. Hardy's vein, as are many of the characters and subsequent scenes; while

the plot and the stranger—a disagreeably melodramatic character—might well have come from Mr. Stevenson. The other four stories are shorter, but, like all Mr. Couch writes, they have an interest and distinction.



MR. A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is the third volume of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s new edition of the works of Charles Dickens. It is a reprint of the first edition, with the original illustrations, thirty-nine in number, and an introduction, biographical and bibliographical, by Charles Dickens the younger.

The Story of Dick. By Gambier Parry. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Without exactly intending to be unkind, Mrs. Yelf—a somewhat milder edition of Hannah Glasse—resented the coming of her brother-in-law's ten-year-old soldier-like child to her house, fearing that he would influence her own little son, whom she coddled and spoiled. In some respects the story reminds us of "Tim," but it is far happier and quite as pathetic. Dick, himself, is a fine, honest, manly, little chap, and he soon strangles the farmer's girlish boy. The scene in which he reads the burial service over the soldier-soldier's grave is very pretty. This is a story that will delight children and "grown-ups" alike.

The Travelling Companions. By F. Anstey. Small 4to, pp. 100. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Anstey's dialogues have long been among the most popular of Mr. Punch's witty writings, and a real service is done to his numerous admirers by the republication in one volume of "The Travelling Companions," which in no sense falls short of the previous series, "Voces Populi."

Calmire. 12mo, pp. 747. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

"Calmire," by an anonymous author, is an exposition, through the medium of a story, of that scientific explanation of the basis of morals for which many are seeking outside of the historic creeds.

Stories and Interludes. By Barry Pain. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"Stories and Interludes" has many good points which were lacking in "In a Canadian Canoe," and it lacks many of the faults of that book. So far Mr. Pain has progressed, but there

is still the morbidness and striving after effect which spoilt his first book, and which was so all present in his "Revelations of Gerald Rosecourt." The book is, on the whole, praiseworthy and deserving of attention—much of it is indefinitely reminiscent of the old fairy tales of Maeterlinck and of Mr. Burne Jones's pictures.

Born of Flame: A Rosicrucian Story. By Mrs. Margaret B. Peeke. 12mo, pp. 239. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The scene of this story is mostly laid in the State of New York. It has for one of its characters an Indian mystic, and it is full of theories of mysticism and transcendentalism.

Sansinesca. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The latest volume in the new edition of Mr. Crawford's novel now being issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Out of the Fashion. By Mrs. L. T. Meade. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

An interesting story of English life. The book has as a frontispiece a portrait of the author, and numerous excellent illustrations enliven the text.

Manitou Island. By M. G. McClelland. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

A very entertaining novel, the scenes of which are laid at Manitou Island, in Lake Superior, and on the neighboring mainland.

A Younger Sister. By the author of "Mademoiselle Mori." 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35.

A story of life in the North of England as it is to-day.

When a Man's Single. A Tale of Literary Life. By J. M. Barrie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 242. New York: The Waverly Company. 25 cents.

Memoirs of a Mother-in-Law. By George R. Sims. Paper, 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Waverly Company. 50 cents.

Pactols Prime. By Albion W. Tourgée. Paper, 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A Frenchman in America: Recollections of Men and Things. By Max O'Rell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Story of Francis Clodde. By Stanley J. Weyman. Paper, 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Price of the Ring. By Margaret Holmes. Paper, 12mo, pp. 274. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. 50 cents.

Well Out of It: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher. By John Habberton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 184. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 30 cents.

Stolen Steps. A Story. By Squier L. Pierce. Paper, 12mo, pp. 189. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Winora. A Story of To-Day. By Ella M. Powell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 223. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.

Tales from Town Topics. Number 4. Paper, 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company. 50 cents.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the National Conference on University Extension. Compiled by George Francis James, M.A. Octavo pp. 292. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

The whole subject of university extension in America in theory, in practice, and in its local development, is treated in such a way in the papers and reports brought together in this volume that the inquirer would hardly need to seek further for information. It is an admirably compiled volume of essays and facts concerning this new popular educational movement in the United States.

Sea-Side and Way-Side. Nature Readers No. 4. By Julia McNair Wright. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 70 cents.

MUSIC, POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Lays and Legends. By E. Nesbit (Mrs. Hubert Bland). With Portrait. Octavo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This second series of "Lays and Legends" are very welcome, and display all the best qualities of Mrs. Bland's work, which, at its best, is very good indeed, facile and rhythmic, if not powerful, and at its worst is always graceful and polished. Personally, of the pieces in this volume we prefer the *Rondeau* to Austin Dobson, a charming couple of verses, but



MRS. HUBERT BLAND.

those to W. E. Henley are very little inferior. The first poem, "The Bridal Ballad," is by no means the best in the book; its subject is unsuited to Mrs. Bland's muse, which is always more at ease when treating of less pretentious themes.

The Sisters. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

In his new play Mr. Swinburne has departed almost entirely from his old flamboyant and long speeches. In their place he has given us a tragedy almost melodramatic in its plot, but simple to a degree in its style. In construction, notably with its play within play, Mr. Swinburne has modeled it upon the manner of the Italianized Tudor drama, which he has studied so long and so lovingly. The dedication to the poet's aunt, Lady Mary Gordon, with its exquisite flow of verse, is among the finest things Mr. Swinburne has ever

penned. This, with the two lyrics, the ballad "There's no lack loves the lift, my dear," and the song before the interlude, "Love and sorrow met in May," are in his earlier and finer and more natural manner.

Seventh Century Lyrics. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Nobody is more competent to make a charming selection from the lyric poets of the seventeenth century than Mr. Saintsbury, and this little volume needs no words of praise. It is a bit of work for which the compiler deserves the thanks of the many people who still read poetry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wisps of Wit and Wisdom: or, Knowledge in a Nutshell. By Albert P. Southwick, A.M. 16mo, pp. 285. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

This little volume, which reads like a collection of choice extracts from "Notes and Queries," can be commended as a very interesting thing to have in the family. It will enable its possessor to puzzle his friends once a day for nearly two years, for it contains over six hundred questions and answers. Some of them are pertinent and others are not. No. 57, "When Were Shooegs Invented?" is a question, for example, that would interest some people perhaps, while it would not interest every body. But No. 42, "What is the Pagonip?" is an example of the kind of question that ought to arouse universal interest.

A Treatise on Mortgage Investments. By E. N. Darrow. Paper, 12mo, pp. 50. Minneapolis: Published by the author. \$1.

This small book contains many practical hints of a valuable kind for people who have money to lend on mortgage security, as well as to those who are borrowers.

Dressmaking: A Technical Manual for Teachers By Mrs. Heury Grenfell. 16mo, pp. 94. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

This little book will supply the need of an elementary manual in the art of home dress cutting and making. It deals with principles, and is entirely independent of any special system of cutting out. With the valuable instruction in a plain and simple form contained in this book there should be no difficulty in developing the idea of "dressmaking made popular."

SOME FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Grandes Cavaliers du Premier Empire. By General Thuomas. Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie. 7fr. 50c.

This is the second volume of an interesting collection of biographical notices concerning the career of Napoleon the First's cavalry officers—Pajol, Milhaud, Fournier, Sainte-Croix, Delorme, etc., etc.

La Table au Pays de Brillat-Savarin. By Lucien Tendret. Paris: A. Jeandé. 3fr. 50c.

This will form, for those who care for classical French cookery, a useful corollary to the "Physiologie du Gout."

La Bonne Cuisine Française. By Emile Dumont. Paris: Alfred Degrod. 3fr.

A good, practical French cookery book, full of excellent, simple Continental recipes.

L'Algérie en 1891. By A. Burdeau. Paris: Hachette et Cie. 3fr. 50c.

This volume is equivalent to a Parliamentary report on the colony of Algeria, being a reprint of all the speeches and memorandums bearing on the subject delivered and laid before the French Chamber during the last twelve months.

La Paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle. By the Duc de Broglie. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

A volume forming part of the great historical work undertaken by the Duke.

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Politics in the Home. Mrs. Henry Fawcett.
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A Social Problem. A. Ingham Whitaker.

Antiquary.—London.

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The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

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Bankers' Magazine.—London.

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The Mystery of Policy Values. T. J. Searle.

The Beacon.—Chicago. May.

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The Coming Struggle.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. May.

The Coal Production of Germany.
The Sicilian Sulphur Industry.
The Foreign Trade of Japan in 1861.

Bookman.—London.

The Carlyles.—IX.
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Russell of the Scotsman.

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Chaperone Magazine.—St. Louis. May.

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The Moon. Dr. A. Meistermann.
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King Charles of Roumania.—IV.
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Rembrandt or Ferdinand Bol?—II. M. Lantzer.
Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop.—VII. T. Wiede mann.
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Lise von Kober.

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The Supernatural in Art. Eduard Kulk.
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Popularity. Concluded. E. Stettner.
L. Grünberger, a German-Bohemian Composer.

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The Proletariat in Austria. Continued. E. Berner.
No. 33.

The Labor Movement in the United States from 1877 to 1885. F. A. Sorge.
Home Industries in Persia. Dr. I. Daszynska.
No. 34.

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Eduard Grützn. With Portrait. J. Janitsch.
The Ideas of Universal Jurisprudence on an Ethnological Basis. Th. Achille.
Charles Bradlaugh. Otto Felsing.

June.

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A Character Sketch of Cavour. S. Müntz.
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St. Mark's, Venice.—I. Dr. K. Neumann.
The Trade Guilds in the Middle Ages. Dr. F. Philipp.
Luis and Dorothea. A Goethe Study. A. Bielschowsky.
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The Present Condition of the Greek Orthodox Rumanian Church in Hungary and Transylvania.
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To and from America by the Norddeutscher Lloyd. A. O. Clausen.
Comenius the Father of School Reform. With Portrait. C. Werckhagen.
"Werther" in the Vienna Court Opera House.
Heft 10.

Spring Colids. Dr. Böhm.
A Clean City.—Berlin. A. O. Klausmann.
Bismarck at Home. Franz Hirsch.
Johannes Trojan, the Poet of Joy. With Portrait. J. Stinde.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. May.

The Initiative at the Revision of the Constitution. Ständerat Schöb.
The Swiss Radical Party. (In French.)
The New Development of Language in German Switzerland. O. von Greyerz.
Albrecht von Haller's First Journey in the Alps. (In French.) Concluded.

Sphinx.—London. May.

The Gospel of the Struggle for Existence. A. Engelbach.
What is Theosophy? Dr. F. Hartmann.
Mozart. A. Fittor.
Psychology from the Point of View of the Occult Sciences. Dr. Carl Du Prel.
The Historical Personality of Faust. C. Kiesewetter.
The Psychology of Occultism. Dr. R. von Koerber.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. May 28.

Rhase Pascal.—V. W. Kretzen.
A Christian Officer's Life—General de Sonis. O. Pfäff.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

My Courtship. With Portrait. Duke Ernest II. of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha.
Coburg and Gotha.
In the Old Cathedral at Berlin. O. Schwebel.
Count von Moltke's Letters to His Wife. (Continued.)
Safety on the Atlantic. F. von Hellwald.
The Swiss Army.
The Jubilee of the Grand Duke of Baden. W. Harder.
Photography of Luminous Objects. H. Schnaass.
The Youngest Lieutenant. With Portrait of the Crown Prince.

Universum.—Dresden. Heft 19.

Yellowstone National Park. Paul Lindau.
Bertha von Suttner. With Portrait.
Peruvian Bark as a Cure for Malaria. C. Falkenhörst.

Heft 20.

Yellowstone National Park. (Continued.) Paul Lindau.
Remarkable Electrical Appearances in the Atmosphere.

Veitagen und Kiasings Monatshefte.—Berlin. Heft. 9.

Springtime in Thuringia. A. Trinius.
The Theatre in Berlin. H. von Zoltwitz.
"Balsbrech." by C. W. Allers. O. Preuss.
The Heralds of the Spring. H. Erdmann.

Vom Fals zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

Capna. W. Kuden.
What We Read. With Portraits. A. E. Schönbach.
Our German Flora. W. Willy.

The Blumenkorn, or Flower Festival at Berlin. L. Pietech.
The Trans-Saharan Railway. With Map. G. Bohls.
Diseases in Connection with Certain Trades. Dr. Uffelmann.
Peasant Dairy Farming Life on the Alps. M. Schmidt.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braunschweig.

E. T. W. Hoffmann. H. Prohle.
The Pre-Histories in England.—III. C. Gurliitt.
At Ravello.

A. R. Le Sage. With Portrait. A. Schnitzler.
American Sketches.—II. A. Schaffmeyer.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 1.
Symbolism in Literature.

Literature and Drama of the Present Day.—III. Dr. A. Fähr.
von Berger.
French Fictions and German Women. G. Engelmann.
The Laws of the Development of Literature. Prof. Dr.
Schwicker.

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Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. May.

The Catholic Party in Switzerland and Social Questions.
Paul Pictet.

A Moralist of the 19th Century.—Jean Louis Vives. Con-
cluded. Berthe Vallery.
Artesian Wells. Edouard Lullin.
Boemia Under the Protectorate of Austria. Concluded. H.
8. Chamberlain.

The History of the Churches of the Refugees in England, by
Baron Schickler. A. Glardon.
Chroniques.—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scien-
tific and Political.

Chrétien Évangélique.—Lausanne. May 20.

The Prophet Amos. E. Herzog.
Faith and Science. A. Glardon.
Joseph in Egypt. E. Barde.
A Document Relating to the Swiss Revolution. J. Cart.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. May.

Justice. P. J. Proudhon.
Repopulation and Social Revolution. T. Randal.
Reflections on the Art of Verse. F. Viéto-Griffin.

L'Initiation.—Paris. May.

Astrology. F. C. Barlet.
The Unity of Matter. Philophotes.
Studies in Orientalism. Dr. J. Gardener.

Jeune Belgique.—Brussels. May.

The Reign of Mahomet I., Emperor of the Ottomans. From
the Italian, by M. Deschamps.
The Adoration of the Magi: Poem. Albert Giraud.
The Death of Bishop Nicolas. Act III. G. Eckboud.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. April.

Sketch of a Course in Commercial Education. Courcelle
Seneuil.

The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet.
French Economic Publications. M. Rongel.
Agricultural and Popular Credit. E. Cohen.
The Zone Tariff in Hungary. D. Kohn.
Pansterism in England in 1860, according to the Journal of the
Manchester Statistical Society. E. Castelot.
The Sulphur Mines of Sicily.
Medical Protection in Italy. V. Pareto.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on May 5.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

May 1.

Russia and the Quai d'Orsay. "Un Diplomate."
The Phylloxera in Champagne. Concluded. Duchesse de
Fitz-James.

Popular Poetry in Brittany. E. Schuré.
The Golden Wedding of the Danish Sovereigns. F. de Zépelin.
M. Paul Bonnetain. J. Ayne.
The Teaching of the Salpêtrière. Maurice de Floury.
Wagnerism Triumphant. A. de Bertha.
In the Gulf of Guinea. G. Sénéchal.

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Home and Colonial Politics. F. de Mahy.
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The City of Furniture. Th. Funck Brentano.
Hæcra. A Novel.—I. Léon A. Dandet.
Translations from Tennyson. Olivier Georges Destree.
The Salon of the Champs-Élysées.—I. Henri Chautavaine.

Réforme Sociale. Paris.

May 1.

Capital, Speculation, and Finance in the XIX. Century. Claudio
Janet.
The Present Condition and Hopes of the Workers. J. Angot
des Rotours.

The Toy Industry of Paris and the Sweating System. P. de
Maroussem.
Rural Immigration Into the Towns. L. Choisy.

May 16.

The Rights of the State in Compulsory Education. Sidney
Evan.
Parliament and the Naval "Invalides." Ch. Le Cour Grand-
maison.
A Rural Exploration of the Steppes of Ukraine. F. de Flair.
Mexico from the Social Point of View. G. de Champ.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

May 1.

Our Young Composers. Arthur Pougin.
The Glove. (Continued.) Björnsterne Björnson.

May 15.

Theatrical Reform. G. Salandri.
Theatrical Celebrities. Emilie Broisat. M. Roll.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

April 30.

Jean Jacques Rousseau at Home. Unpublished Correspond-
ence. L. Claretie.
The Beginnings of German Socialism. M. Lévy-Bruhl.

May 7.

The Anarchist Spirit. Maurice Sprouts.
Napoleon I. and the Foundation of the Argentine Republic.
M. de Sausenay.
Collectivism and Pontifical Doctrines.

May 14.

Political Sophisms of the Time.—National Sovereignty.
Charles Bonelot.
Napoleon I. and the Argentine Republic. Concluded. M. de
Sausenay.
The Supposed Decadence in Classical Studies. F. Hémon.

May 21.

The "Académie des Beaux Arts" and the Ancient Academies.
G. Laroque.
James Darmesteter's Book on the "Prophets of Israel." J.
Hocney.

May 28.

The "Tiers État" of 1662.
Personality in Art. Paul Gsell.
Reason and a Supreme Being. A. Rambaud.
The Ship *Le Vengeur*. M. Loir.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

May 1.

"Les Antihel." Part I. Emile Pouillon.
Frederick the Great Before his Accession.—III. E. Lavisse.
The Belgian Referendum: A Question of Constitutional Law.
An Autonomous Colony.—III. Ch. de Conton.
The Deaf-Mute School at Paris. F. Deltour.
The Correspondence of the Margrave of Baden. G. Valbert.

May 15.

"Les Antihel." Part II. E. Pouillon.
The Art of Leonardo da Vinci. Gabriel Scailles.
Horse Breeding in France. F. Musany.
The Social and Political State of British Australasia. E. Martin.
La Menée.
Form and Life. George Pouchet.
The Hait. Ouida.
The Testament of Sylvanus. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

May 1.

Victor Hugo as Described by Alexandre Dumas. (Concluded.)
The Reception of Pierre Loti at the Académie Française.
With Portraits.
A General View of the Educational Movement in France.
With Portraits. R. Allier.

May 15.
Fiction in Germany. With Portraits. Louis de Hoesem.
Walt Whitman. With Portraits. H. H. Gauseman.
The Emin Relief Expedition: Bartlett, Jephson, Peters, and
their Books. With Portraits. R. D'Annunzio.
Ravachol's Trial. With Portrait. G. Lejeal.
Cryptography. A. Bélière.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

May 1.

The Priest.—III. Jules Simon.
Talleyrand and his Memoirs. H. Welschinger.
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The Evolution of the Opera.—VII. F. Sarcey.

May 15.

The Priest.—IV. Jules Simon.
Dahomey, Past and Present. A. L. D'Albica.
Large and Small Schools. E. Lavisse.
The Salons of 1892. P. Rostaix.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

May 1.

What the French are going to do in Dahomey. James Lauson.
What the English did Among the Ashantes. Edmond Mar-
beau.
A Federal Constitution for Australia. A. Salagnac.
The Ottoman Empire. Mohammed Ali.

May 15.

A Glance at the Voyages. With Map. E. Marbeau.
Anti-French Propaganda in the Levant. G. Pelegrin.
The Troubles in Uganda and their Relation to France. E.
Marbeau.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. May.

The Catholic Programme. Charles Woeste.
Ecclesiastical, the Rome of the Armenians. Jules Leclercq.
Cardinal Manning. F. de Bernhardt.
Le Roi Charlot. Act IV. Charles Buet and G. de Raines.
Wages and Public Powers. M. Bodeux.

Revue Historique.—Paris. May-June.

The Political Will of Charles V. of Lorraine. (Concluded.)
Comte J. du Hamel de Breuille.
A Collection of Letters of Philippe de Maizières. N. Jorga.
Diary and Correspondence of Queen Catherine of Württem-
berg. Baron A. Du Cassé.
The Authenticity of the Memoirs of Talleyrand. J. Flammar-
mont.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. May.

Application of Hypnotism in Dentistry. G. Sandberg.
The Possessed and the Demoniacs at Geneva in the XVII.
Century. Dr. Paul Ladame.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. May.

Catholicism and Progress. M. Zabet.
Naturalists and Animalism. J. d'Estienne.

The Social Movement. U. Gnérin.
Recent Historical Works.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. May.

Responsibility. (Concluded.) F. Paulhan.
The Problem of Life. (Concluded.) Ch. Dunan.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. June.

The Religion of the Future.
"La Bête Humaine" and Criminal Anthropology. C. Lom-
bras.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

April 30.

A Journey in Central Asia. With Map. A. Duvelay.
The Races of the Central Asian Valleys. G. Pison.

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The Races of the High Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.
G. Pison.
Phonetics and the Learning of Modern Languages. P. Passy.

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The International Congress of Chemical Nomenclature. M.
Harriot.
Magnetism and Geology. A. de Lapparent.
Norwegian Fisheries. A. Berthoulet.
The Influenza in Paris in 1890 and 1892. With Charts. V.
Turquan.

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The History and Teaching of Pharmacy. G. Pouchet.
The Workers' Hygienic Conference. G. Drouineau.
The Mineral Riches of Colorado. G. Belfet.

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The Chair of Physics at the "Muséum." H. Becquerel.
The Physiology of Flight according to Leonardo da Vinci. M.
Amann.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. May 15.

The "Théâtres" of Babele and the "Harmoniens" of
Fourier. E. de Pompery.

Physical and Social Solidarity. A. Delon.
An Experimental Conception of Life. Dr. J. Pioger.
Universal Suffrage and Social Revolution. H. Almel.
Balthazac as Socialist. R. Bernier.
Corrections in an Interview published in the *Figaro*. Benoit
Malon.

The Salons of 1892. Gervais.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. May.

Columbus and the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of
America. A. Poldosch.
The Confessions of St. Augustine.—Continued. C. Donati.
The Present Signs of the Times and the Probable Future of
the Christian Revival in France. C. Denis.

Revue de Théologie.—May.

The Great Doctrine of the Reformers.—Predestination. L.
Mullins.
Authority. C. Malan.
The Huguenot Character.—Concluded. D. Benoit.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

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Freemasonry and Anarchy.
The Mines of Herodias.
Human Reason and the Law, according to Prof. Barbera.
The Hittites and their Migrations.

May 21.

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Socialist Literature in Italy, from Mazzini to De Amicis.
Religious Errors of Aristidli Gabelli.
The Eucharistic Doctrine of St. Thomas.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

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History in Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi." F. P. Costaro.
Spring in the Representative Arts. A. Venturi.
Don Carlos and His Imprisonment in the Light of Recent Pub-
lications. G. Boglietti.
The Future of Women. R. Bonghi.
Before and After the Crisis. R. Avanzini.

May 15.

The First of May and Socialism. R. Bonghi.
Guido da Montefeltro in the Divine Comedy. F. D'Ovidio.
Co-operative Consumers' Societies. V. Ellena.
The Court of Parma in the Eighteenth Century. Caterina
Pigorini Berri.
Twenty Years After. An Ex-Deputy.
Love Legends. Corrado Ricci.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Avenç.—Barcelona. April 30.

Popular Anthropology. Ignasi Valent Vivó.
Translations from Goethe. Joan Maragall.
The Catalan Coast. J. M. Torrento and E. Canibell.

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April 10

Rafael Nuñez. Biographical Sketch. Gabriel O'Byrne.

The Present and Future of the Working Class. Juan Coronel
Recollections of Europe. E. B.
Green Carnations.

April 24.

Conchita Nicolau. Biographical Sketch.
Nature to Art. E. B.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

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Socialism and the Church. Carlos Soler Arques.
The Royal Academy of Art. Peña y Guell.
The Currency Question. V. Orti y Brull.
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The Social Education of Women. J. M. E. Perez.
Official Statistics in Spain. Diego Pazo.

May 15.

Socialism and the Church.—Continued. C. S. Arques.
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The Social Education of Women.—Continued. J. M. E. Perez.
The Currency Question.—Continued. V. Orti y Brull.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. May.

Parisian Notes. Dr. W. Byvanck.
God and Religion. Dr. W. Brandt.
Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." Dr. H. U. Meijboom.
The Goldfish. (A three-act play). W. G. van Nieuwinge.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. May.

J. H. Weissenbruch. Canaris F. Remiseart.
The Hygiene of Food.—Milk. J. H. Deknatel.

Tijdschrift voor het Binnenlandsch Bestuur.—Batavia.

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Short History of the Dynasty and Government of Lingga and
Sijian. (In Dutch and Malay).
On Paddy. K. F. Hilde.
On the Powers of Village Chiefs and Councillors.
Wet Rice Culture in S. E. Celebes.
The True Epic Poem of the Aryans.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. May.

Evils of Agricultural Labor in Friesland. A. Ranwerda.
Farming of the Revenue in the Dutch Indies. H. J. Boel.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny.—Stockholm.

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Viktor Rydberg in his later works. Fredrik Wetterlund.
The Swedish Woman at the World's Fair in 1903.
A Champion for the Woman Question. J. A. Comenius.
Elija Orzeszko, the Polish Author.
The Reformatory School at Stockholm. A. D.
"The Invalids Society." Cecil Gohl.

Idun.—Stockholm.

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Sophia Gregoria Haydon. With Portrait. Signe Ankerfelt.
Occupations for Children. Ellen Bergström.
Amedea B. Edwards. With Portrait.

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Karolina Lindström. With Portrait. Axel Josephson.
Domestic Economy. Renholm.
Occupations for Children.—II. Ellen Bergström.

No. 21. (201.)

Maria Cederschiöld. With Portrait.
A Hitherto Unknown Poem by A. Otterbom. Bernhard Risberg.
The Art of Swimming as Practiced by Women. H. H.

Nordisk Tidkrift.—Stockholm.

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Argentina: The Country and Its Population. P. Vedel.
A Danish Connoisseur and a Rembrandt Painting in Sweden.
George Göthe.
The Significance of Inventions and Industries to the Development of the Language. S. A. Andrée.
Extra Professorship at the Academies. Sam Wide.

Two Psychological Studies: Through the Whirlpool. By
Horatio. Through Shadows. By Matilda Ross. H. E.
Larsson.
Weary Men. By Arne Garborg. Reviewed by N. Hertzberg.
The Vocabulary of the Oldest Icelandic Manuscripts. Ludvig
Larsson. Reviewed by Erik Brante.

Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. March.

A Peasant Funeral in Norway. After the painting by Erik
Werenskiöld.
Gustaf III. With Portraits, etc. Character sketch by Oscar
Levertin.
Reminiscences of Emelie Flygare-Carlén. Birger Schöld-
ström.

April (No. 4).

From the Fight for Africa. Hans Emil Larsson.
Coquelin of old. With Portraits. Robert de Corbiac.
Emil and Olaf Poulsen. With Portraits.
The Swedish Artists' Society.

Samtiden.—Bergen. April.

Heretical Thoughts in Thorvaldsen's Museum. Frits Mast-
ner.
Thomas of Aquinas, Luther and Goethe. Dr. Wermert.

Svensk Tidkrift.—Upsala.

No. 4-5.

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Bredo Morgenstjerne.
Calling to Active Service. C. O. Nordensvan.
Christianity and the Spiritual Tendency of the Age. Con-
tinued. Nathan Söderblom.
Ancient Scandinavian Religion, Mythology and Theology.
Adolf Noreen.
From the Youth of Viktor Rydberg. Fredrik Wetterlund.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Ardena.	Eq.	Equiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatH.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.G.	Fortnightly Review.	NE.	New Englander and Yale Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	New Review.
ARoc.	Architectural Record.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GW.	Good Words.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Help.	Help.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Harp.	Harpier's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Post Lore.
Bookman.	Bookman.	I.	Ireland.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PBR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PayR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Chaut.	Chautauque.	JMES.	Journal of the Mss'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quarterly.
CHHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.O.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	L.	Lead and Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	L.H.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
Cas.M.	Cassell's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scots Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CST.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Lac.	Ladgate Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lycum.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Dial.	M.	Mouth.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Democrat's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
D.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	U.C.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monarch Monthly.	U.S.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdiR.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	WL.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsie's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.				
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.				
ER.	Edinburgh Review.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the June numbers of periodicals.

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Aborigines of Europe's Playground, A. F. Wilson, GM.	Our Crammers and Failures, USM.
Aerial Navigation, The Aeroplane, Hiram S. Maxim, Os.	Musketry Training, USM.
Ætna, Mount, An Ascent of, A. F. Jaccaci, Scrib.	About Soldiers, Black.
Africa:	On our Army, Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, US.
The Scourge of Africa (Slave Trade), Rev. James Johnston, M.R.	Art in Chicago, Lucy B. Monroe, NAR.
African Theology, M.R.	Art as a University Study, History of, A. Marquand, UM.
Europe and Africa, Black.	Artillery:
Manhood and its Development, E. A. Maund, JRCL, May.	Testing Guns at Sandy Hook, F. A. C. Perrine, EngM.
A Ride in the Great Sahara, J. H. Forbes, GW.	Artists, Famous, and Their Work—Joseph Coomans, C. R. Johnson, MM.
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Air, Fresh, Dust and, F. Prudig, Tps, Ps.	Discovery of a New Stellar System, A. Baele, AM.
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Bernard Palissy and His Work. Mrs. C. R. Corson, Chant.
 Bible and Biblical Criticism:
 The Inspiration of the Bible, Rev. P. Prescott, KO.
 The Inspiration of the Old Testament, Bishop of Worcester, RC, May.
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